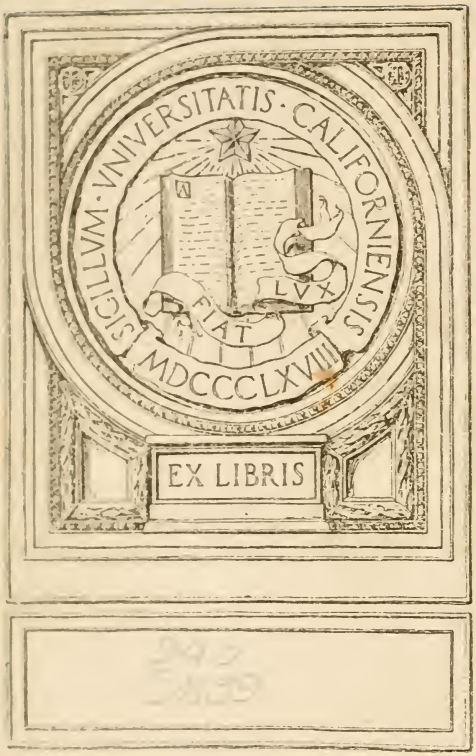
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THE

WORKS

OF

LAURENCE STERNE;

CONTAINING

THE LIFE AND OPINIONS

OF

TRISTRAM SHANDY, GENT.,

A

SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE AND ITALY,

SERMONS, LETTERS, &c.

WITH

A LIFE OF THE AUTHOR,

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The Works of Mr. Sterne, after contending with the prejudices of some, and the ignorance of others, have at length obtained that general approbation that they are entitled to by their various, original, and intrinsic merits. No writer of the present times can lay claim to so many unborrowed excellencies. In none have wit, humour, fancy, pathos, and unbounded knowledge of mankind, and a correct and elegant style, been so happily united. These properties, which render him the delight of every reader of taste, have surmounted all opposition:—even Envy, Prudery, and Hypocrisy are silent.

Time, which allots to each author his due portion of fame, and admits a free discussion of his beauties and faults, without favour and without partiality, hath done ample justice to the superior genius of Mr. Sterne. It hath fixed his reputation as one of the first writers in the English language, on the firmest basis, and advanced him to the rank of a classic. As such, it becomes a debt of gratitude to collect his scattered performances into a complete edition.

The present edition comprehends all the Works of Laurence Sterne, either made public in his lifetime, or since his death. They are printed from the best and most correct copies, with no other alterations than what became necessary from the correction of literal errors; and the Letters are arranged according to their several dates, as far as they can be discovered. Those which are confessedly spurious are rejected; and, that no credit may be given to such as are of doubtful authority, it will be proper to observe that those numbered 129, 130, 131, have not the proofs of authenticity which the others possess. They cannot however be pronounced forgeries with so much

confidence as some* which are discarded from the present edition may be, and therefore are retained in it.

That no part of the genuine works of Mr. Sterne might be omitted, his own account of himself and family is inserted without variation. But as this appears to have been a hasty composition, intended only for the information of his daughter,—a small number of facts and dates, by way of notes, are added to it. These, it is presumed, will not be considered as improper additions.

It would be trespassing on the reader's patience, to detain him any longer from the pleasure which these volumes will afford, by bespeaking his favour either for the author or his works:—the former is out of the reach of censure or praise; and the reputation of the latter is too well established to be either supported or shook by panegyric or criticism. To the taste, therefore, the feeling, the good sense, and the candour of the public, the present collection of Mr. Sterne's Works may be submitted, without the least apprehension that the perusal of any part of them will be followed by consequences unfavourable to the interests of society. The oftener they are read, the stronger will a sense of universal benevolence be impressed on the mind; and the attentive reader will subscribe to the character of the author given by a comic writer, who declares he held him to be "a moralist in the noblest sense; he plays indeed with the fancy, and sometimes, perhaps, too wantonly; but, while he thus designedly masks his main attack, he comes at once upon the heart; refines, amends it, softens it; beats down each selfish barrier from about it, and opens every sluice of pity and benevolence."

* See the Preface to a work published in 1779, intituled, "Letters supposed to have been written by Yorick to Eliza."

Memoirs

OF THE

LIFE AND FAMILY

OF THE LATE

REV. LAURENCE STERNE,

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

ROGER STERNE* (grandson to Archbishop Sterne), Lieutenant in Handiside's regiment, was married to Agnes Hebert, widow of a Captain of a good family. Her family name was (I believe) Nuttle;—though, upon recollection, that was the name of her father-in-law, who was a noted sutler in Flanders, in Queen Anne's wars, where my father married his wife's daughter (N. B. he was in debt to him), which was on

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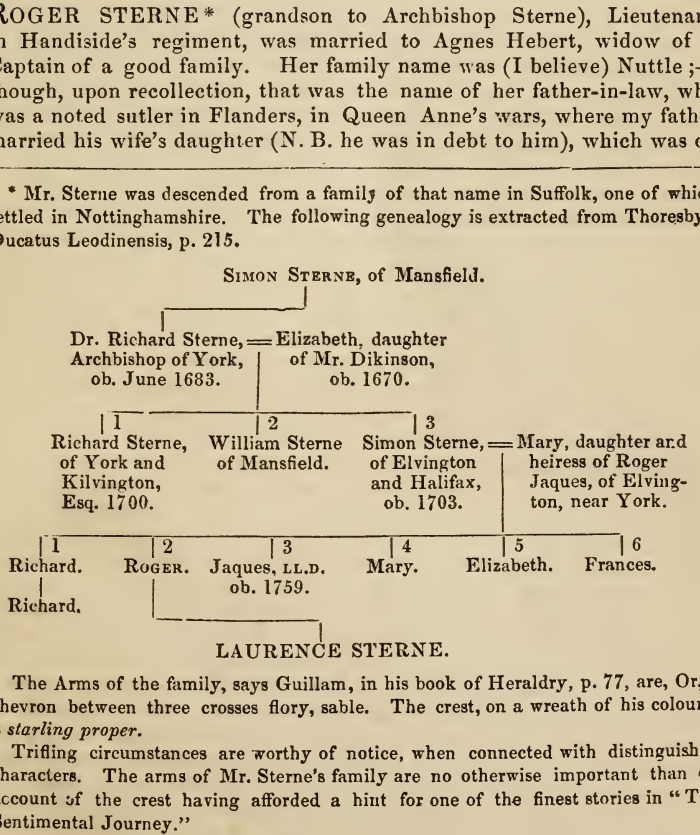
* Mr. Sterne was descended from a family of that name in Suffolk, one of which settled in Nottinghamshire. The following genealogy is extracted from Thoresby's Ducatus Leodinensis, p. 215.



The Arms of the family, says Guillam, in his book of Heraldry, p. 77, are, Or, a chevron between three crosses flory, sable. The crest, on a wreath of his colours: *a starling proper.*

Trifling circumstances are worthy of notice, when connected with distinguished characters. The arms of Mr. Sterne's family are no otherwise important than on account of the crest having afforded a hint for one of the finest stories in "The Sentimental Journey."

September 25, 1711, old style. This Nuttle had a son by my grandmother,—a fine person of a man, but a graceless whelp!—what became of him I know not. The family (if any left) live now at Clonmel, in the south of Ireland; at which town I was born, November 24, 1713, a few days after my mother arrived from Dunkirk.—My birth-day was ominous to my poor father, who was, the day of our arrival, with many other brave officers, broke, and sent adrift into the wide world, with a wife and two children;—the elder of which was Mary. She was born at Lisle, in French Flanders, July 10, 1712, new style. This child was the most unfortunate: she married one Wemans, in Dublin,—who used her most unmercifully; spent his substance, became a bankrupt, and left my poor sister to shift for herself; which she was able to do but for a few months, for she went to a friend's house in the country, and died of a broken heart. She was a most beautiful woman,—of a fine figure, and deserved a better fate. The regiment in which my father served being broke, he left Ireland as soon as I was able to be carried, with the rest of his family, and came to the family-seat at Elvington, near York, where his mother lived. She was daughter to Sir Roger Jaques, and an heiress. There we sojourned for about ten months, when the regiment was established, and our household decamped with bag and baggage for Dublin. Within a month of our arrival, my father left us, being ordered to Exeter; where, in a sad winter, my mother and her two children followed him, travelling from Liverpool, by land, to Plymouth.—(Melancholy description of this journey, not necessary to be transmitted here.)—In twelve months we were all sent back to Dublin. My mother, with three of us (for she lay in at Plymouth of a boy, Joram), took ship at Bristol, for Ireland, and had a narrow escape from being cast away, by a leak springing up in the vessel. At length, after many perils and struggles, we got to Dublin. There my father took a large house, furnished it, and in a year and a half's time spent a great deal of money. In the year one thousand seven hundred and nineteen, all unhinged again; the regiment was ordered, with many others, to the Isle of Wight, in order to embark for Spain in the Vigo expedition. We accompanied the regiment, and were driven into Milford Haven, but landed at Bristol; thence, by land, to Plymouth again, and to the Isle of Wight; —where, I remember, we stayed encamped some time before the embarkation of the troops (in this expedition, from Bristol to Hampshire, we lost poor Joram,—a pretty boy, four years old, of the small-pox): my mother, sister, and myself, remained at the Isle of Wight during the Vigo expedition, and until the regiment had got back to Wicklow, in Ireland; whence my father sent for us.—We had poor Joram's loss supplied, during our stay in the Isle of Wight, by the birth of a girl, Anne, born September the twenty-third, one thousand seven hundred and nineteen.—This pretty blossom fell, at the age of three years, in the barracks of Dublin: she was, as I well remember, of a fine delicate frame, not made to last long,—as were most of my father's babes. We embarked for Dublin, and had all been cast away by a most violent storm; but, through the intercessions of my mother, the captain was prevailed upon to turn back into Wales, where we stayed a month, and at length got into Dublin, and travelled by land to Wicklow; where my father had for some weeks given us over for lost.—We lived in the barracks at Wicklow one year (one thousand seven hundred and twenty), when

Devijeher (so called after Colonel Devijeher) was born; thence we decamped to stay half a year with Mr. Fetherston, a clergyman, about seven miles from Wicklow; who, being a relation of my mother's, invited us to his parsonage at Animo.—It was in this parish, during our stay, that I had that wonderful escape in falling through a mill-race whilst the mill was going, and of being taken up unhurt: the story is incredible, but known for truth in all that part of Ireland, where hundreds of the common people flocked to see me. Hence we followed the regiment to Dublin, where we lay in the barracks a year. In this year (one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one) I learnt to write, &c. The regiment ordered in twenty-two to Carrickfergus, in the north of Ireland. We all decamped; but got no further than Drogheda;—thence ordered to Mullengar, forty miles west, where, by Providence, we stumbled upon a kind relation, a collateral descendant from Archbishop Sterne, who took us all to his castle, and kindly entertained us for a year, and sent us to the regiment at Carrickfergus, loaded with kindnesses, &c. A most rueful and tedious journey had we all (in March) to Carrickfergus, where we arrived in six or seven days. Little Devijeher here died; he was three years old: he had been left behind at nurse at a farm-house near Wicklow, but was fetched to us by my father the summer after:—another child sent to fill his place, Susan. This babe too left us behind in this weary journey. The autumn of that year, or the spring afterwards (I forget which), my father got leave of his colonel to fix me at school, which he did near Halifax, with an able master; with whom I stayed some time, till, by God's care of me, my cousin Sterne, of Elvington, became a father to me, and sent me to the university, &c. To pursue the thread of our story, my father's regiment was, the year after, ordered to Londonderry, where another sister was brought forth, Catherine, still living; but most unhappily estranged from me by my uncle's wickedness and her own folly. From this station the regiment was sent to defend Gibraltar, at the siege, where my father was run through the body by Captain Phillips, in a duel (the quarrel began about a goose!); with much difficulty, he survived, though with an impaired constitution, which was not able to withstand the hardships it was put to; for he was sent to Jamaica, where he soon fell by the country fever, which took away his senses first, and made a child of him; and then, in a month or two, walking about continually without complaining, till the moment he sat down in an arm-chair, and breathed his last, which was at Port Antonio, on the north of the island. My father was a little smart man, active to the last degree in all exercises, most patient of fatigue and disappointments, of which it pleased God to give him full measure. He was, in his temper, somewhat rapid and hasty, but of a kindly sweet disposition, void of all design; and so innocent in his own intentions that he suspected no one; so that you might have cheated him ten times in a day, if nine had not been sufficient for your purpose. My poor father died in March, 1731. I remained at Halifax till about the latter end of that year, and cannot omit mentioning this anecdote of myself and schoolmaster:—he had the ceiling of the school-room new white-washed; the ladder remained there: I one unlucky day mounted it, and wrote with a brush, in large capital letters, LAU. STERNE, for which the usher severely whipped me. My master was very much hurt at this, and said, before me, that never should that name be effaced, for I was a boy of genius, and he was sure

that I should come to preferment.—This expression made me forget the stripes I had received.—In the year thirty-two* my cousin sent me to the university, where I staid some time. 'Twas there that I commenced a friendship with Mr. H——, which has been lasting on both sides. I then came to York, and my uncle got me the living of Sutton: and, at York, I became acquainted with your mother, and courted her for two years:—she owned she liked me; but thought herself not rich enough, or me too poor, to be joined together.—She went to her sister's in S——; and I wrote to her often.—I believe then she was partly determined to have me, but would not say so.—At her return she fell into a consumption; and one evening that I was sitting by her, with an almost broken heart to see her so ill, she said, "My dear Laurey, I never can be yours, for I verily believe I have not long to live! but I have left you every shilling of my fortune."—Upon that she shewed me her will.—This generosity overpowered me.—It pleased God that she recovered, and I married her in the year 1741. † My uncle and myself were then upon very good terms; for he soon got me the Prebendary of York;—but he quarrelled with me afterwards, because I would not write paragraphs in the news-papers:—though he was a party man, I was not, and detested such dirty work, thinking it beneath me. From that period he became my bitterest enemy.‡—By my wife's means, I got the living of Stillington: a friend of hers in the south had promised her that, if she married a clergyman in Yorkshire, when the living became vacant, he would make her a compliment of it. I remained near twenty years at Sutton, doing duty at both places. I had then very good health. Books, § painting, fiddling, and shooting, were my amusements. As to the Squire of the parish, I cannot say we were upon a very friendly footing: but at Stillington, the family of the C——s shewed us every kindness: 'twas most truly agreeable to be within a mile and a half of an amiable family, who were ever cordial friends. In the year 1760, I took a house at York for your mother and yourself, and went up to London to publish ‖ my two first volumes of Shandy.** In that year Lord Falconbridge pre-

---

* He was admitted of Jesus College, in the university of Cambridge, 6th July 1733, under the tuition of Mr. Cannon.

Matriculated 29th March 1735.

Admitted to the degree of B.A. in January 1736.

Admitted M.A. at the commencement of 1740.

† Jaques Sterne, LL.D. He was Prebendary of Durham, Canon Residentiary, Precentor and Prebendary of York, Rector of Rise, and Rector of Hornsey cum Riston, both in the East Riding of the county of York. He died June 9th, 1759.

‡ It hath, however, been insinuated that he for some time wrote a periodical electioneering paper at York, in defence of the Whig interest.—*Monthly Review*, vol. 53, p. 344.

§ A specimen of Mr. Sterne's abilities in the art of designing may be seen in Mr. Wodhul's poems, 8vo. 1772.

‖ The first edition was printed in the preceding year at York.

** The following is the order in which Mr. Sterne's publications appeared:

1747. The Case of Elijah and the Widow of Zarephath considered. A charity Sermon preached on Good-Friday, April 17, 1747, for the support of two charity-schools in York.

1750. The Abuses of Conscience. Set forth in a Sermon preached in the cathedral church of St. Peter, York, at the summer assizes, before the Hon. Mr. Baron Clive, and the Hon. Mr. Baron Smythe, on Sunday, July 29, 1750.

sented me with the curacy of Coxwould; a sweet retirement in comparison of Sutton. In sixty-two I went to France, before the peace was concluded; and you both followed me. I left you both in France, and, in two years after, I went to Italy for the recovery of my health; and, when I called upon you, I tried to engage your mother to return to England with me:* she and yourself are at length come, and I have had the inexpressible joy of seeing my girl every thing I wished her.

I have set down these particulars relating to my family and self for my Lydia, in case hereafter she might have a curiosity, or a kinder motive, to know them.

As Mr. Sterne, in the foregoing narrative, hath brought down the account of himself until within a few months of his death, it remains only to mention that he left York about the end of the year 1767, and came to London, in order to publish *The Sentimental Journey*, which he had written during the preceding summer at his favourite living of Coxwould. His health had been for some time declining; but he continued to visit his friends, and retained his usual flow of spirits. In February, 1768, he began to perceive the approaches of death; and with the concern of a good man, and with the solicitude of an affectionate parent, devoted his attention to the future welfare of his daughter. His letters, at this period, reflect so much credit on his character that it is to be lamented some others in the collection were permitted to see the light. After a short struggle with his disorder, his debilitated and worn-out frame submitted to fate on the 18th day of March, 1768, at his lodgings in Bond-street. He was buried at the new burying-ground belonging to the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, on the 22nd of the same month, in the most private manner; and hath since been indebted to strangers for a monument very unworthy of his memory; on which the following lines are inscribed:—

Near to this Place
Lies the Body of
The Reverend LAURENCE STERNE, A. M.
Died September 13th, 1768,†
Aged 53 Years.

Ah! molliter ossa quiescant.

1759. Vol. 1 and 2 of Tristram Shandy.
1760. Vol. 1 and 2 of Sermons.
1761. Vol. 3 and 4 of Tristram Shandy.
1762. Vol. 5 and 6 of Tristram Shandy.
1765. Vol. 7 and 8 of Tristram Shandy.
1766. Vol. 3, 4, 5, and 6, of Sermons.
1767. Vol. 9 of Tristram Shandy.
1768. The Sentimental Journey.
The remainder of his works were published after his death.

* From this passage it appears that the present account of Mr. Sterne's Life and Family was written about six months only before his death.

† It is scarcely necessary to observe that this date is erroneous.

If a sound Head, warm Heart, and Breast humane,
Unsullied Worth, and Soul without a Stain;
If Mental Pow'rs could ever justly claim
The well-won Tribute of immortal Fame,
Sterne was *the Man*, who, with gigantic Stride,
Mow'd down luxuriant Follies far and wide.
Yet what tho' keenest Knowledge of Mankind
Unseal'd to him the springs that move the Mind;
What did it cost him?—Ridicul'd, abus'd,
By Fools insulted, and by Prudes accus'd!—
In his, mild Reader, view thy future Fate;
Like him, despise what 'twere a Sin to hate.

This monumental Stone was erected by two brother masons; for, though he did not live to be a member of their society, yet, as his all-incomparable performances evidently prove him to have acted by rule and square, they rejoice in this opportunity of perpetuating his high and irreproachable character to after-ages. W. & S.

IN MEMORY OF

MR. STERNE,

AUTHOR OF THE

SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY.

WITH wit, and genuine humour, to dispel,
From the desponding bosom, gloomy care,
And bid the gushing tear, at the sad tale
Of hapless love or filial grief to flow
From the full sympathizing heart, were thine;
These powers, O STERNE! But now thy fate demands
(No plumage nodding o'er the emblazon'd hearse
Proclaiming honour where no virtue shone)
But the sad tribute of a heart-felt sigh:
What though no taper cast its deadly ray,
Nor the full choir sing requiems o'er thy tomb,
The humbler grief of friendship is not mute;
And poor Maria, with her faithful kid,
Her auburn tresses carelessly entwin'd
With olive foliage, at the close of day,
Shall chant her plaintive vespers at thy grave.
Thy shade, too, gentle Monk, 'mid awful night,
Shall pour libations from its friendly eye;
For erst his sweet benevolence bestow'd
Its generous pity, and bedew'd with tears
The sod which rested on thy aged breast.

A

CHARACTER AND EULOGIUM

OF

STERNE, AND HIS WRITINGS:

IN A

FAMILIAR EPISTLE FROM A GENTLEMAN IN IRELAND TO HIS FRIEND.

[WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1769.]

WHAT trifle comes next?—Spare the censure, my friend,
This letter's no more from beginning to end:
Yet, when you consider (your laughter, pray stifle)
The advantage, the importance, the use of a trifle—
When you think too, beside—and there's nothing more clear—
That pence compose millions, and moments the year;
You surely will grant me, nor think that I jest,
That life's but a series of trifles at best.

How widely digressive! yet, could I, O STERNE,*
Digress with thy skill, with thy freedom return!
The vain wish I repress—POOR YORICK! no more
Shall thy mirth and thy jests "set the table on a roar;"
No more thy sad tale, with simplicity told,
O'er each feeling breast its strong influence hold,
From the wise and the brave call forth sympathy's sigh,
Or swell with sweet anguish humanity's eye:

* The late Reverend *Laurence Sterne*, A.M., &c., Author of that truly original, humourous, heteroclite work called the Life and opinions of *Tristram Shandy*, of a Sentimental Journey through France and Italy (which, alas! he did not live to finish), and of some volumes of Sermons. Of his skill in delineating and supporting his characters, those of the father of his hero, of his uncle *Toby*, and of Corporal *Trim* (out of numberless others), afford ample proof: to his power in the pathetic, whoever shall read the stories of *Le Fevre*, *Maria*, *the Monk*, and *the Dead Ass*, must, if he has feelings, bear sufficient testimony; and his *Sermons* throughout (though sometimes, perhaps, chargeable with a levity not entirely becoming the pulpit) breathe the kindest spirit of *Philanthropy*, of *good-will towards man*. For the few exceptional parts of his works, those small blemishes

Quas aut incuria fudit
Aut humana parum cavit natura—

suffer them, kind critic, to rest with his ashes.

Here and there in a page if a blemish appear,
(And what page, or what life, from a blemish is clear?)
TRIM and TOBY with soft intercession attend;
LE FEVRE intreats you to pardon his friend;
MARIA too pleads for her fav'rite distress'd,
As you feel for her sorrows, O grant her request!
Should these advocates fail, I've another to call,
One tear of his MONK shall obliterate all.
Favour'd pupil of Nature and Fancy, of yore,
Whom from Humour's embrace sweet Philanthropy bore,
While the Graces and Loves scatter flowers on thy urn,
And Wit weeps the blossom too hastily torn;
This meed, too, kind Spirit, unoffended receive
From a youth, next to SHAKESPEARE'S, who honours thy grave!

The above eulogium will, I doubt not, appear to you (and perhaps also to many others) much too high for the literary character of STERNE; I have not at present either leisure or inclination to enter into argument upon the question; but, in truth, I consider myself as largely his debtor for the tears and the laughter he so frequently excited, and was desirous to leave behind me (for so long at least as this trifle shall remain) some small memorial of my gratitude. I will even add that, although I regard the memory of *Shakespeare* with a veneration little short of idolatry, I esteem the *Monk's horn-box* a relick "as devoutly to be wished" as a pipe-stopper, a walking-stick, or even an ink-stand, of the *mulberry-tree.*

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THE

LIFE AND OPINIONS

OF

TRISTRAM SHANDY, GENT.

CHAPTER I.

I WISH either my father or my mother, or indeed both of them, as they were in duty both equally bound to it, had minded what they were about when they begot me; had they duly considered how much depended upon what they were then doing;—that not only the production of a rational being was concerned in it, but that possibly the happy formation and temperature of his body, perhaps his genius and the very cast of his mind;—and, for aught they knew to the contrary, even the fortunes of his whole house, might take their turn from the humours and dispositions which were then uppermost. Had they duly weighed and considered all this, and proceeded accordingly,—I am verily persuaded I should have made quite a different figure in the world from that in which the reader is likely to see me. Believe me, good folks, this is not so inconsiderable a thing as many of you may think it:—you have all, I dare say, heard of the animal spirits, as how they are transfused from father to son, &c.—and a great deal to that purpose;—Well, you may take my word that nine parts in ten of a man's sense or his nonsense, his successes and miscarriages in this world, depend upon their motions and activity, and the different tracks and trains you put them into, so that when once they are set a-going, whether right or wrong, 'tis not a halfpenny matter,—away they go cluttering like hey-go mad; and by treading the same steps over and over again, they presently make a road of it, as plain and as smooth as a garden walk, which, when they are once used to, the devil himself sometimes shall not be able to drive them off it.

Pray, my dear, quoth my mother, *have you not forgot to wind up the clock?——Good G——!* cried my father, making an exclamation, but taking care to moderate his voice at the same time,—*Did ever woman since the creation of the world, interrupt a man with such a silly question?* Pray, what was your father saying?—Nothing.

CHAPTER II.

——Then, positively, there is nothing in the question, that I can see, either good or bad.——Then, let me tell you, sir, it was a very unseasonable question at least,—because it scattered and dispersed the animal spirit whose business it was to have escorted and gone hand in hand with the *HOMUNCULUS*, and conducted him safe to the place destined for his reception.

The Homunculus, sir, in however low and ludicrous a light he may appear, in this age of levity, to the eye of folly or prejudice;—to the eye of reason, in scientific research, he stands confessed—a Being guarded and circumscribed with rights.——The minutest philosophers, who, by the bye, have the most enlarged understandings (their souls being inversely as their inquiries), show us, incontestibly, that the Homunculus is created by the same hand,—engendered in the same course of nature,—endowed with the same loco-motive powers and faculties with us:—That he consists, as we do, of skin, hair, fat, flesh, veins, arteries, ligaments, nerves, cartilages, bones, marrow, brains, glands, genials, humours, and articulations;—is a Being of as much activity,—and, in all senses of the word, as much and as truly our fellow-creature as my Lord Chancellor of England. He may be benefited,—he may be injured,—he may obtain redress; in a word, he has all the claims and rights of humanity, which Tully, Puffendorf, or the best ethic writers allow to arise out of that state and relation.

Now, dear sir, what if any accident had befallen him in his way alone! or that, through terror of it, natural to so young a traveller, my little gentleman had got to his journey's end miserably spent;—his muscular strength and virility worn down to a thread;—his own animal spirits ruffled beyond description,—and that, in this sad disordered state of nerves, he had laid down a prey to sudden starts, or a series of melancholy dreams and fancies, for nine long, long months together.—I tremble to think what a foundation had been laid for a thousand weaknesses both of body and mind, which no skill of the physician or the philosopher could ever afterwards have set thoroughly to rights.

CHAPTER III.

To my uncle, Mr. Toby Shandy, do I stand indebted for the preceding anecdote, to whom my father, who was an excellent natural philosopher, and much given to close reasoning upon the smallest matters, had oft and heavily complained of the injury; but once more particularly, as my uncle Toby well remembered, upon his observing a most unaccountable obliquity (as he called it) in my manner of setting up my top, and, justifying the principles upon which I had done it,—the old gentleman shook his head, and in a

tone more expressive by half of sorrow than reproach,—he said his heart all along foreboded, and he saw it verified in this, and from a thousand other observations he had made upon me, that I should neither think nor act like any other man's child:—*But alas!* continued he, shaking his head a second time, and wiping away a tear which was trickling down his cheeks, *my Tristram's misfortunes began nine months before ever he came into the world.*

—My mother, who was sitting by, looked up, but she knew no more than her backside what my father meant,—but my uncle, Mr. Toby Shandy, who had been often informed of the affair, understood him very well.

CHAPTER IV.

I know there are readers in the world, as well as many other good people in it, who are no readers at all,—who find themselves ill at ease unless they are let into the whole secret from first to last, of every thing which concerns you.

It is in pure compliance with this humour of theirs, and from a backwardness in my nature to disappoint any one soul living, that I have been so very particular already. As my life and opinions are likely to make some noise in the world, and, if I conjecture right, will take in all ranks, professions, and denominations of men whatever—be no less read than the Pilgrim's Progress itself—and, in the end, prove the very thing which Montaigne dreaded his Essays should turn out, that is, a book for a parlour-window;—I find it necessary to consult every one a little in his turn; and, therefore, must beg pardon for going on a little farther in the same way: for which cause right glad I am that I have begun the history of myself in the way I have done; and that I am able to go on, tracing every thing in it, as Horace says, *ab ovo.*

Horace, I know, does not recommend this fashion altogether: But that gentleman is speaking only of an epic poem or a tragedy—(I forget which);—besides, if it was not so, I should beg Mr. Horace's pardon;—for, in writing what I have set about, I shall confine myself neither to his rules. nor to any man s rules that ever lived.

To such, however, as do not choose to go so far back into these things, I can give no better advice than that they skip over the remaining part of this chapter; for I declare, beforehand, 'tis wrote only for the curious and inquisitive.

————Shut the door.————I was begot in the night betwixt the first Sunday and the first Monday in the month of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighteen. I am positive I was.—But how came I to be so very particular in my account of a thing which happened before I was born, is owing to another small anecdote known only in our family, but now made public for the better clearing up of this point.

My father, you must know, who was originally a Turkey merchant, but had left off business for some years, in order to retire to and die upon, his paternal estate in the county of ——, was, I believe, one of the most regular men in every thing he did, whether 'twas matter of business, or matter of amusement, that ever lived. As a small specimen of this extreme exactness of his, to which he was in truth a slave, he had made it a rule for many years of his life—on the first Sunday night of every month throughout the whole year,—as certain as ever the Sunday night came,——to wind up a large house-clock, which he had standing on the back stairs' head, with his own hands:—and being somewhere between fifty and sixty years of age at the time I have been speaking of,—he had likewise gradually brought some other little family concernments to the same period, in order, as he would often say to my uncle Toby, to get them all out of the way at one time, and to be no more plagued and pestered with them the rest of the month.

It was attended but with one misfortune, which, in a great measure, fell upon myself, and the effects of which, I fear, I shall carry with me to my grave; namely, that, from an unhappy association of ideas, which have no connection in nature, it so fell out, at length, that my poor mother could never hear the said clock wound up,—— but the thoughts of some other things unavoidably popped into her head—and *vice versâ*:——which strange combination of ideas, the sagacious Locke, who certainly understood the nature of these things better than most men, affirms to have produced more wry actions than all other sources of prejudice whatsoever.

But this by the bye.

Now it appears by a memorandum in my pocket-book, which now lies upon the table, "That on Lady-day, which was on the 25th of the same month in which I date my geniture,——my father set out upon his journey to London, with my eldest brother Bobby, to fix him at Westminster school;" and, as it appears from the same authority, "That he did not get down to his wife and family till the *second week* in May following,"—it brings the thing almost to a certainty. However, what follows in the beginning of the next chapter puts it beyond all possibility of doubt.

———But pray, sir, what was your father doing all December, January, and February?——Why, madam,—he was all that time afflicted with a sciatica.

CHAPTER V.

On the fifth day of November, 1718, which, to the æra fixed on, was as near nine calendar months as any husband could in reason have expected,—was I, Tristram Shandy, Gentleman, brought forth into this scurvy and disastrous world of ours.——I wish I had been born in the moon, or in any of the planets (except Jupiter or Saturn,

because I never could bear cold weather), for it could not well have fared worse with me in any of them (though I will not answer for Venus) than it has in this vile, dirty planet of ours,—which o'my conscience, with reverence be it spoken, I take to be made up of the shreds and clippings of the rest;——not but that the planet is well enough, provided a man could be born in it to a great title or to a great estate; or could any how contrive to be called up to public charges, and employments of dignity or power;——but that is not my case;——and, therefore, every man will speak of the fair as his own market has gone in it;.....for which cause I affirm it over again to be one of the vilest worlds that ever was made; ——for I can truly say that, from the first hour I drew my breath in it to this, I can now scarce draw it all,——for an asthma I got in skating against the wind in Flanders:—I have been the continual sport of what the world calls Fortune; and, though I will not wrong her by saying she has ever made me feel the weight of any great or signal evil, yet, with all the good temper in the world, I affirm it of her that, in every stage of my life, and at every turn and corner where she could get fairly at me, the ungracious duchess has pelted me with a set of as pitiful misadventures and cross accidents as ever small HERO sustained.

CHAPTER VI.

IN the beginning of the last chapter, I informed you exactly *when* I was born; but I did not inform you *how*. No; *that* particular was reserved entirely for a chapter by itself; besides, sir, as you and I are in a manner perfect strangers to each other, it would not have been proper to have let you into too many circumstances relating to myself all at once.—You must have a little patience. I have undertaken, you see, to write not only my life, but my opinions also; hoping and expecting that your knowledge of my character, and of what kind of a mortal I am, by the one, would give you a better relish for the other. As you proceed farther with me, the slight acquaintance, which is now beginning betwixt us, will grow into familiarity; and that, unless one of us is in fault, will terminate in friendship.—*O diem præclarum!*—then nothing which has touched me will be thought trifling in its nature, or tedious in its telling. Therefore, my dear friend and companion, if you should think me somewhat sparing of my narrative on my first setting out—bear with me,—and let me go on, and tell my story my own way:—or, if I should seem now and then to trifle upon the road,—or should sometimes put on a fool's cap with a bell to it, for a moment or two as we pass along,—don't fly off,—but, rather, courteously give me credit for a little more wisdom than appears upon my outside;—and, as we jog on, either laugh with me, or at me, or in short do any thing,—only keep your temper.

CHAPTER VII.

In the same village where my father and my mother dwelt, dwelt also a thin, upright, motherly, notable, good old body of a midwife, who with the help of a little plain good sense, and some years full employment in her business, in which she had all along trusted little to her own efforts, and a great deal to those of dame Nature, had acquired, in her way, no small degree of reputation in the world:—— by which word *world*, need I in this place inform your worship that I would be understood to mean no more of it than a small circle described upon the circle of the great world, of four English miles diameter, or thereabouts, of which the cottage where the good old woman lived is supposed to be the centre? She had been left, it seems, a widow in great distress, with three or four small children, in her forty-seventh year; and as she was at that time a person of decent carriage,—grave deportment,—moreover, a woman of few words, and withal an object of compassion, whose distress, and silence under it, call out the louder for a friendly lift, the wife of the parson of the parish was touched with pity; and, often having lamented an inconvenience to which her husband's flock had for many years been exposed, inasmuch as there was no such thing as a midwife, of any kind or degree, to be got at, let the case have been ever so urgent, within less than six or seven long miles' riding; which said seven long miles, in dark nights and dismal roads, the country thereabouts being nothing but a deep clay, was almost equal to fourteen; and that in effect was sometimes next to having no midwife at all;—it came into her head that it would be doing as seasonable a kindness to the whole parish as to the poor creature herself, to get her a little instructed in some of the plain principles of the business, in order to set her up in it. As no woman thereabouts was better qualified to execute the plan she had formed than herself, the gentlewoman very charitably undertook it; and, having great influence over the female part of the parish, she found no difficulty in effecting it to the utmost of her wishes. In truth, the parson joined his interest with his wife's in the whole affair; and in order to do things as they should be, and give the poor soul as good a title by law to practise as his wife had given by institution,—he cheerfully paid the fees for the ordinary's license himself, amounting in the whole to the sum of eighteen shillings and fourpence; so that, betwixt them both, the good woman was fully invested in the real and corporal possession of her office, together with all its *rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever.*

These last words, you must know, were not according to the old form in which such licenses, faculties, and powers usually ran, which in like cases had heretofore been granted to the sisterhood. But it was according to a neat formula of Didius's own devising, who, having a particular turn for taking to pieces, and new framing, over

again, all kinds of instruments in that way, not only hit upon this dainty amendment, but coaxed many of the old licensed matrons in the neighbourhood to open their faculties afresh, in order to have this whimwham of his inserted.

I own I never could envy Didius in these kinds of fancies of his; but every man to his own taste. Did not Dr. Kunastrokius, that great man, at his leisure hours, take the greatest delight imaginable in the combing of asses' tails, and plucking the dead hairs out with his teeth, though he had tweezers always in his pocket? Nay, if you come to that, sir, have not the wisest of men in all ages, not excepting Solomon himself,—have they not had their Hobby-Horses;—their running-horses,—their coins and their cockle-shells, their drums and their trumpets, their fiddles, their pallets,—their maggots and their butterflies?—And so long as a man rides his Hobby-Horse peaceably and quietly along the King's highway, and neither compels you nor me to get up behind him,—pray, sir, what have either you or I to do with it?

CHAPTER VIII.

—*De gustibus non est disputandum;*—that is, there is no disputing against Hobby-Horses; and, for my part, I seldom do; nor could I, with any sort of grace, had I been an enemy to them at the bottom; for happening, at certain intervals and changes of the moon, to be both fiddler and painter, according as the fly stings,—be it known to you that I keep a couple of pads myself, upon which, in their turns (nor do I care who knows it), I frequently ride out and take the air;—though sometimes, to my shame be it spoken, I take somewhat longer journies than what a wise man would think altogether right. But the truth is,—I am not a wise man;—and besides am a mortal of so little consequence in the world it is not much matter what I do: so I seldom fret or fume at all about it: nor does it much disturb my rest when I see such great lords and tall personages as hereafter follow;—such, for instance, as my Lord A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, and so on, all of a row, mounted upon their several horses;—some with large stirrups, getting on in a more grave and sober pace;——others on the contrary, tucked up to their very chins, with whips across their mouths, scouring and scampering it away like so many little party-coloured devils astride a mortgage,—and as if some of them were resolved to break their necks.——So much the better—say I to myself;—for, in case the worst should happen, the world will make a shift to do excellently well without them; and for the rest,——why——God speed them——e'en let them ride on without opposition from me; for, were their lordships unhorsed this very night—'tis ten to one but that many of them would be worse mounted, by one-half, before to-morrow morning.

Not one of these instances therefore can be said to break in upon my rest.——But there is an instance which I own puts me off my guard, and that is when I see *one* born for great actions, and what is still more for his honour, whose nature ever inclines him to good ones; when I behold such an *one*, my Lord, like yourself, whose principles and conduct are as generous and noble as his blood, and whom, for that reason, a corrupt world cannot spare one moment; ——when I see such an *one*, my Lord, mounted, though it is but for a minute beyond the time which my love to my country has prescribed to him, and my zeal for his glory wishes,——then, my Lord, I cease to be a philosopher, and, in the first transport of an honest impatience, I wish the HOBBY-HORSE, with all his fraternity, at the devil.

"My Lord,

"I maintain this to be a dedication, notwithstanding its singularity in the three great essentials of matter, form, and place: I beg, therefore, you will accept it as such, and that you will permit me to lay it, with the most respectful humility, at your Lordship's feet,—when you are upon them,—which you can be when you please; and that is, my Lord, whenever there is occasion for it, and I will add, to the best purposes too. I have the honour to be,

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
and most devoted,
and most humble servant,
TRISTRAM SHANDY."

CHAPTER IX.

I SOLEMNLY declare, to all mankind, that the above dedication was made for no one Prince, Prelate, Pope, or Potentate,—Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, or Baron, of this, or any other realm in Christendom; ——nor has it yet been hawked about, or offered publicly or privately, directly or indirectly, to any one person or personage, great or small; but is honestly a true virgin dedication untried on upon any soul living.

I labour this point so particularly merely to remove any offence or objection which might arise against it from the manner in which I propose to make the most of it;—which is the putting of it up fairly to public sale; which I now do.

——Every author has a way of his own in bringing his points to bear;—for my own part, as I hate chaffering and higgling for a few guineas in a dark entry;—I resolved within myself, from the very beginning, to deal squarely and openly with your Great Folks in this affair, and try whether I should not come off the better.

If, therefore, there is any one Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, or Baron, in these his Majesty's dominions, who stands in need of a

tight, genteel dedication, and whom the above will suit (for, by the bye, unless it suits, in some degree, I will not part with it)——it is much at his service, for fifty guineas;——which I am positive is twenty guineas less than it ought to be afforded for, by any man of genius.

My Lord, if you examine it over again, it is far from being a gross piece of daubing, as some dedications are. The design, your Lordship sees, is good,—the colouring transparent,—the drawing not amiss; or, to speak more like a man of science,—and measure my piece in the painter's scale, divided into 20,—I believe, my Lord, the outlines will turn out as 12,—the composition as 9,—the colouring as 6,—the expression 13 and a half,—and the design,—if I may be allowed, my Lord, to understand my own *design*, and supposing absolute perfection in designing, to be as 20,—I think it cannot well fall short of 19. Besides all this,—there is keeping in it; and the dark strokes in the HOBBY-HORSE (which is a secondary figure, and a kind of back-ground to the whole) give great force to the principal lights in your own figure, and make it come off wonderfully;——and besides, there is an air of originality in the *tout ensemble*.

Be pleased, my good Lord, to order the sum to be paid into the hands of Mr. Dodsley, for the benefit of the author; and in the next edition care shall be taken that this chapter be expunged, and your Lordship's titles, distinctions, arms, and good actions, be placed at the front of the preceding chapter: all which, from the words *De gustibus non est disputandum*, and whatever else in this book relates to HOBBY-HORSES, but no more, shall stand dedicated to your Lordship. —The rest I dedicate to the MOON, who, by the bye, of all the patrons, or matrons, I can think of, has most power to set my book a-going, and make the world run mad after it.

Bright Goddess,

If thou art not too busy with CANDID and Miss CUNEGUND's affairs —take Tristram Shandy's under thy protection also!

CHAPTER X.

WHATEVER degree of small merit the act of benignity in favour of the midwife might justly claim, or in whom that claim truly rested,—at first sight seems not very material to this history;—certain, however, it was that the gentlewoman, the parson's wife, did run away at that time with the whole of it: and yet, for my life, I cannot help thinking but that the parson himself, though he had not the good fortune to hit upon the design first,—yet, as he heartily concurred in it the moment it was laid before him, and as heartily parted with his money to carry it into execution, had a claim to some share of it,—if not to a full half of whatever honour was due to it.

The world at that time was pleased to determine the matter otherwise

Lay down the book, and I will allow you half a day to give a probable guess at the grounds of this procedure.

Be it known then that, for about five years before the date of the midwife's license, of which you have had so circumstantial an account, —the parson we have to do with had made himself a country-talk by a breach of all decorum, which he had committed against himself, his station, and his office; and that was in never appearing better, or otherwise, mounted, than upon a lean, sorry, jackass of a horse, value about one pound fifteen shillings; who, to shorten all description of him, was full brother to Rosinante, as far as similitude congenial could make him; for he answered his description to a hair's breadth in everything—except that I do not remember 'tis any where said that Rosinante was broken-winded; and that, moreover, Rosinante, as is the happiness of most Spanish horses, fat or lean, —was undoubtedly a horse at all points.

I know very well that the Hero's horse was a horse of chaste deportment, which may have given grounds for the contrary opinion; but it is as certain, at the same time, that Rosinante's continency (as may be demonstrated from the adventure of the Yanguesian carriers) proceeded from no bodily defect or cause whatsoever, but from the temperance and orderly current of his blood.—And let me tell you, madam, there is a great deal of very good chastity in the world in behalf of which you could not say more, for your life.

Let that be as it may, as my purpose is to do exact justice to every creature brought upon the stage of this dramatic work,—I could not stifle this distinction in favour of Don Quixote's horse; ——in all other points, the parson's horse, I say, was just such another, for he was as lean, and as lank, and as sorry a jade as Humility herself could have bestrided.

In the estimation of here and there a man of weak judgment, it was greatly in the parson's power to have helped the figure of this horse of his,—for he was master of a very handsome demi-peak'd saddle, quilted on the seat with green plush, garnished with a double row of silver-headed studs, and a noble pair of shining brass stirrups, with a housing altogether suitable, of grey superfine cloth, with an edging of black lace, terminating in a deep, black, silk fringe, *poudre d'or*:—all which he had purchased in the pride and prime of his life, together with a grand embossed bridle, ornamented at all points as it should be.——But not caring to banter his beast, he had hung all these up behind his study door: and, in lieu of them, had seriously befitted him with just such a bridle and such a saddle as the figure and value of such a steed might well and truly deserve.

In the several sallies about his parish, and in the neighbouring visits to the gentry who lived around him,——you will easily comprehend that the parson, so appointed, would both hear and see enough to keep his philosophy from rusting. To speak the truth, he never could enter a village but he caught the attention of both old

and young.——Labour stood still as he passed—the bucket hung suspended in the middle of the well,—the spinning-wheel forgot its round,—even chuck-farthing and shuffle-cap themselves stood gaping till he had got out of sight; and, as his movement was not of the quickest, he had generally time enough upon his hands to make his observations, — to hear the groans of the serious — and the laughter of the light-hearted; all which he bore with excellent tranquillity. His character was—he loved a jest in his heart—and, as he saw himself in the true point of ridicule, he would say he could not be angry with others for seeing him in a light in which he so strongly saw himself; so that to his friends, who knew his foible was not the love of money, and who therefore made the less scruple in bantering the extravagance of his humour,—instead of giving the true cause,—he chose rather to join in the laugh against himself; and, as he never carried one single ounce of flesh upon his own bones, being altogether as spare a figure as his beast,—he would sometimes insist upon it that the horse was as good as the rider deserved;—that they were—centaur-like—both of a piece. At other times, and in other moods, when his spirits were above the temptation of false wit,—he would say he found himself going off fast in a consumption; and, with great gravity, would pretend he could not bear the sight of a fat horse, without a dejection of heart, and a sensible alteration in his pulse; and that he had made choice of the lean one he rode upon, not only to keep himself in countenance, but in spirits.

At different times he would give fifty humorous and apposite reasons for riding a meek-spirited jade of a broken-winded horse, preferably to one of mettle;—for on such an one he could sit mechanically, and meditate as delightfully *de vanitate mundi et fugâ sæculi* as with the advantage of a death's-head before him:—that, in all other exercitations he could spend his time, as he rode slowly along, to as much account as in his study;—that he could draw up an argument in his sermon, or a hole in his breeches, as steadily on the one as in the other;—that brisk trotting and slow argumentation, like wit and judgment, were two incompatible movements,—but that upon his steed—he could unite and reconcile every thing;—he could compose his sermon—he could compose his cough,——and, in case nature gave a call that way, he could likewise compose himself to sleep.—In short, the parson, upon such encounters, would assign any cause but the true cause,—and he withheld the true one only out of a nicety of temper, because he thought it did honour to him.

But the truth of the story was as follows:—in the first years of this gentleman's life, and about the time when the superb saddle and bridle were purchased by him, it had been his manner, or vanity, or call it what you will,—to run into the opposite extreme. In the language of the country where he dwelt, he was said to have loved a good horse, and generally had one of the best in the whole parish

standing in his stable always ready for saddling; and as the nearest midwife, as I told you, did not live nearer to the village than seven miles, and in a vile country, it so fell out that the poor gentleman was scarce a whole week together without some piteous application for his beast; and as he was not an unkind-hearted man, and every case was more pressing and more distressful than the last,—much as he loved his beast, he had never a heart to refuse him; the upshot of which was generally this, that his horse was either clapped, or spavined, or greased; or he was twitter-boned, or broken-winded, or something, in short, or other had befallen him which would let him carry no flesh;—so that he had, every nine or ten months, a bad horse to get rid of,—and a good horse to purchase in his stead.

What the loss in such a balance might amount to, *communibus annis*, I would leave to a special jury of sufferers in the same traffic to determine; but, let it be what it would, the honest gentleman bore it for many years without a murmur; till, at length, by repeated ill accidents of the kind, he found it necessary to take the thing under consideration; and, upon weighing the whole, and summing it up in his mind, he found it not only disproportioned to his other expenses, but withal so heavy an article in itself as to disable him from any other act of generosity in his parish: besides this, he considered that, with half the sum thus galloped away, he could do ten times as much good;—and what still weighed more with him than all other considerations put together was this, that it confined all his charity into one particular channel, and where, as he fancied, it was the least wanted, namely, to the child-bearing and child-getting part of his parish; reserving nothing for the impotent,—nothing for the aged,—nothing for the many comfortless scenes he was hourly called forth to visit, where poverty, and sickness, and affliction dwelt together.

For these reasons he resolved to discontinue the expense; and there appeared but two possible ways to extricate him clearly out of it;—and these were, either to make it an irrevocable law never more to lend his steed upon any application whatever,—or else be content to ride the last poor devil, such as they had made him, with all his aches and infirmities, to the very end of the chapter.

As he dreaded his own constancy in the first—he very cheerfully betook himself to the second; and though he could very well have explained it, as I said, to his honour,—yet, for that very reason he had a spirit above it; choosing rather to bear the contempt of his enemies, and the laugh of his friends, than undergo the pain of telling a story which might seem a panegyric upon himself.

I have the highest idea of the spiritual and refined sentiments of this reverend gentleman, from this single stroke in his character, which I think comes up to any of the honest refinements of the peerless knight of La Mancha, whom, by the bye, with all his follies, I love more, and would actually have gone farther to have paid a visit to, than the greatest hero of antiquity.

But this is not the moral of my story: the thing I had in view was to shew the temper of the world in the whole of this affair.—For you must know that, so long as this explanation would have done the parson credit—the devil a soul could find it out.—I suppose that his enemies would not, and that his friends could not.——But no sooner did he bestir himself in behalf of the midwife, and pay the expenses of the ordinary's license to set her up,—but the whole secret came out: every horse he had lost, and two horses more than ever he had lost, with all the circumstances of their destruction, were known and distinctly remembered.—The story ran like wild-fire. ---"The parson had a returning fit of pride which had just seized him; and he was going to be well mounted once again in his life; and, if it was so, 'twas plain as the sun at noon-day he would pocket the expense of the license, ten times told, the very first year:—so that every body was left to judge what were his views in this act of charity."

What were his views in this, and in every other, action of his life,—or rather what were the opinions which floated in the brains of other people concerning it, was a thought which too much floated in his own, and too often broke in upon his rest, when he should have been sound asleep.

About ten years ago this gentleman had the good fortune to be made entirely easy upon that score,—it being just so long since he left his parish—and the world at the same time—behind him;—and stands accountable to a Judge of whom he will have no cause to complain.

But there is a fatality attends the actions of some men:—order them as they will, they pass through a certain medium which so twists and refracts them from their true direction——that, with all the titles to praise which a rectitude of heart can give, the doers of them are nevertheless forced to live and die without it.

Of the truth of which, this gentleman was a painful example.... But to know by what means this came to pass,—and to make that knowledge of use to you, I insist upon it that you read the two following chapters, which contain such a sketch of his life and conversation as will carry its moral along with it. When this is done, if nothing stops us in our way, we will go on with the midwife.

CHAPTER XI.

Yorick was this parson's name, and, what is very remarkable in it (as appears from a most ancient account of the family, wrote upon strong vellum, and now in perfect preservation), it had been exactly so spelt for near——I was within an ace of saying nine hundred years;——but I would not shake my credit in telling an improbable truth——however indisputable in itself;——and, therefore, I shall content myself with only saying——It had been exactly so spelt,

without the least variation or transposition of a single letter, for I do not know how long; which is more than I would venture to say of one half of the best sirnames in the kingdom; which, in a course of years, have generally undergone as many chops and changes as their owners.—Has this been owing to the pride, or to the shame, of the respective proprietors?—In honest truth, I think sometimes to the one, and sometimes to the other, just as the temptation has wrought. But a villanous affair it is, and will one day so blend and confound us all together that no one shall be able to stand up and swear "That his own great-grandfather was the man who did either this or that."

This evil has been sufficiently fenced against by the prudent care of the Yorick family, and their religious preservation of these records I quote; which do farther inform us that the family was originally of Danish extraction, and had been transplanted into England as early as in the reign of Horwendillus, King of Denmark, in whose Court, it seems, an ancestor of this Mr. Yorick, and from whom he was lineally descended, held a considerable post to the day of his death. Of what nature this considerable post was this record saith not—it only adds that, for near two centuries, it had been totally abolished, as altogether unnecessary, not only in that Court, but in every other court of the Christian world.

It has often come into my head that this post could be no other than that of the king's chief jester;—and that Hamlet's Yorick, in our Shakspeare, many of whose plays, you know, are founded upon authenticated facts, was certainly the very man.

I have not the time to look into Saxo-Grammaticus's Danish history, to know the certainty of this;—but, if you have leisure, and can easily get at the book, you may do it full as well yourself.

I had just time, in my travels through Denmark with Mr. Noddy's eldest son, whom, in the year 1741, I accompanied as governor, riding along with him at a prodigious rate through most parts of Europe, and of which original journey, performed by us two, a most delectable narrative will be given in the progress of this work; I had just time, I say, and that was all, to prove the truth of an observation made by a long sojourner in that country —— namely, "That nature was neither very lavish, nor was she very stingy, in her gifts of genius and capacity to its inhabitants;—but, like a discreet parent, was moderately kind to them all; observing such an equal tenour in the distribution of her favours as to bring them, in those points, pretty near to a level with each other; so that you will meet with few instances in that kingdom of refined parts, but a great deal of good plain household understanding, amongst all ranks of people, of which every body has a share;"——which is, I think, very right.

With us, you see, the case is quite different:—we are all ups and downs in this matter;—you are a great genius;—or, 'tis fifty to one, sir, you are a great dunce and a blockhead;—not that there is a

total want of intermediate steps;—no,—we are not so irregular as that comes to;—but the two extremes are more common, and in a greater degree, in this unsettled island, where nature, in her gifts and dispositions of this kind, is most whimsical and capricious; fortune herself not being more so in the bequest of her goods and chattels than she.

This is all that ever staggered my faith in regard to Yorick's extraction, who, by what I can remember of him, and by all the accounts I could ever get of him, seemed not to have had one single drop of Danish blood in his whole crasis—in nine hundred years it might possibly have all run out:——I will not philosophize one moment with you about it; for, happen how it would, the fact was this,—that, instead of that cold phlegm and exact regularity of sense and humours you would have looked for in one so extracted—he was, on the contrary, as mercurial and sublimated a composition—as heteroclite a creature in all his declensions——with as much life and whim, and *gaité de cœur* about him, as the kindliest climate could have engendered and put together. With all this sail, poor Yorick carried not one ounce of ballast; he was utterly unpractised in the world; and, at the age of twenty-six, knew just about as well how to steer his course in it as a romping, unsuspicious girl of thirteen: so that, upon his first setting out, the brisk gale of his spirits, as you will imagine, ran him foul ten times in a day of somebody's tackling; and as the grave and more slow-paced were oftenest in his way,—you may likewise imagine it was with such he had generally the ill-luck to get the most entangled. For aught I know, there might be some mixture of unlucky wit at the bottom of such *fracas*:——for, to speak the truth, Yorick had an invincible dislike and opposition in his nature to gravity;—not to gravity as such:—for, where gravity was wanted, he would be the most grave or serious of mortal men for days and weeks together;—but he was an enemy to the affectation of it, and declared open war against it only as it appeared a cloak for ignorance or for folly: and then, whenever it fell in his way, however sheltered and protected, he seldom gave it much quarter.

Sometimes, in his wild way of talking, he would say that Gravity was an arrant scoundrel, and he would add—of the most dangerous kind too,—because a sly one—and that, he verily believed, more honest, well-meaning people were bubbled out of their goods and money by it in one twelve-month than by pocket-picking and shop-lifting in seven. In the naked temper which a merry heart discovered, he would say there was no danger—but to itself:—whereas the very essence of gravity was design, and consequently deceit:—it was a taught trick to gain credit of the world for more sense and knowledge than a man was worth; and that, with all its pretensions,—it was no better, but often worse, than what a French wit had long ago defined it,—*viz., A mysterious carriage of the*

body to cover the defects of the mind;—which definition of gravity, Yorick, with great imprudence, would say deserved to be written in letters of gold.

But, in plain truth, he was a man unhackneyed and unpractised in the world, and was altogether as indiscreet and foolish on every other subject of discourse where policy is wont to impress restraint. Yorick had no impression but one, and that was what arose from the nature of the deed spoken of; which impression he would usually translate into plain English, without any periphrasis;—and too oft without much distinction of either person, time, or place;—so that when mention was made of a pitiful or an ungenerous proceeding ——he never gave himself a moment's time to reflect who was the hero of the piece,——what his station,——or how far he had power to hurt him hereafter;——but if it was a dirty action,—without more ado,—The man was a dirty fellow,—and so on. And as his comments had usually the ill fate to be terminated either in a *bon mot*, or to be enlivened throughout with some drollery or humour of expression, it gave wings to Yorick's indiscretion. In a word, though he never sought, yet, at the same time, as he seldom shunned, occasions of saying what came uppermost, and without much ceremony——he had but too many temptations in life of scattering his wit and his humour, his gibes and his jests, about him.——They were not lost for want of gathering.

What were the consequences, and what was Yorick's catastrophe thereupon, you will read in the next chapter.

CHAPTER XII.

The mortgager and mortgagée differ, the one from the other, not more in length of purse than the jester and jestée do in that of memory. But in this the comparison between them runs, as the scholiasts call it, upon all-four;—which, by the bye, is upon one or two legs more than some of the best of Homer's can pretend to;—namely, That the one raises a sum, and the other a laugh, at your expense, and thinks no more about it. Interest, however, still runs on in both cases;—the periodical or accidental payments of it just serving to keep the memory of the affair alive; till, at length, in some evil hour—pop comes the creditor upon each, and by demanding principal upon the spot, together with full interest to the very day, makes them both feel the full extent of their obligations.

As the reader (for I hate your *ifs*) has a thorough knowledge of human nature, I need not say more to satisfy him that my Hero could not go on at this rate without some slight experience of these incidental mementos. To speak the truth, he had wantonly involved himself in a multitude of small book-debts of this stamp, which, notwithstanding Eugenius's frequent advice, he too much disregarded; thinking that, as not one of them was contracted through any

malignancy—but, on the contrary, from an honesty of mind, and a mere jocundity of humour, they would all of them be crossed out in course.

Eugenius would never admit this; and would often tell him that, one day or other, he would certainly be reckoned with;—and he would often add—in an accent of sorrowful apprehension—to the uttermost mite. To which Yorick, with his usual carelessness of heart, would as often answer with a Pshaw!—and if the subject was started in the fields,—with a hop, skip, and a jump at the end of it; but, if close pent up in the social chimney-corner, where the culprit was barricadoed in, with a table and a couple of arm chairs, and could not so readily fly off in a tangent,—Eugenius would then go on with his lecture upon discretion in words to this purpose, though somewhat better put together:

"Trust me, dear Yorick, this unwary pleasantry of thine will sooner or later bring thee into scrapes and difficulties, which no after-wit can extricate thee out of.——In these sallies, too oft, I see it happens that a person laughed at considers himself in the light of a person injured, with all the rights of such a situation belonging to him; and when thou viewest him in that light too, and reckonest up his friends, his family, his kindred and allies—and dost muster up, with them, the many recruits which will list under him from a sense of common danger—'tis no extravagant arithmetic to say that, for every ten jokes, thou hast got a hundred enemies; and till thou hast gone on, and raised a swarm of wasps about thine ears, and art half stung to death by them, thou wilt never be convinced it is so.

"I cannot suspect it, in the man whom I esteem, that there is the least spur from spleen or malevolence of intent in these sallies.——I believe and know them to be truly honest and sportive—but consider, my dear lad, that fools cannot distinguish this, and that knaves will not; and that thou knowest not what it is either to provoke the one, or to make merry with the other;——whenever they associate for mutual defence, depend upon it, they will carry on the war in such a manner against thee, my dear friend, as to make thee heartily sick of it, and of thy life too.

"Revenge, from some baneful corner, shall level a tale of dishonour at thee, which no innocence of heart, nor integrity of conduct, shall set right.——The fortunes of thy house shall totter,—thy character, which led the way to them, shall bleed on every side of it,—thy faith questioned,—thy words belied,—thy wit forgotten, thy learning trampled on. To wind up the last scene of thy tragedy, Cruelty and Cowardice, twin-ruffians, hired and set on by Malice in the dark, shall strike together at all thy infirmities and mistakes:—— the best of us, my dear lad, lie open there;——and trust me—trust me, Yorick, when, to gratify a private appetite, it is once resolved upon that an innocent and a helpless creature shall be sacrificed, 'tis

an easy matter to pick up sticks enough from any thicket where it has strayed to make a fire to offer it up with."

Yorick scarce ever heard this sad vaticination of his destiny read over to him but with a tear stealing from his eye, and a promissory look attending it that he was resolved, for the time to come, to ride his tit with more sobriety. — But, alas, too late!——a grand confederacy, with ***** and***** at the head of it, was formed before the first prediction of it.——The whole plan of attack, just as Eugenius had forboded, was put in execution all at once,—with so little mercy on the side of the allies,—and so little suspicion on Yorick of what was carrying on against him—that, when he thought, good easy man! — full surely, preferment was o'ripening, — they had smote his root,—and then he fell, as many a worthy man had fallen before him.

Yorick, however, fought it out, with all imaginable gallantry, for some time; till overpowered by numbers, and worn out at length by the calamities of the war—but more so by the ungenerous manner in which it was carried on,—he threw down the sword; and, though he kept up his spirits in appearance to the last—he died, nevertheless, as was generally thought, quite broken-hearted.

What inclined Eugenius to the same opinion, was as follows:—

A few hours before Yorick breathed his last, Eugenius stept in with an intent to take his last sight and last farewell of him. Upon his drawing Yorick's curtain, and asking how he felt himself, Yorick, looking up in his face, took hold of his hand——and, after thanking him for the many tokens of his friendship to him, for which, he said, if it was their fate to meet hereafter, he would thank him again and again,—he told him he was within a few hours of giving his enemies the slip for ever..... I hope not, answered Eugenius, with tears trickling down his cheeks, and with the tenderest tone that ever man spoke,—I hope not, Yorick, said he..... Yorick replied, with a look up, and a gentle squeeze of Eugenius's hand, and that was all;—but it cut Eugenius to his heart..... Come, come, Yorick, quoth Eugenius, wiping his eyes, and summoning up the man within him, my dear lad, be comforted,—let not all thy spirits and fortitude forsake thee at this crisis, when thou most wantest them;——who knows what resources are in store, and what the power of God may yet do for thee!.... Yorick laid his hand upon his heart, and gently shook his head..... For my part, continued Eugenius, crying bitterly as he uttered the words,—I declare I know not, Yorick, how to part with thee,—and would gladly flatter my hopes, added Eugenius, cheering up his voice, that there is still enough left of thee to make a bishop, and that I may live to see it. I beseech thee, Eugenius, quoth Yorick, taking off his night-cap as well as he could with his left-hand,—his right being still grasped close in that of Eugenius,—I beseech thee to take a view of my head..... I see nothing that ails it, replied Eugenius. Then, alas! my friend, said Yorick, let me tell

you that it is so bruised and mis-shapened with the blows which ***** and *****, and some others, have so unhandsomely given me in the dark, that I might say, with Sancho Panza, that should I recover, and "mitres thereupon be suffered to rain down from heaven as thick as hail, not one of them would fit it."—Yorick's last breath was hanging upon his trembling lips, ready to depart, as he uttered this; —yet still it was uttered with something of a Cervantic tone;..... and, as he spoke it, Eugenius could perceive a stream of lambent fire lighted up for a moment in his eyes——faint picture of those flashes of his spirit which (as Shakespeare said of his ancestor) were wont to set the table in a roar!

Eugenius was convinced from this that the heart of his friend was broken; he squeezed his hand—and then walked softly out of the room, weeping as he walked. Yorick followed Eugenius with his eyes to the door;——he then closed them,—and never opened them more.

He lies buried in a corner of his church-yard, in the parish of——, under a plain marble slab, which his friend Eugenius, by leave of his executors, laid upon his grave, with no more than these three words of inscription, serving both for his epitaph and elegy:

Alas, poor Yorick!

Ten times in a day has Yorick's ghost the consolation to hear his monumental inscription read over, with such a variety of plaintive tones as denote a general pity and esteem for him——a foot-way crossing the church-yard close by the side of his grave,—not a passenger goes by without stopping to cast a look upon it,—and sighing, as he walks on,

Alas, poor YORICK!

CHAPTER XIII.

It is so long since the reader of this rhapsodical work has been parted from the midwife that it is high time to mention her again to him, merely to put him in mind that there is such a body still in the world, and whom, upon the best judgment I can form upon my own plan at present, I am going to introduce to him for good and all: but as fresh matter may be started, and much unexpected business fall out betwixt the reader and myself, which may require immediate dispatch, —'twas right to take care that the poor woman should not be lost in the meantime;——because, when she is wanted, we can no way do without her.

I think I told you that this good woman was a person of no small note and consequence throughout our whole village and township; ——that her fame had spread itself to the very out-edge and circumference of that circle of importance, of which kind every soul living, whether he has a shirt to his back or no—has one surrounding him; ——which said circle, by the way, whenever 'tis said that such a one is of great weight and importance in the *world*, I desire may be enlarged or contracted in your Worship's fancy, in a compound ratio of the station, profession, knowledge, abilities, height and depth (measuring both ways), of the personage brought before you.

In the present case, if I remember, I fixed it at about four or five miles, which not only comprehended the whole parish, but extended itself to two or three of the adjacent hamlets in the skirts of the next parish;—which made a considerable thing of it. I must add that she was, moreover, very well looked on at one large grange-house, and some other odd houses and farms within two or three miles, as I said, from the smoke of her own chimney:——but I must here, once for all, inform you that all this will be more exactly delineated and explained in a map, now in the hands of the engraver, which, with many other pieces and developments of this work, will be added to the end of the twentieth volume:——not to swell the work,—I detest the thought of such a thing,—but by way of commentary, scholium, illustration, and key, to such passages, incidents, or inuendoes, as shall be thought to be either of private interpretation or of dark or doubtful meaning, after my life and my opinions shall have been read over (now don't forget the meaning of the word) by all the *world*;——which, betwixt you and me, and in spite of all the gentlemen reviewers in Great Britain, and of all that their worships shall undertake to write or say to the contrary,—I am determined shall be the case..... I need not tell your Worship that all this is spoken in confidence.

CHAPTER XIV.

Upon looking into my mother's marriage settlement, in order to satisfy myself and reader in a point necessary to be cleared up, before we could proceed any further in this history,—I had the good fortune to pop upon the very thing I wanted, before I had read a day and a half straight forwards;——it might have taken me up a month;———which shows plainly that when a man sits down to write a history, though it be but the history of Jack Hickathrift, or Tom Thumb, he knows no more than his heels what lets and confounded hinderances he is to meet with in his way,—or what a dance he may be led, by one excursion or another, before all is over. Could a historiographer drive on his history, as a muleteer drives on his mule—straight forward,—for instance, from Rome all the way to Loretto, without ever once turning his head aside, either to the right hand or to the left,—he might venture to foretel you to an hour when he should get to his journey's end:——but the thing is, morally speaking, impossible; for, if he is a man of the least spirit, he will have fifty deviations from a straight line to make with this or that party as he goes along, which he can nowise avoid: he will have views and prospects to himself perpetually soliciting his eye, which he can no more help standing still to look at than he can fly; he will, moreover, have various

Accounts to reconcile:
Anecdotes to pick up:
Inscriptions to make out:
Stories to weave in:
Traditions to shift:
Personages to call upon:
Panegyrics to paste up at this door:
Pasquinades at that:———all which, both the man and the mule are exempt from. To sum up all; there are archives at every stage to be looked into, and rolls, records, documents, and endless genealogies, which justice ever and anon calls him back to stay the reading of:——in short, there is no end of it.———For my own part, I declare I have been at it these six weeks, making all the speed I possibly could,—and am not yet born:——I have just been able, and that's all, to tell you when it happened, but not how;——so that you see the thing is yet far from being accomplished.

These unforeseen stoppages, which, I own, I had no conception of when I first set out,—but which, I am convinced, now, will rather increase than diminish as I advance,—have struck out a hint which I am resolved to follow;——and that is,—not to be in a hurry,—but to go on leisurely, writing and publishing two volumes of my life every year,—which, if I am suffered to go on quietly, and can make a tolerable bargain with my bookseller, I shall continue to do as long as I live.

CHAPTER XV.

The article in my mother's marriage-settlement, which I told the reader I was at the pains to search for, and which, now that I have found it, I think proper to lay before him—is so much more fully expressed in the deed itself, than ever I can pretend to do it, that it would be barbarity to take it out of the lawyer's hand:—It is as follows:

'AND THIS INDENTURE FURTHER WITNESSETH, That 'the said Walter Shandy, merchant, in consideration of the said 'intended marriage to be had, and by God's blessing to be well and 'truly solemnized and consummated between the said Walter Shandy 'and Elizabeth Mollineux aforesaid, and divers other good and valu-'able causes and considerations him thereunto specially moving,—'doth grant, covenant, condescend, consent, conclude, bargain, and 'fully agree to and with John Dixon and James Turner, Esqrs., the 'above-named trustees, &c. &c.———TO WIT,——That in case it 'should hereafter so fall out, chance, happen, or otherwise come to 'pass,——that the said Walter Shandy, merchant, shall have left off 'business before the time or times that the said Elizabeth Mollineux 'shall, according to the course of nature, or otherwise, have left off 'bearing and bringing forth children:——and that, in consequence of 'the said Walter Shandy having so left off business, he shall, in 'despite, and against the free-will, consent, and good-liking of the 'said Elizabeth Mollineux,—make a departure from the city of 'London, in order to retire to and dwell upon his estate at Shandy 'Hall, in the county of————, or at any other country-seat, castle, 'hall, mansion-house, messuage, or grange house, now purchased, or 'hereafter to be purchased, or upon any part or parcel thereof:—'That then, and as often as the said Elizabeth Mollineux shall happen 'to be enceinte with child or children, severally and lawfully begot, or 'to be begotten, upon the body of the said Elizabeth Mollineux during 'her said coverture,—he the said Walter Shandy shall, at his own 'proper cost and charges, and out of his proper monies, upon good 'and reasonable notice, which is hereby agreed to be within six weeks 'of her the said Elizabeth Mollineux's full reckoning, or time of 'supposed and computed delivery,—pay, or cause to be paid, the sum 'of one hundred and twenty pounds of good and lawful money, to 'John Dixon and James Turner, Esquires, or assigns,———upon 'TRUST and confidence, and for and unto the use and uses, intent, end, 'and purpose following:———THAT IS TO SAY, ——That the 'said sum of one hundred and twenty pounds shall be paid into the 'hands of the said Elizabeth Mollineux, or to be otherwise applied by 'them the said trustees, for the well and truly hiring of one coach, 'with able and sufficient horses, to carry and convey the body of the 'said Elizabeth Mollineux, and the child or children which she shall 'be then and there enceinte and pregnant with,—unto the city of

'London, and for the further paying and defraying of all other 'incidental costs, charges, and expenses whatsoever,—in and about, 'and for, and relating to her said intended delivery and lying-in, in 'the said city or suburbs thereof. And that the said Elizabeth 'Mollineux shall and may, from time to time, and at all such time 'and times as are here covenanted and agreed upon,—peaceably 'and quietly hire the said coach and horses, and have free ingress, 'egress, and regress throughout her journey, in and from the said 'coach, according to the tenour, true intent, and meaning of these 'presents, without any let, suit, trouble, disturbance, molestation, 'discharge, hinderance, forfeiture, eviction, vexation, interruption, or 'incumbrance whatsoever.———And that it shall moreover be 'lawful to and for the said Elizabeth Mollineux, from time to 'time, and as oft or often as she shall well and truly be advanced 'in her said pregnancy, to the time heretofore stipulated and 'agreed upon,—to live and reside in such place or places, and in 'such family or families, and with such relations, friends, and other 'persons within the said city of London, as she, at her own will and 'pleasure, notwithstanding her present coverture, and as if she were 'a *femme sole* and unmarried,—shall think fit.———AND THIS 'INDENTURE FURTHER WITNESSETH, That, for the more 'effectually carrying of the said covenant into execution, the said 'Walter Shandy, merchant, doth hereby grant, bargain, sell, release, 'and confirm unto the said John Dixon and James Turner, Esquires, 'their heirs, executors, and assigns, in their actual possession now 'being, by virtue of an indenture of bargain and sale, for a year, to 'them the said John Dixon and James Turner, Esquires, by him the 'said Walter Shandy, merchant, thereof made; which said bargain 'and sale for a year bears date the day next before the date of these 'presents, and by force and virtue of the statute for transferring 'uses into possession,——ALL that the manor and lordship of 'Shandy, in the county of ———, with all the rights, members, and 'appurtenances thereof; and all and every the messuages, houses, 'buildings, barns, stables, orchards, gardens, backsides, tofts, crofts, 'garths, cottages, lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, marshes, 'commons, woods, underwoods, drains, fisheries, waters, and water-'courses,——together with all rents, reversions, services, annuities, 'fee-farms, knights' fees, views of frank-pledge, escheats, reliefs, 'mines, quarries, goods and chattels of felons and fugitives, felons of 'themselves, and put in exigent, deodands, fee-warrens, and all other 'royalties and seignories, rights and jurisdictions, privileges and 'hereditaments whatsoever.———AND ALSO, the advowson, dona-'tion, presentation, and free disposition of the rectory or parsonage 'of Shandy aforesaid, and all and every the tenths, tithes, glebe-'lands'.....In three words——my mother was to ly-in (if she chose it) in London.

But in order to put a stop to the practice of any unfair play on the

part of my mother, which a marriage article of this nature too manifestly opened a door to, and which, indeed, had never been thought of at all, but for my uncle Toby Shandy;——a clause was added in security of my father, which was this:——'That in case my mother 'hereafter should, at any time, put my father to the trouble and 'expense of a London journey, upon false cries and tokens;—that 'for every such instance she should forfeit all the right and title 'which the covenant gave her to the next turn;—but to no more—'and so on—*toties quoties*—in as effectual a manner as if such a 'covenant betwixt them had not been made.'.....This, by the way, was no more than what was reasonable;.... and yet, reasonable as it was, I have ever thought it hard that the whole weight of the article should have fallen entirely, as it did, upon myself.

But I was begot and born to misfortunes;——for my poor mother, whether it was wind, or water, or a compound of both,—or neither; or whether it was simply the mere swell of imagination and fancy in her;—or how far a strong wish and desire to have it so might mislead her judgment;—in short, whether she was deceived, or deceiving, in this matter, it no way becomes me to decide. The fact was this, that in the latter end of September, 1717, which was the year before I was born, my mother having carried my father up to town, much against the grain,—he peremptorily insisted upon the clause; so that I was doomed, by marriage articles, to have my nose squeezed as flat to my face as if the destinies had actually spun me without one.

How this event came about,—and what a train of vexatious disappointments, in one stage or other of my life, have pursued me, from the mere loss or rather compression of this one single member,—shall be laid before the reader all in due time.

CHAPTER XVI.

My father, as any body may naturally imagine, came down with my mother into the country, in but a pettish kind of a humour. The first twenty or five-and-twenty miles he did nothing in the world but fret and tease himself, and, indeed, my mother too, about the cursed expense, which, he said, might every shilling of it have been saved;—then, what vexed him more than every thing else was the provoking time of the year,—which, as I told you, was towards the end of September, when his wall-fruit, and green-gages especially, in which he was very curious, were just ready for pulling:——"Had he been whistled up to London, upon a *Tom Fool's* errand in any other month of the whole year, he should not have said three words about it."

For the next two whole stages, no subject would go down but the heavy blow he had sustained from the loss of a son, whom, it

seems, he had fully reckoned upon in his mind, and registered down in his pocket-book, as a second staff for his old age, in case Bobby should fail him.... "The disappointment of this, he said, was ten times more to a wise man than all the money which the journey, &c., had cost him, put together——Rot the hundred and twenty pounds,—he did not mind it a rush."

From Stilton all the way to Grantham, nothing in the whole affair provoked him so much as the condolences of his friends, and the foolish figure they should both make at church the first Sunday,——of which, in the satirical vehemence of his wit, now sharpened a little by vexation, he would give so many humorous and provoking descriptions,—and place his rib and self in so many tormenting lights and attitudes, in the face of the whole congregation,—that my mother declared these two stages were so truly tragi-comical that she did nothing but laugh and cry, in a breath, from one end to the other of them all the way.

From Grantham, till they crossed the Trent, my father was out of all kind of patience at the vile trick and imposition which he fancied my mother had put upon him in this affair.——" Certainly," he would say to himself, over and over again, "the woman could not be deceived herself———if she could,—what weakness!"—Tormenting word! which led his imagination a thorny dance, and, before all was over, played the deuce and all with him;——for, sure as ever the word *weakness* was uttered, and struck full upon his brain, so sure it set him upon running divisions upon how many kinds of weaknesses there were;—that there was such a thing as weakness of the body, as well as weakness of the mind;—and then he would do nothing but syllogize within himself, for a stage or two together, how far the cause of all these vexations might, or might not, have arisen out of himself.

In short, he had so many little subjects of disquietude springing out of this one affair, all fretting successively in his mind as they rose up in it, that my mother, whatever was her journey up, had but an uneasy journey of it down.—In a word, as she complained to my uncle Toby, he would have tired out the patience of any flesh alive.

CHAPTER XVII.

Though my father travelled homewards, as I told you, in none of the best of moods,—pshaw-ing and pish-ing all the way down,—yet he had the complaisance to keep the worst part of the story still to himself; which was the resolution he had taken of doing himself the justice, which my uncle Toby's clause in the marriage-settlement empowered him: nor was it till the very night in which I was begot, which was thirteen months after, that she had the least intimation of his design:——when my father happening, as you

remember, to be a little chagrined and out of temper,—took occasion, as they lay chatting gravely in bed afterwards, talking over what was to come,—to let her know that she must accommodate herself as well as she could to the bargain made between them in their marriage-deeds; which was to ly-in of her next child in the country, to balance the last year's journey.

My father was a gentleman of many virtues,—but he had a strong spice of that in his temper which might, or might not, add to the number.——'Tis known by the name of perseverance in a good cause, and of obstinacy in a bad one: of this my mother had so much knowledge that she knew 'twas to no purpose to make any remonstrance;—so she e'en resolved to sit down quietly, and make the most of it.

CHAPTER XVIII.

As the point was that night agreed, or rather determined, that my mother should ly-in of me in the country, she took her measures accordingly; for which purpose, when she was three days, or thereabouts, gone with child, she began to cast her eyes upon the midwife whom you have so often heard me mention; and, before the week was well got round, as the famous Dr. Maningham was not to be had, she had come to a final determination in her mind,—notwithstanding there was a scientific operator within so near a call as eight miles of us, and who, moreover, had expressly wrote a five shilling book upon the subject of midwifery, in which he had exposed, not only the blunders of the sisterhood itself,—but had likewise superadded many curious improvements for the quicker extraction of the fœtus in cross births, and some other cases of danger which delay us in getting into the world;—notwithstanding all this, my mother, I say, was absolutely determined to trust her life, and mine with it, into no soul's hand but this old woman's only.—Now this I like;—when we cannot get at the very thing we wish, never to take up with the next best in degree to it;—no, that's pitiful beyond description. It is no more than a week from this very day in which I am now writing this book—for the edification of the world,——which is March 9, 1759,—that my dear, dear Jenny, observing I looked a little grave, as she stood cheapening a silk of five and twenty shillings a yard,—told the mercer she was sorry she had given him so much trouble; and immediately went and bought herself a yard-wide stuff of ten-pence a yard. 'Tis the duplication of one and the same greatness of soul; only, what lessened the honour of it somewhat, in my mother's case, was that she could not heroine it into so violent and hazardous an extreme as one in her situation might have wished, because the old midwife had really some little claim to be depended upon,—as much, at least, as success could give her, having, in the course of her practice of near twenty years in the

parish, brought every mother's son of them into the world without any one slip or accident which could fairly be laid to her account.

These facts, though they had their weight, yet did not altogether satisfy some few scruples and uneasinesses which hung upon my father's spirits in relation to this choice..... To say nothing of the natural workings of humanity and justice, or of the yearnings of parental and connubial love, all which prompted him to leave as little to hazard as possible in a case of this kind,—he felt himself concerned, in a particular manner, that all should go right in the present case,—from the accumulated sorrow he lay open to, should any evil betide his wife and child, by her lying-in at Shandy hall.—He knew the world judged by events, and would add to his afflictions, in such a misfortune, by loading him with the whole blame of it. "Alas o'day!—had Mrs. Shandy, poor gentlewoman! had but her wish in going up to town just to ly-in and come down again,—which, they say, she begged and prayed for upon her bare knees,—and which, in my opinion, considering the fortune which Mr. Shandy got with her,—was no such mighty matter to have complied with, the lady and her babe might both of them have been alive at this hour."

This exclamation, my father knew, was unanswerable;—and yet, it was not merely to shelter himself,—nor was it altogether for the care of his offspring and wife, that he seemed so extremely anxious about this point;——my father had extensive views of things,—and stood, moreover, as he thought, deeply concerned in it for the public good, from the dread he entertained of the bad uses an ill-fated instance might be put to.

He was very sensible that all political writers upon the subject had unanimously agreed and lamented, from the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign down to his own time, that the current of men and money towards the metropolis, upon one frivolous errand or another, set in so strong—as to become dangerous to our civil rights;——though, by the bye, a *current* was not the image he took most delight in,—a *distemper* was here his favourite metaphor; and he would run it down into a perfect allegory, by maintaining it was identically the same in the body national as in the body natural: where the blood and spirits were driven up into the head faster than they could find their ways down,—a stoppage of circulation must ensue, which was death in both cases.

There was little danger, he would say, of losing our liberties by French politics or French invasions;——nor was he so much in pain of a consumption from the mass of corrupted matter and ulcerated humours in our constitution,—which he hoped was not so bad as it was imagined,—but he verily feared that, in some violent push, we should go off, all at once, in a state of apoplexy;—and then he would say, *The Lord have mercy upon us all.*

My father was never able to give the history of this distemper—without the remedy along with it.

"Was I an absolute prince," he would say, pulling up his breeches with both his hands, as he rose from his arm-chair, "I would appoint able judges at every avenue of my metropolis, who should take cognizance of every fool's business who came there; and if, upon a fair and candid hearing, it appeared not of weight sufficient to leave his own home, and come up, bag and baggage, with his wife and children, farmer's sons, &c., &c., at his backside, they should be all sent back, from constable to constable, like vagrants, as they were, to the place of their legal settlements. By this means, I should take care that my metropolis tottered not through its own weight;—that the head be no longer too big for the body; that the extremes, now wasted and pinned in, be restored to their due share of nourishment, and regain, with it, their natural strength and beauty.——I would effectually provide that the meadows and cornfields of my dominions should laugh and sing;——that good cheer and hospitality flourish once more;——and that such weight and influence be put thereby into the hands of the 'Squiralty of my kingdom as should counterpoise what I perceive my Nobility are now taking from them.

"Why are there so few palaces and gentleman's seats?" he would ask with some emotion, as he walked across the room, "throughout so many delicious provinces in France? Whence is it that the few remaining chateaus amongst them are so dismantled,—so unfurnished, and in so ruinous and desolate a condition?—Because, Sir he would say), in that kingdom no man has any country interest to support;——the little interest of any kind, which any man has any where in it, is concentrated in the Court, and the looks of the Grand Monarque; by the sun-shine of whose countenance, or the clouds which pass across it, every Frenchman lives or dies."

Another political reason which prompted my father so strongly to guard against the least evil accident in my mother's lying-in in the country—was, That any such instance would infallibly throw a balance of power, too great already, into the weaker vessels of the gentry, in his own, or higher, stations;——which, with the many other usurped rights which that part of the constitution was hourly establishing,—would, in the end, prove fatal to the monarchical system of domestic government established in the first creation of things by God.

In this point he was entirely of Sir Robert Filmer's opinion:—that the plans and institutions of the greatest monarchies in the eastern parts of the world were originally all stolen from that admirable pattern and prototype of this household and paternal power; which for a century, he said, and more, had gradually been degenerating away into a mixed government;——the form of which, however desirable in great combinations of the species,—was very troublesome in small ones,—and seldom produced any thing, that he saw, but sorrow and confusion.

For all these reasons, private and public, put together,—my

father was for having the man-mid-wife, by all means,—my mother by no means. My father begged and entreated she would for once recede from her prerogative in this matter, and suffer him to choose for her;——my mother, on the contrary, insisted upon her privilege in this matter, to choose for herself,—and have no mortal's help but the old woman's..... What could my father do? He was almost at his wits' end;——talked it over with her in all moods;——placed his arguments in all lights;——argued the matter with her like a Christian,—like a heathen,—like a husband,—like a father,—like a patriot,—like a man..... My mother answered every thing only like a woman; which was a little hard upon her;——for as she could not assume and fight it out behind such a variety of characters —it was no fair match;—'twas seven to one..... What could my mother do?..... She had the advantage (otherwise she would have been certainly overpowered) of a small reinforcement of chagrin personal at the bottom,which bore her up, and enabled her to dispute the affair with my father with so equal an advantage—that both sides sung *Te Deum*. In a word, my mother was to have the old woman,—and the operator was to have license to drink a bottle of wine with my father and my uncle Toby Shandy in the back parlour, —for which he was to be paid five guineas.

I must beg leave, before I finish this chapter, to enter a caveat in the breast of my fair reader;——and it is this:——Not to take it absolutely for granted, from an unguarded word or two which I have dropped in it,—that I am a married man."——I own, the tender appellation of my dear, dear Jenny,——with some other strokes of conjugal knowledge interspersed here and there, might, naturally enough, have misled the most candid judge in the world into such a determination against me.———All I plead for in this case, Madam, is strict justice, and that you do so much of it to me, as well as to yourself—as not to prejudge or receive such an impression of me till you have better evidence than, I am positive, at present can be produced against me .... Not that I can be so vain, or unreasonable, Madam, as to desire you should therefore think that my dear, dear Jenny is my kept mistress;—no,—that would be flattering my character in the other extreme, and giving it an air of freedom which, perhaps, it has no kind of right to. All I contend for is the utter impossibility, for some volumes, that you, or the most penetrating spirit upon earth, should know how this matter really stands..... It is not impossible but that my dear, dear Jenny! tender as the appellation is, may be my child.... Consider,—I was born in the year eighteen..... Nor is there any thing unnatural or extravagant in the supposition that my dear Jenny may be my friend..... Friend!..... My friend..... Surely, Madam, a friendship between the two sexes may subsist, and be supported, without————Fy! Mr. Shandy..... without any thing, Madam, but that tender and delicious sentiment which ever mixes in friendship, where there is a

difference of sex. Let me entreat you to study the pure and sentimental parts of the best French romances ;.... it will really, Madam, astonish you to see with what a variety of chaste expressions this delicious sentiment, which I have the honour to speak of, is dressed out.

CHAPTER XIX.

I WOULD sooner undertake to explain the hardest problem in Geometry than pretend to account for it that a gentleman of my father's great good sense,—knowing, as the reader must have observed him, and curious too in philosophy—wise also in political reasoning,—and in polemical (as he will find) no way ignorant,—could be capable of entertaining a notion in his head, so out of the common track,—that I fear the reader, when I come to mention it to him, if he is the least of a choleric temper, will immediately throw the book by ;——if mercurial, he will laugh most heartily at it ;—and if he is of a grave and saturnine cast, he will, at first sight, absolutely condemn it as fanciful and extravagant ; and that was in respect to the choice and imposition of Christian names, on which he thought a great deal more depended than what superficial minds were capable of conceiving.

His opinion, in this matter, was, That there was a strange kind of magic bias, which good or bad names, as he called them, irresistibly impressed upon our characters and conduct.

The hero of *Cervantes* argued not the point with more seriousness, —nor had he more faith or more to say—on the powers of Necromancy in dishonouring his deeds,—or on DULCINEA's name in shedding lustre upon them, than my father had on those of TRISMAGISTUS OR ARCHIMEDES, on the one hand,—or of NYKY and SIMKIN on the other. How many CÆSARS and POMPEYS, he would say, by mere inspiration of the names, have been rendered worthy of them ! And how many, he would add, are there, who might have done exceeding well in the world, had not their characters and spirits been totally depressed and NICODEMUS'D into nothing !

I see plainly, Sir, by your looks (or as the case happened), my father would say,—that you do not heartily subscribe to this opinion of mine,—which, to those, he would add, who have not carefully sifted it to the bottom,—I own has an air more of fancy than of solid reasoning in it ;—and yet, my dear Sir, if I may presume to know your character, I am morally assured I should hazard little in stating a case to you—not as a party in the dispute, but as a judge, and trusting my appeal upon it to your own good sense and candid disquisition in this matter.——You are a person ; free from as many narrow prejudices of education as most men and if I may presume to penetrate farther into you,—of a liberality of genius above bearing down an opinion, merely because it wants friends. Your son!—your dear son,——from whose sweet and open temper you have so

much to expect,—your BILLY, Sir,——would you for the world have called him JUDAS ? . . . . Would you, my dear Sir, he would say, laying his hand upon your breast with the genteelest address,—and in that soft and irresistible *piano* of voice, which the nature of the *argumentum ad hominem* absolutely requires,———Would you, Sir, if a Jew of a godfather had proposed the name of your child, and offered you his purse along with it, would you have consented to such a desecration of him ?———O my God ! he would say, looking up, if I know your temper right, Sir,——you are incapable of it ;——you would have trampled upon the offer ; you would have thrown the temptation at the tempter's head with abhorrence.

Your greatness of mind in this action, which I admire, with that generous contempt of money which you show me in the whole transaction, is really noble ;——and what renders it more so is the principle of it ;——the workings of a parent's love upon the truth and conviction of this very hypothesis, namely, that was your son called JUDAS,—the sordid and treacherous idea so inseparable from the name would have accompanied him through life like his shadow, and, in the end, made a miser and a rascal of him, in spite, Sir, of your example.

I never knew a man able to answer this argument. . . . . But, indeed, to speak of my father as he was ;—he was certainly irresistible, both in his orations and disputations ; he was born an orator ; . . . . Θεοδίδαχτος. . . . Persuasion hung upon his lips, and the elements of Logic and Rhetoric were so blended up in him,—and, withal, he had so shrewd a guess at the weaknesses and passions of his respondent —that NATURE might have stood up and said,—"This man is eloquent." In short, whether he was on the weak or the strong side of the question, 'twas hazardous in either case to attack him. . . . . And yet, 'tis strange, he had never read Cicero, nor Quintilian de Oratore, nor Isocrates, nor Aristotle, nor Longinus, amongst the ancients ; ——nor Vossius, nor Skioppius, nor Ramus, nor Farnaby, amongst the moderns ; . . . . and, what is more astonishing, he had never in his whole life the least light or spark of subtilty struck into his mind, by one single lecture upon Crakenthorp or Burgersdicius, or any Dutch logician or commentator ; he knew not so much as in what the difference of an argument *ad ignorantium*, and an argument *ad hominem*, consisted ; so that I well remember, when he went up along with me to enter my name at Jesus College in ****,—it was a matter of just wonder with my worthy tutor, and two or three fellows of that learned society, that a man who knew not so much as the names of his tools should be able to work after that fashion with them.

To work with them in the best manner he could was what my father was, however, perpetually forced upon ;——for he had a thousand little sceptical notions of the comic kind to defend,—most of which notions, I verily believe, at first entered upon the footing of mere whims, and of a *vive la bagatelle ;* and, as such, he would make merry with them for half an hour or so, and, having sharpened his wit upon 'em, dismiss them till another day.

I mention this not only as matter of hypothesis or conjecture upon the progress and establishment of my father's many odd opinions, but as a warning to the learned reader against the indiscreet reception of such guests, who, after a free and undisturbed entrance for some years, into our brains, at length claim a kind of settlement there,—working sometimes like yeast,—but more generally after the manner of the gentle passion, beginning in jest,—but ending in downright earnest.

Whether this was the case of the singularity of my father's notions, or that his judgment, at length, became the dupe of his wit; or how far, in many of his notions, he might, though odd, be absolutely right——the reader, as he comes at them, shall decide. All that I maintain here is that, in this one, of the influence of Christian names, however it gained footing, he was serious;——he was all uniformity; ——he was systematical, and, like all systematic reasoners, he would move both heaven and earth, and twist and torture every thing in nature to support his hypothesis. In a word, I repeat it over again, — he was serious!——and, in consequence of it, he would lose all kind of patience whenever he saw people, especially of condition, who should have known better,—as careless and as indifferent about the name they imposed upon their child, or more so, than in the choice of Ponto or Cupid for their puppy dog.

This, he would say, looked ill;——and had, moreover, this particular aggravation in it, viz.—That, when once a vile name was wrongfully or injudiciously given, it was not like the case of a man's character, which, when wronged, might hereafter be cleared,—and, possibly, some time or other, if not in the man's life, at least after his death, be, somehow or other, set to rights with the world:—But the injury of this, he would say, could never be undone;—nay, he doubted even whether an act of parliament could reach it:———He knew, as well as you, that the legislature assumed a power over sirnames;——but, for very strong reasons which he could give, it had never yet adventured, he would say, to go a step farther.

It was observable that, though my father, in consequence of this opinion, had, as I have told you, the strongest likings and dislikings towards certain names,—that there were still numbers of names which hung so equally in the balance before him that they were absolutely indifferent to him: Jack, Dick, and Tom, were of this class: these my father called neutral names;—affirming of them, without a satire, that there had been as many knaves and fools, at least, as wise and good men, since the world began, who had indifferently borne them ——so that, like equal forces acting against each other in contrary directions, he thought they mutually destroyed each other's effects; for which reason, he would often declare he would not give a cherry-stone to choose amongst them. Bob, which was my brother's name, was another of these neutral kinds of Christian names, which operated very little either way; and as my father happened to be at Epsom

when it was given him, he would oft-times thank heaven it was no worse. Andrew was something like a negative quantity in Algebra with him:—it was worse, he said, than nothing.———William stood pretty high:——Numps again was low with him—and Nick, he said was the DEVIL.

But, of all the names in the universe, he had the most unconquerable aversion for TRISTRAM;——he had the lowest and most contemptible opinion of it of any thing in the world, thinking it could possibly produce nothing, *in rerum natura*, but what was extremely mean and pitiful: so that in the midst of a dispute on the subject, in which, by the bye, he was frequently involved—he would sometimes break off in a sudden and spirited EPIPHONEMA, or rather EROTESIS, raised a third, and sometimes a full fifth, above the key of the discourse,—and demand it categorically of his antagonist, whether he would take upon him to say he had ever remembered,—whether he had ever read,—or even whether he had ever heard tell of a man, called Tristram, performing any thing great or worth recording?—No,—he would say—Tristram!——The thing is impossible.

What could be wanting in my father but to have wrote a book, to publish this notion of his to the world! Little boots it to the subtle speculatist to stand single in his opinions,—unless he gives them proper vent:——it was the identical thing which my father did;—for in the year sixteen, which was two years before I was born, he was at the pains of writing an express DISSERTATION simply upon the word Tristram,—showing the world, with great candour and modesty, the grounds of his great abhorrence of the name.

When this story is compared with the title-page—will not the gentle reader pity my father from his soul?——to see an orderly and well-disposed gentleman, who, though singular—yet inoffensive—in his notions,—so played upon in them by cross-purposes;——to look down upon the stage, and see him baffled and overthrown in all his little systems and wishes;——to behold a train of events perpetually falling out against him, and in so critical and cruel a way as if they had purposely been planned and pointed against him, merely to insult his speculations.—In a word, to behold such a one, in his old age, ill-fitted for troubles, ten times in a day suffering sorrow;—ten times in a day calling the child of his prayers TRISTRAM;—Melancholy dissyllable of sound! which, to his ears, was unison to Nincompoop, and every name vituperative under heaven.——By his ashes! I swear it,—if ever malignant spirit took pleasure, or busied itself, in traversing the purposes of mortal man,—it must have been here;—and if it was not necessary I should be born before I was christened, I would this moment give the reader an account of it.

CHAPTER XX.

———How could you, Madam, be so inattentive in reading the last chapter? I told you in it *That my mother was not a Papist*..... Papist! you told me no such thing, Sir..... Madam, I beg leave to repeat it, over again, that I told you as plain, at least, as words, by direct inference, could tell you such a thing..... Then, Sir, I must have missed a page..... No, Madam,—you have not missed a word..... Then I was asleep, Sir..... My pride, Madam, cannot allow you that refuge..... Then, I declare, I know nothing at all about the matter..... That, Madam, is the very fault I lay to your charge; and, as a punishment for it, I do insist upon it that you immediately turn back, that is, as soon as you get to the next full stop, and read the whole chapter over again.

I have imposed this penance upon the lady, neither out of wantonness nor cruelty, but from the best of motives; and, therefore, shall make her no apology for it when she returns:——it is to rebuke a vicious taste which has crept into thousands besides herself,—of reading straight forwards, more in quest of the adventures than of the deep erudition and knowledge which a book of this cast, if read over as it should be, would infallibly impart with them.——The mind should be accustomed to make wise reflections, and draw curious conclusions, as it goes along; the habitude of which made Pliny the younger affirm "That he never read a book so bad but he drew some profit from it." The stories of Greece and Rome, run over without this turn and application,—do less service, I affirm it, than the history of Parismus or Parismenus, or of the seven champions of England, read with it.

———But here comes my fair lady. Have you read over again the chapter, madam, as I desired you?.... You have: and did you not observe the passage, upon the second reading which admits the inference?.... Not a word like it.... Then, madam be pleased to ponder well the last line but one of the chapter, where I take upon me to say "It was *necessary* I should be born before I was christened." Had my mother, madam, been a Papist, that consequence did not follow.

The Romish Rituals direct the baptizing of the child, in cases of danger, *before* it is born;—but upon this proviso, that some part or other of the child's body be seen by the baptizer.———But the doctors of the Sorbonne, by a deliberation held amongst them, April 10, 1733,—have enlarged the powers of the midwives, by determining that though no part of the child's body should appear,—baptism shall, nevertheless, be administered to it by injection,—*par le moyen d'une petite canulle*,—Anglice, *a squirt*.——'Tis very strange that St. Thomas Aquinas, who had so good a mechanical head, both for tying and untying the knots of school-divinity, should, after so much pains bestowed upon this,—give up the point at last, as a second *La chose impossible*.—"Infantes in

maternis uteris existentis (quoth St. Thomas!) baptizari possunt *nullo modo.*" — O Thomas! Thomas!

If the reader has the curiosity to see the question upon baptism, *by injection*, as presented to the doctors of the Sorbonne, with their consultation thereupon, it is as follows:

MEMOIRE PRESENTE A MESSIEURS LES DOCTEURS DE SORBONNE.*

Un Chirurgien Accoucheur represente à Messieurs les Docteurs de Sorbonne qu'il y a des cas, quoique très rares, où une mere ne sçauroit accoucheur, et même où l'enfant est tellement renfermè dans le sein de sa mere qu'il ne fait paroître aucune partie de son corps, ce qui seroit un cas, suivant les Rituels, de lui conférer, du moins sous condition, le baptême. Le Chirurgien, qui consulte, prétend par le moyen d'une petite canulle, de pouvoir baptiser immediatement l'enfant, sans faire aucun tort à la mere.————Il demand si ce moyen, qu'il vient de proposer, est permis & légitime, et s'il peut s'en servir dans les cas qu'il vient d'exposer.

RESPONSE.

Le Conseil estime que la question proposé souffre de grandes difficultés. Les Thèologiens posent d'un côté, pour principe, que le baptême, qui est une naissance spirituelle, suppose une premiere naissance; il faut être né dans le monde pour renoître en Jesus Christ, comme ils l'enseignent. S. Thomas, 3 *part. quæst.* 88. *artic.* 11, suit cette doctrine comme une verité constante; l'on ne peut, dit ce S. Docteur, baptiser les enfans qui sont renfermés dans le sein de leurs meres, et S. Thomas est fondé sur ce, que les enfans ne sont point nés & ne peuvent être comptés parmi les autres hommes; d' où il conclud qu'ils ne peuvent être l'objet d'une action extérieure pour reçevoir par leur ministère les sacramens nécessaires au salut:—*Pueri in maternis uteris existentes nondum prodierunt in lucem ut cum aliis hominibus vitam ducant; unde non possunt actioni humanæ, ut per eorum ministerium sacramenta recipiant ad salutem.* Les rituels ordonnent dans la pratique ce que les théologiens ont établi sur les mêmes matiéres, & ils deffendant tous d'une maniére uniforme, de baptiser sur les enfans qui sont renfermés dans le sein de leurs meres, s'ils ne font paroître quelque partie de leurs corps. Le concours des théologiens, & des rituels, qui sont les régles des diocéses, paroit former une autorité qui termine la question presente; cependant le conseil de conscience, considerant, d'un côté, que le raisonnement des théologiens est uniquement fondé sur une raison de convenance, et que la deffense des rituels suppose que l'on ne peut baptiser immediatement les enfans ainsi renfermés dans le sein de leurs meres, ce qui est contre la supposition presente; & d'un autre côté, considerant que les mêmes théologiens enseignent que l'on peut risquer les sacramens que Jesus Christ a établis comme des moyens faciles, mais nécessaires pour sanctifier les hommes; & d'ailleurs estimant que les enfans renfermés dans le sein de leurs meres pourroient être capables de salut, parcequ'ils sont capables de damnation;—pour ces considerations, & en egard à l'exposé, suivant lequel on assure avoir trouvé un moyen certain de baptiser ces enfans ainsi renfermés, sans faire aucun tort à la mere, le Conseil estime que l'on pourroit se servir du moyen proposé, dans la confiance qu'il a que Dieu n'a point laissé ces sortes d'enfans sans aucuns secours, & supposant

* Vide Deventer. Paris edit. 4to. 1734, page 366

comme il est exposé, que le moyen dont il s'agit est propre à leur procurer le baptême; cependant comme il s'agiroit, en autorisant la pratique proposée, de changer une regle universellement établie, le Conseil croit que celui qui consulte doit s'addresser à son evêque, & à qu'il il appartient de juger de l'utilité, & du danger du moyen proposé, & comme, sous le bon plaisir de l'evêque, le Conseil estime qu'il faudroit recourir au Pape, qui a le droit d'expliquer les rêgles de l' eglise, & d'y déroger dans le cas, ou la loi ne sçauroit obliger, quelque sage & quelque utile que paroisse la manière de baptiser dont il s'agit, le Conseil ne pourroit l'approuver sans le concours de ces deux autorités. On conseille au moins à celui qui consulte de s'addresser à son evêque, & de lui faire part de la presente décision, afin que, si le prelat entre dans les raisons sur lesquelles les docteurs soussignés s'appuyent, il puisse être autorisé, dans le cas de nécessité, ou il risqueroit trop d'attendre que la permission fût demandée & accordée d'employer le moyen qu'il propose si advantageux au salut de l'enfant. Au reste, le Conseil, en estimant que l'on pourroit s'en servir, croit, cependant, que si les enfans dont il s'agit, venoient au monde contre l'esperance de ceux qui se seroient servis du même moyen, il seroit necessaire de les baptiser *sous condition*; & en cela le Conseil se conforme à tous les rituels, qui, en autorisant le baptême d'un enfant qui fait paroître quelque partie de son corps enjoignent nêant moins, & ordonnent de le baptiser *sous condition*, s'il vient heureusement au monde.

Déliberé en Sorbonne, le 30 Avril, 1733.

A. LE MOYNE.
L. DE ROMIGNY.
DE MARCILLY.

Mr. Tristram Shandy's compliments to Messrs. Le Moyne, De Romigny, and De Marcilly, hopes they all rested well the night after so tiresome a consultation.————He begs to know whether, after the ceremony of marriage, and before that of consummation, the baptizing all the HOMUNCULI at once, slap-dash, by *injection*, would not be a shorter and safer cut still; on condition, as above, that if the HOMUNCULI do well, and come safe into the world after this, that each and every of them shall be baptized again (*sous condition*)——and provided, in the second place, that the thing can be done, which Mr. Shandy apprehends it may, *par le moyen d'une petite canulle*, and *sans faire aucun tort au pere?*

It is a terrible misfortune for this same book of mine, but more so to the Republic of Letters,—so that my own is quite swallowed up in the consideration of it,—that this self-same vile pruriency for fresh adventures in all things has got so strongly into our habit and humour,—and so wholly intent are we upon satisfying the impatience of our concupiscence that way—that nothing but the gross and more carnal parts of a composition will go down:—the subtle hints and sly communications of science fly off, like spirits, upwards——the heavy moral escapes downwards; and both the one and the other are as much lost to the world as if they were still left in the bottom of the ink-horn.

I wish the male reader has not passed by many a quaint one, quaint and curious as this one, in which the female reader has been detected. I wish it may have its effects;—and that all good people, both male and female, from example may be taught to think as well as read.

CHAPTER XXI.

———I WONDER what's all that noise and running backwards and forwards for, above stairs, quoth my father, addressing himself, after an hour and a half's silence, to my uncle Toby,—who, you must know, was sitting on the opposite side of the fire, smoking his social pipe all the time, in mute contemplation of a new pair of black plush breeches which he had got on..... What can they be doing, brother? quoth my father,—we can scarce hear ourselves talk.

I think, replied my uncle Toby, taking his pipe from his mouth and striking the head of it two or three times upon the nail of his left thumb, as he began his sentence,—I think, says he..... But to enter rightly into my uncle Toby's sentiments upon this matter, you must be made to enter first a little into his character, the outlines of which I shall just give you, and then the dialogue between him and my father will go on as well again.

———Pray what was that man's name,—for I write in such a hurry I have no time to recollect or look for it,—who first made the observation, "That there was great inconstancy in our air and climate?" Whoever he was, it was a just and good observation in him.——But the corollary drawn from it, namely, "That it is this which has furnished us with such a variety of odd and whimsical characters;"——that was not his;—it was found out by another man, at least a century and a half after him..... Then again,—that this copious storehouse of original materials is the true and natural cause that our comedies are so much better than those of France, or any others that either have been or can be wrote upon the Continent;—that discovery was not fully made till about the middle of King William's reign,—when the great Dryden, in writing one of his long prefaces (if I mistake not), most fortunately hit upon it. Indeed towards the latter end of Queen Anne, the great Addison began to patronize the notion, and more fully explained it to the world in one or two of his Spectators;——but the discovery was not his..... Then, fourthly and lastly, that this strange irregularity in our climate, producing so strange an irregularity in our characters,—doth thereby, in some sort, make us amends, by giving us somewhat to make us merry with when the weather will not suffer us to go out of doors,—that observation is my own; and was struck out by me this very rainy day, March 26, 1759, and betwixt the hours of nine and ten in the morning.

Thus,—thus, my fellow-labourers and associates in this great

harvest of our learning, now ripening before our eyes, thus it is, by slow steps of casual increase that our knowledge, physical, metaphysical, physiological, polemical, nautical, mathematical, enigmatical, technical, biographical, romantical, chemical, and obstetrical, with fifty other branches of it (most of them ending as these do, in *ical*), have, for these two last centuries and more, gradually been creeping upwards towards that Ἀκμὴ of their perfections, from which, if we may form a conjecture from the advances of these last seven years, we cannot possibly be far off.

When that happens, it is to be hoped it will put an end to all kind of writings whatsoever:—the want of all kind of writing will put an end to all kind of reading; and that, in time, *as war begets poverty, poverty peace*—must, in course, put an end to all kind of knowledge, —and then——we shall have all to begin over again; or, in other words, be exactly where we started.

————Happy! thrice happy times! I only wish that the æra of my begetting, as well as the mode and manner of it, had been a little altered, or that it could have been put off with any convenience to my father or mother, for some twenty or five-and-twenty years longer, when a man in the literary world might have stood some chance.——

But I forget my uncle Toby, whom all this while we have left knocking the ashes out of his tobacco-pipe.

His humour was of that particular species which does honour to our atmosphere; and I should have made no scruple of ranking him among one of the first-rate productions of it, had there not appeared too many strong lines in it of a family likeness, which showed that he derived the singularity of his temper more from blood than either wind or water, or any modifications or combinations of them whatever. And I have, therefore, oft-times wondered that my father, though I believe he had his reasons for it, upon his observing some tokens of eccentricity in my course when I was a boy,—should never once have endeavoured to account for them in this way; for all the Shandy Family were of an original character throughout,—I mean the males;—the females had no character at all,—except, indeed, my great aunt Dinah, who, about sixty years ago, was married and got with child by the coachman, for which my father, according to his hypothesis of Christian names, would often say she might thank her godfathers and godmothers.

It will seem very strange,—and I would as soon think of dropping a riddle in the reader's way, which is not my interest to do, as set him upon guessing how it could come to pass that an event of this kind, so many years after it had happened, should be reserved for the interruption of the peace and unity which otherwise so cordially subsisted between my father and my uncle Toby. One would have thought that the whole force of the misfortune should have spent and wasted itself in the family at first, as is generally the case:——

But nothing ever wrought with our family after the ordinary way. Possibly, at the very time this happened, it might have something else to afflict it; and as afflictions are sent down for our good, and as this had never done the SHANDY FAMILY any good at all, it might lie waiting till apt times and circumstances should give it an opportunity to discharge its office.——Observe, I determine nothing upon this.——My way is ever to point out to the curious, different tracts of investigation, to come at the first springs of the event. I tell:——not with a pedantic *Fescue*,—or in the decisive manner of Tacitus, who outwits himself and his reader;——but with the officious humility of a heart devoted to the assistance merely of the inquisitive;——to them I write,—and by them I shall be read,—if any such reading as this could be supposed to hold out o long,—to the very end of the world.

Why this cause of sorrow, therefore, was thus reserved for my father and uncle, is undetermined by me. But how, and in what direction it exerted itself, so as to become the cause of dissatisfaction between them, after it began to operate, is what I am able to explain with great exactness, and is as follows:

My uncle TOBY SHANDY, Madam, was a gentleman who, with the virtues which usually constitute the character of a man of honour and rectitude, possessed one, in a very eminent degree, which is seldom or never put into the catalogue; and that was a most extreme and unparalleled modesty of nature:———though I correct the word Nature, for this reason, that I may not prejudge a point which must shortly come to a hearing; and that is, whether this modesty of his was natural or acquired.———Whichever way my uncle Toby came by it, it was nevertheless modesty in the truest sense of it; and that is, Madam, not in regard to words, for he was so unhappy as to have very little choice in them,—but to things;——and this kind of modesty so possessed him, and it arose to such a height in him, as almost to equal, if such a thing could be, even the modesty of a woman,—that female nicety, Madam, and inward cleanliness of mind and fancy, in your sex, which makes you so much the awe of ours.

You will imagine, Madam, that my uncle Toby had contracted all this from this very source;——that he had spent a great part of his time in converse with your sex; and that, from a thorough knowledge of you, and the force of imitation which such fair examples render irresistible,—he had acquired this amiable turn of mind.

I wish I could say so;——for unless it was with his sister-in-law, my father's wife, and my mother,—my uncle Toby scarce exchanged three words with the sex in as many years;——no, he got it, Madam, by a blow..... A blow!.... Yes, Madam, it was owing to a blow from a stone, broke off by a ball from the parapet of a horn-work at the siege of Namur, which struck full upon my uncle Toby's groin. ..... Which way could that effect it? The story of that, Madam, is long and interesting;—but it would be running my history all upon

heaps to give it you here.————'Tis for an episode hereafter; and every circumstance relating to it, in its proper place, shall be faithfully laid before you:——'Till then it is not in my power to give further light into this matter, or say more than I have said already,—that my uncle Toby was a gentleman of unparalleled modesty, which happening to be somewhat subtilized and rarefied by the constant heat of a little family pride,—they both so wrought together within him that he could never bear to hear the affair of my aunt DINAH touched upon, but with the greatest emotion.———The least hint of it was enough to make the blood fly into his face;——but when my father enlarged upon the story in mixed companies, which the illustration of his hypothesis frequently obliged him to do,—the unfortunate blight of one of the fairest branches of the family would set my uncle Toby's honour and modesty a bleeding; and he would often take my father aside, in the greatest concern imaginable, to expostulate, and tell him he would give him anything in the world only to let the story rest.

My father, I believe, had the truest love and tenderness for my uncle Toby that ever one brother bore towards another, and would have done any thing in nature, which one brother in reason could have desired of another, to have made my uncle Toby's heart easy in this or any other point. But this lay out of his power.

———My father, as I told you, was a philosopher in grain,—speculative,—systematical;——and my aunt Dinah's affair was matter of as much consequence to him as the retrogradation of the planets to Copernicus:——The backslidings of Venus in her orbit fortified the Copernican system, called so after his name; and the backslidings of my aunt Dinah, in her orbit, did the same service in establishing my father's system, which, I trust, will for ever hereafter be called the SHANDEAN SYSTEM, after his.

In any other family dishonour, my father, I believe, had as nice a sense of shame as any man whatever;——and neither he, nor, I dare say, Copernicus, would have divulged the affair in either case, or have taken the least notice of it to the world, but for the obligations they owed, as they thought, to truth.———Amicus Plato, my father would say, construing the words to my uncle Toby, as he went along, Amicus Plato; that is, DINAH was my aunt;——*sed magis amica Veritas;*——but TRUTH is my sister.

This contrariety of humours, betwixt my father and my uncle, was the source of many a fraternal squabble. The one could not bear to hear the tale of family disgrace recorded,—and the other would scarce ever let a day pass to an end without some hint at it.

For God's sake, my uncle Toby would cry,—and for my sake, and for all our sakes, my dear brother Shandy—do let this story of our aunt's and her ashes sleep in peace;——how can you,—how can you have so little feeling and compassion for the character of our family?.... What is the character of a family to an hypothesis? my

father would reply———Nay, if you come to that,—what is the life of a family? .... The life of a family!——my uncle Toby would say, throwing himself back in his arm-chair, and lifting up his hands, his eyes, and one leg..... Yes, the life,—my father would say, maintaining his point. How many thousands of 'em are there, every year that comes, cast away (in all civilized countries, at least)—and considered as nothing but common air, in competition of an hypothesis? ..... In my plain sense of things, my uncle Toby would answer,—every such instance is downright MURDER, let who will commit it..... There lies your mistake, my father would reply; ——for, in *Foro Scientiæ* there is no such thing as MURDER,—'tis only DEATH, brother.

My uncle Toby would never offer to answer this by any other kind of argument than that of whistling half a dozen bars of *Lillibullero.* ——You must know it was the usual channel through which his passions got vent, when any thing shocked or surprised him;——— but especially when any thing which he deemed very absurd was offered.

As not one of our logical writers, nor any of the commentators upon them, that I remember, have thought proper to give a name to this particular species of argument,—I here take the liberty to do it myself, for two reasons: First, That, in order to prevent all confusion in disputes, it may stand as much distinguished, for ever, from every other species of argument—as the *Argumentum ad Vericundiam, ex Absurdo, ex Fortiori,* or any other argument whatsoever:——and, secondly, that it may be said, by my children's children, when my head is laid to rest,—that their learned grandfather's head had been busied to as much purpose once as other people's;——that he had invented a name,—and generously thrown it into the TREASURY of the *Ars Logica,* for one of the most unanswerable arguments in the whole science. And, if the end of disputation is more to silence than convince,—they may add, if they please, to one of the best arguments, too.

I do, therefore, by these presents, strictly order and command, That it be known and distinguished by the name and title of the *Argumentum Fistulatorium,* and no other;——and that it rank hereafter with the *Argumentum Baculinum* and the *Argumentum ad Crumenam,* and for ever hereafter be treated of in the same chapter.

As for the *Argumentum Tripodium,* which is never used but by the woman against the man;——and the *Argumentum ad Rem,* which, contrariwise, is made use of by the man only against the woman, ——as these two are enough in conscience for one lecture,—and, moreover, as the one is the best answer to the other—let them likewise be kept apart, and be treated of in a place by themselves.

CHAPTER XXII.

The learned Bishop Hall, I mean the famous Dr. Joseph Hall, who was bishop of Exeter in King James the First's reign, tells us, in one of his Decades, at the end of his Divine Art of Meditation, imprinted in London in the year 1610, by John Beal, dwelling in Aldersgate-street, "That it is an abominable thing for a man to commend himself;"——and I really think it is so.

And yet, on the other hand, when a thing is executed in a masterly kind of a fashion, which thing is not likely to be found out;——I think it is full as abominable that a man should lose the honour of it, and go out of the world with the conceit of it rotting in his head.

This is precisely my situation.

For in this long digression, which I was accidentally led into, as, in all my digressions (one only excepted) there is a master-stroke of digressive skill, the merit of which has, all along, I fear, been overlooked by my reader, not for want of penetration in him, but because it is an excellence seldom looked for, or expected, indeed, in a digression;——and it is this: That though my digressions are all fair, as you observe,—and that I fly off from what I am about, as far, and as often too, as any writer in Great Britain; yet I constantly take care to order affairs so that my main business does not stand still in my absence.

I was just going, for example, to have given you the great outlines of my uncle Toby's most whimsical character;—— when my aunt Dinah and the coachman came across us, and led us a vagary some millions of miles into the very heart of the planetary system. Notwithstanding all this, you perceive that the drawing of my uncle Toby's character went on gently all the time;——not the great contours of it—that was impossible—but some familiar strokes and faint designations of it were here and there touched on, as we went along, so that you are much better acquainted with my uncle Toby now than you were before.

By this contrivance, the machinery of my work is of a species by itself; two contrary motions are introduced into it, and reconciled, which were thought to be at variance with each other. In a word, my work is digressive, and it is progressive too—and at the same time.

This, Sir, is a very different story from that of the earth's moving round her axis, in her diurnal rotation, with her progress in her elliptic orbit, which brings about the year, and constitutes that variety and vicissitude of seasons we enjoy;——though I own it suggested the thought,—as I believe the greatest of our boasted improvements and discoveries have come from such trifling hints.

Digressions, incontestibly, are the sun-shine,—they are the life, the soul of reading:——take them out of this book, for instance, you might as well take the book along with them;——one cold eternal winter would reign in every page of it: restore them to the writer,—he steps forth like a bridegroom,—bids All hail; brings in variety, and forbids the appetite to fail.

All the dexterity is in the good cookery and management of them, so as to be not only for the advantage of the reader, but also of the author, whose distress in this matter is truly pitiable: For, if he begins a digression,—from that moment, I observe, his whole work stands stock still;——and, if he goes on with his main work, then there is an end of his digression.

————This is vile work.————For which reason, from the beginning of this, you see I have constructed the main work and the adventitious parts of it with such intersections, and have so complicated and involved the digressive and progressive movements, one wheel within another, that the whole machine, in general, has been kept a-going;——and, what's more, it shall be kept a-going these forty years, if it pleases the Fountain of health to bless me so long with life and good spirits.

CHAPTER XXIII.

I HAVE a strong propensity in me to begin this chapter very nonsensically, and I will not balk my fancy.——Accordingly I set off thus:

If the fixture of Momus's glass in the human breast, according to the proposed emendation of that arch-critic, had taken place,—first, this foolish consequence would certainly have followed,—That the very wisest and very gravest of us all, in one coin or other, must have paid window-money every day of our lives.

And, secondly, That had the said glass been there set up, nothing more would have been wanting, in order to have taken a man's character, but to have taken a chair and gone softly, as you would to a dioptrical bee-hive, and looked in,—viewed the soul stark-naked;——observed all her motions,———her machinations;——traced all her magots, from their first engendering to their crawling forth;—— watched her loose in her frisks, her gambols, her capricios; and, after some notice of her more solemn deportment, consequent upon such frisks, &c.———then taken your pen and ink, and set down nothing but what you had seen, and could have sworn to: ——But this is an advantage not to be had by the biographer in the planet Mercury—(belike) it may be so; if not, better still for him:——for there the intense heat of the country, which is proved by computators, from its vicinity to the sun, to be more than equal to that of red-hot iron,—must, I think, long ago have vitrified the bodies of the inhabitants (as the efficient cause), to suit them for the climate (which is the final cause); so that, betwixt them both, all the tenements of their souls, from top to bottom, may be nothing else, for aught the soundest philosophy can show to the contrary, but one fine transparent body of clear glass (bating the umbilical knot);——so that, till the inhabitants grow old, and tolerably wrinkled, whereby the rays of light, in passing through them, become so monstrously refracted,—or return reflected from their surfaces in such transverse lines to the eye that a man cannot

be seen through ;—his soul might as well, unless for mere ceremony, —or the trifling advantage which the umbilical point gave her ;—might, upon all other accounts, I say, as well play the fool out o' doors as in her own house.

But this, as I said above, is not the case with the inhabitants of this earth ;—our minds shine not through the body, but are wrapt up here in a dark covering of uncrystalized flesh and blood ; so that, if we would come to the specific characters of them, we must go some other way to work.

Many, in good truth, are the ways which human wit has been forced to take to do this thing with exactness.

Some, for instance, draw all their characters with wind instruments. ———Virgil takes notice of that way in the affair of Dido and Æneas ;—but it is as fallacious as the breath of fame,—and, moreover, bespeaks a narrow genius. I am not ignorant that the Italians pretend to a mathematical exactness in their designations of one particular sort of character among them, from the *forte* or *piano* of a certain wind instrument they use,—which they say is infallible.——— I dare not mention the name of the instrument in this place ;——it is sufficient we have it amongst us—but never think of making a drawing by it ;——this is enigmatical, and intended to be so, at least, *ad populum :*——and therefore, I beg, Madam, when you come here, that you will read on as fast as you can, and never stop to make any inquiry about it.

There are others again who will draw a man's character from no other helps in the world but merely from his evacuations ;——but this often gives a very incorrect outline,—unless, indeed, you take a sketch of his repletions too ; and, by correcting one drawing from the other, compound one good figure out of them both.

I should have no objection to this method, but that I think it must smell too strong of the lamp,—and be rendered still more operose by forcing you to have an eye to the rest of his Non-Naturals.——— Why the most natural actions of a man's life should be called his Non-Naturals—is another question.

There are others, fourthly, who disdain every one of these expedients ;——not from any fertility of their own, but from the various ways of doing it which they have borrowed from the honourable devices which the Pentagraphic Brethren* of the brush have shown in taking copies.———These, you must know, are your great historians.

One of these you will see drawing a full-length character against the light ;——that's illiberal,—dishonest,—and hard upon the character of the man who sits.

Others, to mend the matter, will make a drawing of you in the camera ;——that is most unfair of all, because there you are sure to be represented in some of your most ridiculous attitudes.

To avoid all and every one of these errors, in giving you my uncle

* Pentagraph, an instrument to copy prints and pictures mechanically, and in any proportion.

Toby's character, I am determined to draw it by no mechanical help whatever;——nor shall my pencil be guided by any one wind instrument which ever was blown upon, either on this or the other side of the Alps;——nor will I consider either his repletions or his discharges,—or touch upon his Non-Naturals;——but, in a word, I will draw my uncle Toby's character from his HOBBY-HORSE.

CHAPTER XXIV.

IF I was not morally sure that the reader must be out of all patience for my uncle Toby's character,—I would here previously have convinced him that there is no instrument so fit to draw such a thing with as that which I have pitched upon.

A man and his HOBBY-HORSE, though I cannot say that they act and re-act exactly after the same manner in which the soul and body do upon each other, yet, doubtless, there is a communication between them of some kind; and my opinion rather is that there is something in it more of the manner of electrified bodies;——and that, by means of the heated parts of the rider, which come immediately into contact with the HOBBY-HORSE,—by long journeys, and much friction, it so happens that the body of the rider is at length filled as full of HOBBY-HORSICAL matter as it can hold;——so that, if you are able to give but a clear description of the nature of the one, you may form a pretty exact notion of the genius and character of the other.

Now, the HOBBY-HORSE which my uncle Toby always rode upon was, in my opinion, a HOBBY-HORSE well worth giving a description of, if it was only upon the score of his great singularity;—for you might have travelled from York to Dover,—from Dover to Penzance in Cornwall,—and from Penzance to York back again, and not have seen such another upon the road; or if you had seen such an one, whatever haste you had been in, you must infallibly have stopped to have taken a view of him. Indeed, the gait and figure of him was so strange, and so utterly unlike was he, from his head to his tail, to any one of the whole species, that it was now and then made a matter of dispute—whether he was really a HOBBY-HORSE or no:——but as the Philosopher would use no other argument to the sceptic, who disputed with him against the reality of motion, save that of rising up upon his legs, and walking across the room—so would my uncle Toby use no other argument to prove his HOBBY-HORSE was a HOBBY-HORSE indeed, but by getting upon his back and riding him about; leaving the world after that to determine the point as it thought fit.

In good truth, my uncle Toby mounted him with so much pleasure, and he carried my uncle Toby so well—that he troubled his head very little with what the world either said or thought about it.

It is now high time, however, that I give you a description of him:——But, to go on regularly, I only beg you will give me leave to acquaint you, first, how my uncle Toby came by him.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE wound in my uncle Toby's groin, which he received at the siege of Namur, rendering him unfit for the service, it was thought expedient he should return to England, in order, if possible, to be set to rights.

He was four years totally confined,—part of it to his bed, and all of it to his room; and, in the course of his cure, which was all that time in hand, suffered unspeakable miseries,—owing to a succession of exfoliations from the *os pubis*, and the outward edge of that part of the *coxendix* called the *os illium*,—both which bones were dismally crushed, as much by the irregularity of the stone, which I told you was broke off the parapet,—as by its size—(though it was pretty large); which inclined the surgeon all along to think that the great injury which it had done my uncle Toby's groin was more owing to the gravity of the stone itself than to the projectile force of it,—which, he would often tell him, was a great happiness.

My father, at that time, was just beginning business in London, and had taken a house;——and as the truest friendship and cordiality subsisted between the two brothers,—and that my father thought my uncle Toby could no where be so well nursed and taken care of as in his own house,—he assigned him the very best apartment in it.————And, what was a much more sincere mark of his affection still, he would never suffer a friend or acquaintance to step into the house on any occasion, but he would take him by the hand, and lead him up stairs to see his brother Toby, and chat an hour by his bed-side.

The history of a soldier's wound beguiles the pain of it—my uncle's visitors, at least, thought so, and, in their daily calls upon him, from the courtesy arising out of that belief, they would frequently turn the discourse to that subject,—and from that subject the discourse would generally roll on to the siege itself.

These conversations were infinitely kind; and my uncle Toby received great relief from them, and would have received much more, but that they brought him into some unforeseen perplexities, which, for three months together, retarded his cure greatly; and, if he had not hit upon an expedient to extricate himself out of them, I verily believe they would have laid him in his grave.

What these perplexities of my uncle Toby were 'tis impossible for you to guess;——if you could,—I should blush; not as a relation, not as a man,—nor even as a woman,—but I should blush as an author; inasmuch as I set no small store by myself, upon this very account, that my reader has never yet been able to guess at any thing. And in this, sir, I am of so nice and singular a humour that if I thought you was able to form the least judgment or probable conjecture to yourself of what was to come in the next page—I would tear it out of my book.

Bk. II

THE LIFE AND OPINIONS

OF

TRISTRAM SHANDY, GENT.

CHAPTER I.

I HAVE begun a new book, on purpose that I might have room enough to explain the nature of the perplexities in which my uncle Toby was involved from the many discourses and interrogations about the siege of Namur where he received his wound.

I must remind the reader, in case he has read the history of King William's wars;—but if he has not—I then inform him that one of the most memorable attacks in that siege was that which was made by the English and Dutch upon the point of the advanced counter-scarp, before the gate of St. Nicholas, which inclosed the great sluice, or water-stop, where the English were terribly exposed to the shot of the counter-guard and demi-bastion of St. Roch: the issue of which hot dispute, in three words, was this,—That the Dutch lodged themselves upon the counter-guard,—and that the English made themselves masters of the covered-way before St. Nicholas's gate, notwithstanding the gallantry of the French officers, who exposed themselves upon the glacis sword in hand.

As this was the principal attack of which my uncle Toby was an eye-witness at Namur,—the army of the besiegers being cut off, by the confluence of the *Maes* and *Sambre*, from seeing much of each other's operations,—my uncle Toby was generally more eloquent and particular in his account of it; and the many perplexities he was in arose out of the almost insurmountable difficulties he found in telling his story intelligibly, and giving such clear ideas of the differences and distinctions between the scarp and counter-scarp,—the glacis and covered-way,—the half-moon and ravelin,—as to make his company fully comprehend where and what he was about.

Writers themselves are too apt to confound these terms;——so that you will the less wonder, in his endeavours to explain them, and in opposition to many misconceptions, that my uncle Toby did oft-times puzzle his visitors, and sometimes himself too.

To speak the truth, unless the company my father led up stairs were tolerably clear-headed, or my uncle Toby was in one of his explanatory moods, it was a difficult thing, do what he could, to keep the discourse free from obscurity.

What rendered the account of this affair the more intricate to my uncle Toby was this,—that in the attack of the counterscarp before the gate of St. Nicholas, extending itself from the bank of the *Maes*, quite up the great water-stop,—the ground was cut and cross-cut with such a multitude of dykes, drains, rivulets, and sluices, on all sides,—and he would get so sadly bewildered and set fast amongst

them, that frequently he could neither get backwards nor forwards, to save his life; and was oft-times obliged to give up the attack upon that very account only.

These perplexing rebuffs gave my uncle Toby Shandy more perturbations than you would imagine; and, as my father's kindness to him was continually dragging up fresh friends, and fresh enquiries,—he had but a very uneasy task of it.

No doubt, my uncle Toby had great command of himself,—and could guard appearances, I believe, as well as most men; yet any one may imagine that, when he could not retreat out of the ravelin without getting into the half-moon, or get out of the covered way without falling down the counterscarp, nor cross the dyke without danger of slipping into the ditch, but that he must have fretted and fumed inwardly——He did so——and these little and hourly vexations, which may seem trifling and of no account to the man who has not read Hippocrates, yet, whoever has read Hippocrates or Dr. James M'Kenzie, and has considered well the effects which the passions and affections of the mind have upon the digestion—(why not of a wound, as well as of a dinner?)—may easily conceive what sharp paroxysms and exacerbations of his wound my uncle Toby must have undergone upon that score only.

———My uncle Toby could not philosophize upon it—it was enough he felt it was so—and having sustained the pain and sorrows of it for three months together, he was resolved, some way or other, to extricate himself.

He was one morning lying upon his back in his bed, the anguish and nature of the wound upon his groin suffering him to lie in no other position, when a thought came into his head, that if he could purchase such a thing, and have it pasted down upon a board, as a large map of the fortifications of the town and citadel of *Namur*, with its environs, it might be a means of giving him ease.———I take notice of his desire to have the environs, along with the town and citadel, for this reason, because my uncle Toby's wound was got in one of the traverses, about thirty toises from the returning angle of the trench, opposite to the salient angle of the demi-bastion of St. Roch; .... so that he was pretty confident he could stick a pin upon the identical spot of ground where he was standing when the stone struck him.

All this succeeded to his wishes, and not only freed him from a world of sad explanations, but, in the end, it proved the happy means, as you will read, of procuring my uncle Toby his Hobby-Horse.

CHAPTER II.

There is nothing so foolish, when you are at the expense of making an entertainment of this kind, as to order things so badly as to let your critics and gentry of refined taste run it down: nor is there any

thing so likely to make them do it as that of leaving them out of the party, or, what is full as offensive, of bestowing your attention upon the rest of your guests in so particular a way as if there was no such thing as a critic (by occupation) at table.

I guard against both; for, in the first place, I have left half a dozen places purposely open for them; and, in the next place, I pay them all court..... Gentlemen, I kiss your hands,—I protest no company could give me half the pleasure,—by my soul I am glad to see you, —I beg only you will make no strangers of yourselves, but sit down without any ceremony, and fall on heartily.

I said I had left six places, and I was upon the point of carrying my complaisance so far as to have left a seventh open for them,—and in this very spot I stand on;——but being told by a critic (though not by occupation—but by nature) that I had acquitted myself well enough, I shall fill it up directly, hoping in the meantime that I shall be able to make a great deal of more room next year.

————How, in the name of wonder!—could your uncle Toby, who, it seems, was a military man, and whom you have represented as no fool,——be at the same time such a confused, pudding-headed, muddle headed fellow, as..... Go look.

So, Sir Critic, I could have replied; but I scorn it.——It is language unurbane,—and only befitting the man who cannot give clear and satisfactory accounts of things, or dive deep enough into the first causes of human ignorance and confusion. It is, moreover, the reply valiant,—and therefore I reject it; for, though it might have suited my uncle Toby's character as a soldier excellently well,—and had he not accustomed himself, in such attacks, to whistle the Lillibullero, —as he wanted no courage, 'tis the very answer he would have given; yet it would by no means have done for me. You see, as plain as can be, that I write as a man of erudition;———that even my similes, my allusions, my illustrations, my metaphors, are erudite,——and that I must sustain my character properly, and contrast it properly, too—else what would become of me?——Why, Sir, I should be undone;—at this very moment that I am going here to fill up one place against a critic,—I should have made an opening for a couple.

————Therefore I answer thus:—

Pray, Sir, in all the reading which you have ever read, did you ever read such a book as Locke's Essay upon the Human Understanding? ————Don't answer me rashly,—because many, I know, quote the book who have not read it,—and many have read it who understand it not..... If either of these is your case, as I write to instruct, I will tell you, in three words, what the book is, ————It is a history..... A history! of whom? what? where? when?.... Don't hurry yourself———It is a history-book, Sir, (which may possibly recommend it to the world) of what passes in a man's own mind; and if you will say so much of the book, and no

MY UNCLE TOBY'S WHISTLE,

LILLIBULLERO.

The Ballad * to this tune was written in the year 1686, on account of King James II. nominating to the Lieutenancy of Ireland General Talbot, newly created Earl of Tyrconnel, a furious Papist, who had recommended himself to his bigoted master by his arbitrary treatment of the Protestants in the preceding year, when only Lieutenant-General; and whose subsequent conduct fully justified his expectations and their fears.

This foolish Ballad, treating the Papists, and chiefly the Irish, in a very ridiculous manner, had a burden, said to be Irish words, "Lero, lero, lillibullero," and made an impression on the (King's) army more powerful than either the phillippics of Demosthenes or Cicero. The whole army, and at last the people, both in city and country, were singing it perpetually. Perhaps never had so slight a thing so great an effect, for it contributed not a little towards the Revolution of 1688.†

Lillibullero, and Bullen-a-lah, are said to have been the watch-words used among the Irish Papists, in their massacre of the Protestants in 1641.

* See Percy's Relics of ancient English Poetry, vol. 2, page 358.

† See Bishop Burnet's History of his own Times, and King's State of the Protestants in Ireland, 1691. 4to.

LILLI BULLERO.

Lively.

Lil-li bulle-ro,

Lil-li bul-le-ro bullen a la Le - r, le - ro, lil - li bul - le-ro,

Le - ro le - ro, bullen a la, Le - ro le - ro, lil - li bul - le - ro, Le - ro le - ro, bullen a la.

more, believe me, you will cut no contemptible figure in a metaphysic circle.

But this by the way.

Now, if you will venture to go along with me, and look down into the bottom of this matter, it will be found that the cause of obscurity and confusion in the mind of a man is threefold.

Dull organs, dear Sir, in the first place. Secondly, slight and transient impressions made by the objects, when the said organs are not dull. And, thirdly, a memory like unto a sieve, not able to retain what it has received..... Call down Dolly, your chambermaid, and I will give you my cap, and bell along with it, if I make not this matter so plain that Dolly herself shall understand it as well as Malbranch..... When Dolly has indited her epistle to Robin, and has thrust her hand into the bottom of her pocket, hanging by her right side——take that opportunity to recollect that the organs and faculties of perception can, by nothing in this world, be so aptly typified and explained as by that one thing which Dolly s hand is in search of..... Your organs are not so dull that I should inform you—it is an inch, Sir, of red seal-wax.

When this is melted and dropped upon the letter, if Dolly fumbles too long for her thimble, till the wax is over-hardened, it will not receive the mark of her thimble from the usual impulse which was wont to imprint it. Very well. If Dolly's wax, for want of better, is bees-wax, or of a temper too soft,—though it may receive—it will not hold, the impression, how hard soever Dolly thrusts against it; and last of all, supposing the wax good, and eke the thimble, but applied thereto in careless haste, as her mistress rings the bell;—in any of these three cases, the print, left by the thimble, will be as unlike the prototype as a brass jack.

Now you must understand that not one of these was the true cause of the confusion in my uncle Toby's discourse; and it is for that very reason I enlarge upon them so long, after the manner of great physiologists—to show the world what it did *not* arise from.

What it did arise from I have hinted above; and a fertile source of obscurity it is,—and ever will be,—and that is the unsteady uses of words, which have perplexed the clearest and most exalted understandings.

It is ten to one (at Arthur's) whether you have ever read the literary histories of past ages;———if you have,—what terrible battles yclept logomachies, have they occasioned and perpetuated with so much gall and ink-shed—that a good-natured man cannot read the accounts of them without tears in his eyes.

Gentle critic! when thou hast weighed all this, and considered within thyself how much of thy own knowledge, discourse, and conversation has been pestered and disordered, at one time or other, by this, and this only:——what a pudder and racket in Councils about ὑπόστασις and ὑπόστασις; and in the schools of the learned about power and

about spirit ;. . . . about essences, and about quintessences ;——about substances, and about space :—what confusion in greater THEATRES, from words of little meaning, and as indeterminate a sense ;——when thou considerest this, thou wilt not wonder at my uncle Toby's perplexities ;——thou wilt drop a tear of pity upon his scarp and his counterscarp,—his glacis and his covered way,—his ravelin and his half-moon : 't was not by ideas—by Heaven !—his life was put in jeopardy by words.

CHAPTER III.

WHEN my uncle Toby got his map of Namur to his mind, he began immediately to apply himself, and with the utmost diligence, to the study of it ; for nothing being of more importance to him than his recovery, and his recovery depending, as you have read, upon the passions and affections of his mind, it behoved him to take the nicest care to make himself so far master of his subject as to be able to talk upon it without emotion.

In a fortnight's close and painful application, which, by the bye, did my uncle Toby's wound upon his groin no good,—he was enabled, by the help of some marginal documents at the feet of the elephant, together with Gobesius's military architecture and pyroballogy, translated from the Flemish, to form his discourse with passable perspicuity ; and, before he was two full months gone, he was right eloquent upon it, and could make not only the attack of the advanced counterscarp with great order ;——but having, by that time, gone much deeper into the art than what his first motive made necessary,—my uncle Toby was able to cross the *Maes* and *Sambre ;* make diversions as far as Vauban's line, the Abbey of Salsines, &c., and give his visitors as distinct a history of each of their attacks as of that at the gate of St. Nicolas, where he had the honour to receive his wound.

But the desire of knowledge, like the thirst of riches, increases ever with the acquisition of it. The more my uncle Toby pored over his map, the more he took a liking to it ;———by the same process and electrical assimilation, as I told you, through which, I ween, the souls of connoisseurs themselves, by long friction and incumbition, have the happiness, at length, to get all be-virtued, be-pictured, be-butterflied, and be-fiddled.

The more my uncle Toby drank of this sweet fountain of science the greater was the heat and impatience of his thirst ; so that, before the first year of his confinement had well gone round, there was scarce a fortified town in Italy or Flanders of which, by one means or other, he had not procured a plan, reading over, as he got them, and carefully collating therewith, the histories of their sieges, their demolitions, their improvements and new works ; all which he would read with that intense application and delight that he would forget himself, his wound. his confinement, his dinner.

In the second year, my uncle Toby purchased Ramelli and Cataneo, translated from the Italian ;——likewise Stevinus Moralis, the Chevalier de Ville, Lorini, Coehorn, Sheeter, and the Count de Pagan, the Marshal Vauban, Mons. Blondel, with almost as many more books of military architecture as Don Quixote was found to have of chivalry, when the curate and barber invaded his library.

Towards the beginning of the third year, which was in August ninety-nine, my uncle Toby found it necessary to understand a little of projectiles. . . . And, having judged it best to draw his knowledge from the fountain head, he began with N. Tartaglia, who, it seems, was the first man who detected the imposition of a cannon-ball's doing all that mischief under the notion of a right line.—This N. Tartaglia proved to my uncle Toby to be an impossible thing.

————Endless is the search of Truth !

No sooner was my uncle Toby satisfied which road the cannon-ball did not go, but he was insensibly led on, and resolved in his mind to inquire and find out which road the ball did go. For which purpose he was obliged to set off afresh with old Maltus, and studied him devoutly.——He proceeded next to Galileo and Torricellius, wherein, by certain geometrical rules, infallibly laid down, he found the precise path to be a Parabola,—or else an Hyperbola,—and that the parameter, or *latus rectum*, of the conic section of the said path was to the quantity and amplitude in a direct ratio as the whole line to the sine of double the angle of incidence, formed by the breach upon a horizontal plane ;——and that the semi-parameter—Stop !—my dear uncle Toby, stop——go not one foot further into this thorny and bewildered track :——intricate are the steps ! intricate are the mazes of this labyrinth ! intricate are the troubles which the pursuit of this bewitching phantom, Knowledge, will bring upon thee. . . . O, my uncle ! fly—fly—fly from it as from a serpent. . . . Is it fit, good-natured man ! thou should'st sit up, with the wound upon thy groin, whole nights, baking thy blood with hectic watchings ?. . . . . Alas ! it will exasperate thy symptoms,—check thy perspirations, evaporate thy spirits,—waste thy animal strength,—dry up thy radical moisture,—bring thee into a costive habit of body,—impair thy health,—and hasten all the infirmities of thy old age. . . . . O my uncle ! my uncle Toby.

CHAPTER IV.

I would not give a groat for that man's knowledge in pen-craft who does not understand this,—That the best plain narrative in the world, tacked very close to the last spirited apostrophe to my uncle Toby,—would have felt both cold and vapid upon the reader's palate ; therefore, I forthwith put an end to the chapter, though I was in the middle of my story.

—Writers of my stamp have one principle in common with

painters..... Where an exact copying makes our pictures less striking, we choose the less evil; deeming it even more pardonable to trespass against truth than beauty..... This is to be understood *cum grano salis;* but be it as it will,—as the parallel is made more for the sake of letting the apostrophe cool than any thing else,—it is not very material whether, upon any other score, the reader approves of it or not.

In the latter end of the third year, my uncle Toby, perceiving that the parameter and semi-parameter of the conic section angered his wound, he left off the study of projectiles in a kind of huff, and betook himself to the practical part of fortification only; the pleasure of which, like a spring held back, returned upon him with redoubled force.

It was in this year that my uncle began to break in upon the daily regularity of a clean shirt,—to dismiss his barber unshaven,—and to allow his surgeon scarce time sufficient to dress his wound, concerning himself so little about it as not to ask him once in seven times' dressing how it went on. When, lo!——all of a sudden, for the change was as quick as lightning, he began to sigh heavily for his recovery,—complained to my father, grew impatient with the surgeon; ——and one morning, as he heard his foot coming up stairs, he thus up his books, and thrust aside his instruments, in order to expostulate with him upon the protraction of the cure, which, he told him, might surely have been accomplished, at least by that time..... He dwelt long upon the miseries he had undergone, and the sorrows of his four years' melancholy imprisonment;——adding that, had it not been for the kind looks and fraternal cheerings of the best of brothers,—he had long since sunk under his misfortunes.... My father was by: my uncle Toby's eloquence brought tears into his eyes;—'twas unexpected.——My uncle Toby, by nature, was not eloquent;——it had the greater effect.——The surgeon was confounded;——not that there wanted grounds for such, or greater, marks of impatience,—but 'twas unexpected too: in the four years he had attended him, he had never seen any thing like it in my uncle Toby's carriage; he had never once dropped one fretful or discontented word;——he had been all patience,—all submission.

—We lose the right of complaining sometimes by forbearing it; ——but we often treble the force:—The surgeon was astonished; ——but much more so when he heard my uncle Toby go on, and peremptorily insist upon his healing up the wound directly,—or sending for Monsieur Ronjat, the King's Sergeant-Surgeon, to do it for him.

The desire of life and health is implanted in man's nature;——the love of liberty and enlargement is a sister passion to it: these my uncle Toby had in common with his species;—and either of them had been sufficient to account for his earnest desire to get well, and out of doors;——but I have told you before that nothing wrought with our family after the common way;——and from the time and manner in which this eager desire showed itself, in the present case, the penetrating reader will suspect there was some other cause or

crotchet for it in my uncle Toby's head.——There was so: and 'tis the subject of the next chapter to set forth what that cause and crotchet was. I own, when that's done, 'twill be time to return back to the parlour fire-side, where we left my uncle in the middle of his sentence.

CHAPTER V.

When a man gives himself up to the government of a ruling passion, in other words, when his Hobby-horse grows head-strong,——— farewell cool reason and fair discretion.

My uncle Toby's wound was near well; and as soon as the surgeon recovered his surprise, and could get leave to say as much—he told him 'twas just beginning to incarnate; and that if no fresh exfoliation happened, which there was no sign of,—it would be dried up in five or six weeks. The sound of as many Olympiads, twelve hours before, would have conveyed an idea of shorter duration to my uncle Toby's mind.....The succession of his ideas was now rapid; he broiled with impatience to put hi design in execution;——and so, without consulting farther with any soul living,—which, by the bye, I think is right when you are predetermined to take no one soul's advice,—he privately ordered Trim, his man, to pack up a bundle of lint and dressings, and hire a chariot and four, to be at the door exactly by twelve o'clock that day, when he knew my father would be upon 'Change.... So, leaving a bank-note upon the table, for the surgeon's care of him, and a letter of thanks for his brother's,—he packed up his maps, his books of fortification, his instruments, &c., and, by the help of a crutch on one side, and Trim on the other,———my uncle Toby embarked for Shandy-hall.

The reason, or rather the rise, of this sudden emigration was as follows:—

The table in my uncle Toby's room, and at which, the night before this change happened, he was sitting, with his maps, &c., about him, —being somewhat of the smallest, for that infinityof great and small instruments of knowledge which usually lay crowded upon it;—he had the accident, in reaching over for his tobacco-box, to throw down his compasses, and, in stooping to take the compasses up with his sleeve he threw down his case of instruments and snuffers;..... and as the dice took a run against him, in his endeavouring to catch the snuffers in falling,——he thrust Monsieur Blondel off the table, and Count de Pagan o'top of him.

It was to no purpose for a man, lame as my uncle Toby was, to think of redressing these evils by himself: he rung his bell for his man Trim! Trim, quoth my uncle Toby, pri'thee see what confusion I have here been making.—I must have some better contrivance,—Trim. ——Can'st not thou take my rule, and measure the length and breadth of this table, and then go and bespeak me one as big again?

....Yes, an' please your Honour, replied Trim, making a bow;——but I hope your Honour will be soon well enough to get down to your country-seat, where,—as your Honour takes so much pleasure in fortification,—we could manage this matter to a T.

I must here inform you that this servant of my uncle Toby's, who went by the name of Trim, had been a corporal in my uncle's own company:——his real name was James Butler;——but having got the nick-name of Trim in the regiment, my uncle Toby, unless when he happened to be very angry with him, would never call him by any other name.

The poor fellow had been disabled for the service by a wound on his left knee by a musket-bullet, at the battle of Landen, which was two years before the affair of Namur;...and as the fellow was well beloved in the regiment, and a handy fellow into the bargain, my uncle Toby took him for his servant; and of an excellent use was he, attending my uncle Toby in the camp and in his quarters, as a valet, groom, barber, cook, sempster, and nurse; and, indeed, from first to last, waited upon him and served him with great fidelity and affection.

My uncle Toby loved the man in return; and what attached him more to him still was the similitude of their knowledge.....For Corporal Trim (for so, for the future, I shall call him), by four years' occasional attention to his master's discourse upon fortified towns, and the advantages of prying and peeping continually into his Master's plans, &c., exclusive and besides what he gained HOBBY-HORSICALLY as a body-servant (*non Hobby-horsical per se*), had become no mean proficient in the science; and was thought, by the cook and chambermaid, to know as much of the nature of strongholds as my uncle Toby himself.

I have but one more stroke to give to finish Corporal Trim's character,—and it is the only dark line in it. The fellow loved to advise,—or rather to hear himself talk; his carriage, however, was so perfectly respectful 'twas easy to keep him silent when you had him so; but set his tongue a-going,—you had no hold of him; he was voluble;—the eternal interlardings of your Honour, with the respectfulness of Corporal Trim's manner, interceding so strongly in behalf of his elocution—that, though you might have been incommoded,—you could not well be angry. My uncle Toby was seldom either the one or the other with him,—or, at least, this fault in Trim broke no squares with 'em. My uncle Toby, as I said, loved the man;——and, besides, as he ever looked upon a faithful servant—as an humble friend,—he could not bear to stop his mouth.——Such was Corporal Trim.

If I durst presume, continued Trim, to give your Honour my advice, and speak my opinion in this matter.....Thou art weleome, Trim, quoth my uncle Toby;——speak,—speak what thou thinkest upon the subject, man, without fear....Why, then, replied Trim, not

hanging his ears, and scratching his head, like a country lout, but stroking his hair back from his forehead, and standing erect as before his division. . . . I think, quoth Trim, advancing his left, which was his lame leg, a little forwards,—and pointing with his right hand open towards a map of Dunkirk, which was pinned against the hangings,—I think, quoth Corporal Trim, with humble submission to your Honour's better judgment, that these ravelins, bastions, curtains, and horn-works, make but a poor, contemptible, fiddle-faddle piece of work of it here upon paper, compared to what your Honour and I could make of it were we in the country by ourselves, and had but a rood, or a rood and a half of ground to do what we pleased with. As summer is coming on, continued Trim, your Honour might sit out of doors, and give me the nography. . . . . [Call it ichnography, quoth my uncle]. . . . of the town or citadel, your Honour was pleased to sit down before,—and I will be shot by your Honour upon the glacis of it, if I do not fortify it to your Honour's mind. . . . . I dare say thou would'st, Trim, quoth my uncle. . . . .For if your Honour, continued the Corporal, could but mark me the polygon, with its exact lines and angles. . . . That I could do very well, quoth my uncle. . . . I would begin with the fossé, and if your Honour could tell me the proper depth and breadth. . . . . I can to a hair's breadth, Trim, replied my uncle. . . . . I would throw out the earth upon this hand towards the town for the scarp,—and on that hand towards the campaign for the counterscarp. . . . Very right, Trim, quoth my uncle Toby. . . . And when I had sloped them to your mind,—an' please your Honour, I would face the glacis, as the finest fortifications are done in Flanders, with sods,—and as your honour knows they should be,—and I would make the walls and parapets with sods too. . . . . The best engineers call them gazons, Trim, said my uncle Toby. . . . . Whether they are gazons or sods, is not much matter, replied Trim; your Honour knows they are ten times beyond a facing either of brick or stone. . . . . I know they are, Trim, in some respects,—quoth my uncle Toby, nodding his head;——for a cannon ball enters into the gazon right onwards, without bringing any rubbish down with it, which might fill the fossé (as was the case at St. Nicholas's Gate) and facilitate the passage over it.

Your Honour understands these matters, replied Corporal Trim, better than any officer in his Majesty's service:———but would your Honour please to let the bespeaking of the table alone, and let us but go into the country, I would work, under your Honour's directions, like a horse, and make fortifications for you something like a tansy, with all their batteries, saps, ditches, and pallisadoes, that it should be worth all the world's riding twenty miles to go and see it.

My uncle Toby blushed as red as scarlet, as Trim went on;——but it was not a blush of guilt,—of modesty, or of anger;——it was a blush of joy;——he was fired with Corporal Trim's project and description. . . . Trim! said my uncle Toby, thou hast said enough. . . .

We might begin the campaign, continued Trim, on the very day that his Majesty and the Allies take the field, and demolish 'em, town for town, as fast as..... Trim, quoth my uncle Toby, say no more..... Your Honour, continued Trim, might sit in your arm-chair (pointing to it) this fine weather, giving me your orders, and I would..... Say no more, Trim, quoth my uncle Toby..... Besides, your Honour would get not only pleasure and good pastime, but good air, and good exercise, and good health, and your honour's wound would be well in a month..... Thou hast said enough, Trim, quoth my uncle Toby (putting his hand into his breeches-pocket)—I like thy project mightily..... And if your Honour pleases, I'll this moment go and buy a pioneer's spade to take down with us, and I'll bespeak a shovel, and a pick-axe, a d a couple of.... Say no more, Trim, quoth my uncle Toby, leaping up upon one leg, quite overcome with rapture,—and thrusting a guinea into Trim's hand..... Trim, said my uncle Toby, say no more;——but go down, Trim, this moment, my lad, and bring up my supper this instant.

Trim ran down and brought up his master's supper,—to no purpose;——Trim's plan of operation ran so much in my uncle Toby's head, he could not taste it..... Trim, quoth my uncle Toby, get me to bed:——'twas all one..... Corporal Trim's description had so fired his imagination—my uncle Toby could not shut his eyes..... The more he considered it, the more bewitching the scene appeared to him;——so that, two full hours before day-light, he had come to a final determination, and had concerted the whole plan of his and Corporal Trim's decampment.

My uncle Toby had a neat little country-house of his own, in the village where my father's estate lay at Shandy, which had been left him by an old uncle, with a small estate of about one hundred pounds a year. Behind this house, and contiguous to it, was a kitchen-garden of about half an acre;——and at the bottom of the garden and cut off from it by a tall yew-hedge, was a bowling-green containing just about as much ground as Corporal Trim wished for:—so that as Trim uttered the words, "A rood and a half of ground to do what they would with"—this identical bowling-green instantly presented itself, and became curiously painted, all at once, upon the retina of my uncle Toby's fancy;—which was the physical cause of making him change colour, or, at least, of heightening his blush to that immoderate degree I spoke of.

Never did lover post down to a beloved mistress with more heat and expectation than my uncle Toby did, to enjoy this self-same thing in private..... I say in private..... for it was sheltered from the house, as I told you, by a tall yew-hedge, and was covered on the other three sides from mortal sight, by rough holly, and thick-set flowering shrubs;..... so that the idea of not being seen did not a little contribute to the idea of pleasure preconceived in my uncle

Toby's mind..... Vain thought! however thick it was planted about,—or private soever it might seem,—to think, dear uncle Toby, of enjoying a thing which took up a whole rood and a half of ground, —and not have it known.

How my uncle Toby and Corporal Trim managed this matter,—with the history of their campaigns, which were no way barren of events,—may make no uninteresting under-plot in the epitasis and working up of this drama..... At present the scene must drop,—and change for the parlour fire-side.

CHAPTER VI.

————What can they be doing, brother? said my father. ..... I think, replied my uncle Toby, taking, as I told you, his pipe from his mouth, and striking the ashes out of it as he began his sentence;——I think, replied he, it would not be amiss, brother, if we rung the bell.

Pray, what's all that racket over our heads, Obadiah?——quoth my father;——my brother and I can scarce hear ourselves speak.

Sir, answered Obadiah, making a bow towards his left shoulder, my mistress is taken very badly.... And where's Susan running down the garden there, as if they were going to ravish her?.... Sir, she is running the shortest cut into the town, replied Obadiah, to fetch the old midwife..... Then saddle a horse, quoth my father, and do you go directly for Dr. Slop, the man-midwife, with all our services—and let him know your mistress is fallen into labour—and that I desire he will return with you with all speed.

It is very strange, says my father, addressing himself to my uncle Toby, as Obadiah shut the door—as there is so expert an operator as Dr. Slop so near, that my wife should persist to the very last in this obstinate humour of her's, in trusting the life of my child, who has had one misfortune already, to the ignorance of an old woman;——— and not only the life of my child, brother—but her own life, and with it the lives of all the children I might, peradventure, have begot out of her hereafter.

Mayhap, brother, replied my uncle Toby, my sister does it to save the expense..... A pudding's end—replied my father—the Doctor must be paid the same for inaction as action—if not better—to keep him in temper.

———Then it can be out of nothing in the whole world, quoth my uncle Toby, in the simplicity of his heart—but Modesty:—— My sister, I dare say, added he, does not care to let a man come so near her ****. I will not say whether my uncle Toby had completed the sentence or not;..... 'tis for his advantage to suppose he had—as, I think, he could have added no One Word which would have improved it.

If, on the contrary, my uncle Toby had not fully arrived at the

period's end—then the world stands indebted to the sudden snapping of my father's tobacco-pipe for one of the neatest examples of that ornamental figure in oratory which Rhetoricians style the Aposiopesis. ....Just heaven! how does the *Poco piu* and the *Poco meno* of the Italian artists—the insensible, more or less determine the precise line of beauty in the sentence, as well as in the statue! How do the slight touches of the chisel, the pen, the fiddlestick, et cætera, give the true pleasure!..... O, my countrymen!—be nice; be cautious of your language;——and never, O! never let it be forgotten upon what small particles your eloquence and your fame depend.

——"My sister, mayhap," quoth my uncle Toby, "does not choose to let a man come so near her ****." Make this dash——'tis an Aposiopesis.——Take the dash away, and write Backside—'tis bawdy. ————Scratch Backside out, and put covered way in—'tis a metaphor; and, I dare say, as fortification ran so much into my uncle Toby's head, that if he had been left to have added one word to the sentence, that word was it.

But whether that was the case or not the case;——or whether the snapping of my father's tobacco-pipe so critically happened through accident or anger—will be seen in due time.

CHAPTER VII.

Though my father was a good natural philosopher—yet he was something of a moral philosopher too; for which reason, when his tobacco-pipe snapped short in the middle—he had nothing to do—as such—but to have taken hold of the two pieces, and throw them gently upon the back of the fire..... He did no such thing;—— he threw them with all the violence in the world;——and, to give the action still more emphasis—he started upon both his legs to do it.

This looked something like heat;————and the manner of his reply to what my uncle Toby was saying proved it was so.

..... "Not choose," quoth my father, (repeating my uncle Toby's words) "to let a man come so near her——! By heaven, brother Toby! you would try the patience of Job, and I think I have the plagues of one already without it."..... Why?—Where?—Wherein?—Wherefore?——Upon what account? replied my uncle Toby in the utmost astonishment..... To think, said my father, of a man living to your age, brother, and knowing so little about women!.... I know nothing at all about them—replied my uncle Toby; and I think, continued he, that the shock I received the year after the demolition of Dunkirk, in my affair with widow Wadman—which shock, you know, I should not have received but from my total ignorance of the sex—has given me just cause to say, That I neither know nor pretend to know any thing about 'em, or their concerns either..... Methinks, brother, replied my father, you might, at

least, know so much as the right end of a woman from the wrong. It is said in Aristotle's Master-piece, "That when a man doth think of any think which is past—he looketh down upon the ground; —but that when he thinketh of something which is to come, he looketh up toward the heavens."

My uncle Toby, I suppose, thought of neither;——for he looked horizontally..... Right end,—quoth my uncle Toby, muttering the two words low to himself, and fixing his two eyes insensibly, as he muttered them, upon a small crevice, formed by a bad joint in the chimney-piece;——right end of a woman!——I declare, quoth my uncle, I know no more which it is than the man in the moon;—— and if I was to think, continued my uncle Toby (keeping his eye still fixed upon the bad joint), this month together, I am sure I should not be able to find it out.

Then, brother Toby, replied my father, I will tell you.

Every thing in this world, continued my father, (filling a fresh pipe)—every thing in this world, my dear brother Toby, has two handles.... Not always, quoth my uncle Toby.... At least, replied my father, every one has two hands,—which comes to the same thing. ——Now, if a man was to sit down coolly, and consider within himself the make, the shape, the construction, come-at-ability, and convenience of all the parts which constitute the whole of that animal, called Woman, and compare them analogically.... I never rightly understood the meaning of that word, quoth my uncle Toby. .... Analogy, replied my father, is the certain relation and agreement, which different——— Here a devil of a rap at the door snapped my father's definition (like his tobacco-pipe) in two,—and, at the same time, crushed the head of as notable and curious a dissertation as ever was engendered in the womb of speculation;.... it was some months before my father could get an opportunity to be safely delivered of it: and, at this hour, it is a thing full as problematical as the subject of the dissertation itself—(considering the confusion and distresses of our domestic misadventures, which are now coming thick one upon the back of another), whether I shall be able to find a place for it in the third volume or not.

CHAPTER VIII.

It is about an hour and a half's tolerable good reading since my uncle Toby rung the bell, when Obadiah was ordered to saddle a horse, and go for Dr. Slop, the man-midwife;—so that no one can say, with reason, that I have not allowed Obadiah time enough, poetically speaking, and considering the emergency too, both to go and come;—though morally and truly speaking the man, perhaps, has scarce had time to get on his boots.

If the hypercritic will go upon this, and is resolved after all to take a pendulum, and measure the true distance betwixt the ringing of the

bell and the rap at the door ;—and, after finding it to be no more than two minutes, thirteen seconds, and three-fifths,—should take upon him to insult over me for such a breach in the unity, or rather probability of time ;—I would remind him that the idea of duration, and of its simple modes, is got merely from the train and succession of our ideas,—and is the true scholastic pendulum,—by which, as a scholar, I will be tried in this matter,—abjuring and detesting the jurisdiction of all other pendulums whatever.

I would therefore desire him to consider that it is but poor eight miles from Shandy-Hall to Dr. Slop, the man-midwife's house ;—and that, whilst Obadiah has been going those said eight miles and back, I have brought my uncle Toby from Namur, quite across all Flanders into England ;———that I have had him ill upon my hands near four years ;—and have since travelled him and Corporal Trim, in a chariot and four, a journey of near two hundred miles down into Yorkshire ;—all which put together must have prepared the reader's imagination for the entrance of Dr. Slop upon the stage,—as much, at least (I hope), as a dance, a song, or a concerto between the acts.

If my hypercritic is untractable,—alleging that two minutes and thirteen seconds are no more than two minutes and thirteen seconds —when I have said all I can about them ;—and that this plea, though it might save me dramatically, will damn me biographically, rendering my book, from this very moment, a professed Romance, which before was a book apocryphal :——If I am thus pressed—I then put an end to the whole objection and controversy about it, all at once,—by acquainting him that Obadiah had not got above three-score yards from the stable-yard before he met with Dr. Slop ;. . . . . and indeed he gave a dirty proof that he had met with him,—and was within an ace of giving a tragical one too.

Imagine to yourself. . . . . .But this had better begin a new chapter.

CHAPTER IX.

Imagine to yourself a little, squat, uncourtly figure of a Doctor Slop, of about four feet and a half perpendicular height, with a breadth of back, and a sesquipedality of belly, which might have done honour to a serjeant in the Horse Guards.

Such were the outlines of Dr. Slop's figure, which, ... if you have read Hogarth's Analysis of Beauty, and if you have not, I wish you would,—you must know may as certainly be caricatured, and conveyed to the mind, by three strokes, as three hundred.

Imagine such an one,—for, such I say, were the outlines of Dr. Slop's figure, coming slowly along, foot by foot, waddling through the dirt upon the vertebræ of a little diminutive pony,—of a pretty colour,—but of strength——alack !—scarce able to have made an amble of it, under such a fardel, had the roads been in an ambling condition.——They were not. . . . .Imagine to yourself Obadiah

mounted upon a strong monster of a coach-horse, pricked into a full gallop, and making all practicable speed the adverse way.

Pray, sir, let me interest you a moment in this description.

Had Dr. Slop beheld Obadiah a mile off posting in a narrow lane directly towards him, at that monstrous rate,—splashing and plunging like a devil through thick and thin, as he approached, would not such a phenomenon, with such a vortex of mud and water moving along with it round its axis—have been a subject of juster apprehension to Doctor Slop, in his situation, than the worst of Whiston's comets? . . . . to say nothing of the NUCLEUS, that is, of Obadiah and the coach-horse. . . . in my idea the vortex alone of 'em was enough to have involved and carried, if not the Doctor, at least the Doctor's pony, quite away with it. What then do you think must the terror and hydrophobia of Dr. Slop have been, when you read (which you are just going to do) that he was advancing thus warily along towards Shandy-Hall, and had approached to within sixty yards of it, and within five yards of a sudden turn made by an acute angle of the garden-wall,—and in the dirtiest part of a dirty lane, when Obadiah and his coach-horse turned the corner, rapid, furious,—pop—full upon him!—Nothing, I think, in nature, can be supposed more terrible than such a rencounter,—so imprompt! so ill prepared to stand the shock of it as Dr. Slop was.

What could Dr. Slop do?———He crossed himself + ——Pugh! . . . . . But the doctor, sir, was a Papist. . . . . .No matter: he had better kept hold of the pommel. . . . . .He had so;——nay, as it happened, he had better have done nothing at all;—for, in crossing himself, he let go his whip;—and in attempting to save his whip betwixt his knee and his saddle's skirt, as it slipped, he lost his stirrup,—in losing which, he lost his seat:—and in the multitude of all these losses (which, by the bye, shows what little advantage there is in crossing), the unfortunate Doctor lost his presence of mind. So that, without waiting for Obadiah's onset, he left his pony to its destiny, tumbling off it diagonally, something in the style and manner of a pack of wool, and without any other consequence from the fall, save that of being left (as it would have been) with the broadest part of him sunk about twelve inches deep in the mire.

Obadiah pulled off his cap twice to Dr. Slop;—once as he was falling;—and then again when he saw him seated. . . . . Ill-timed complaisance!—had not the fellow better have stopped his horse and got off and helped him?. . . . . Sir, he did all that his situation would allow—but the MOMENTUM of the coach-horse was so great that Obadiah could not do it all at once;. . . . he rode in a circle three times round Dr. Slop, before he could fully accomplish it any how;. . . . and at the last, when he did stop his beast, it was done with such an explosion of mud that Obadiah had better been a league off. In short, never was a Doctor Slop so beluted, and so transubstantiated, since that affair came into fashion.

CHAPTER X.

When Dr. Slop entered the back-parlour, where my father and my uncle Toby were discoursing upon the nature of Women,—it was hard to determine whether Dr. Slop's figure, or Dr. Slop's presence, occasioned more surprise to them; for, as the accident happened so near the house as not to make it worth while for Obadiah to remount him,—Obadiah had led him in as he was, unwiped, unanointed, unaneled, with all his stains and blotches on him.... He stood, like Hamlet's ghost, motionless and speechless, for a full minute and a half, at the parlour door (Obadiah still holding his hand), with all the majesty of mud. His hinder parts, upon which he had received his fall, totally besmeared—and, in every other part of him, blotched over in such a manner with Obadiah's explosion, that you would have sworn (without mental reservation) that every grain of it had taken effect.

Here was a fair opportunity for my uncle Toby to have triumphed over my father in his turn;——for no mortal, who had beheld Dr. Slop in that pickle, could have dissented from so much, at least, of my uncle Toby's opinion, "That mayhap his sister might not care to let such a Dr. Slop come so near her ****." But it was the *Argumentum ad hominem;* and if my uncle Toby was not very expert at it, you may think he might not care to use it.... No; the reason was—it was not his nature to insult.

Dr. Slop's presence, at that time, was no less problematical than the mode of it, though, it is certain one moment's reflection in my father might have solved it; for he had apprised Dr. Slop, but the week before, that my mother was at her full reckoning; and, as the Doctor had heard nothing since, it was natural and very political too in him to have a ride to Shandy-Hall, as he did, merely to see how matters went on.

But my father's mind took unfortunately a wrong turn in the investigation; running, like the hypercritic's, altogether upon the ringing of the bell, and the rap upon the door, measuring their distance, and keeping his mind so intent upon the operation as to have power to think of nothing else.... Common-place infirmity of the greatest mathematicians! working with might and main at the demonstration, and so wasting all their strength upon it that they have none left in them to draw the corollary, to do good with.

The ringing of the bell, and the rap upon the door, struck likewise strong upon the sensorium of my uncle Toby,—but it excited a very different train of thoughts;..... the two irreconcileable pulsations instantly brought Stevinus, the great engineer, along with them, into my uncle Toby's mind.... What business Stevinus had in this affair is the greatest problem of all;.... it shall be solved,—but not in the next chapter.

CHAPTER XI.

Writing, when properly managed (as you may be sure I think mine is), is but a different name for conversation. As no one, who knows what he is about, in good company, would venture to talk all;——so no author, who understands the just boundaries of decorum and good-breeding, would presume to think all. The truest respect you can pay to the reader's understanding is to halve this matter amicably, and leave him something to imagine in his turn, as well as yourself.

For my own part, I am eternally paying him compliments of this kind, and do all that lies in my power to keep his imagination as busy as my own.

It is his turn now..... I have given an ample description of Dr. Slop's sad overthrow, and of his sad appearance in the back-parlour;..... his imagination must now go on with it for awhile.

Let the reader imagine, then, that Dr. Slop has told his tale;—and in what words, and with what aggravations his fancy chooses..... Let him suppose that Obadiah has told his tale also, and with such rueful looks of affected concern as he thinks will best contrast the two figures as they stand by each other..... Let him imagine that my father had stepped up stairs to see my mother:—and, to conclude this work of imagination,—let him imagine the doctor washed,—rubbed down and condoled,—felicitated,—got into a pair of Obadiah's pumps, stepping forwards towards the door, upon the very point of entering upon action.

Truce!——truce, good Dr. Slop!—Stay thy obstetric hand;——return it safe into thy bosom to keep it warm;.... little dost thou know what obstacles ..... little dost thou think what hidden causes retard its operation!..... Hast thou, Dr. Slop,—hast thou been entrusted with the secret articles of the solemn treaty which has brought thee into this place?—Art thou aware that, at this instant, a daughter of Lucina is put obstetrically over thy head? Alas!—'tis too true.—Besides, great son of Pilumnus! what canst thou do?—Thou hast come forth unarm'd;—thou hast left thy *tire tête*,—thy new-invented *forceps*,—thy *crotchet*,—thy *squirt*,—and all thy instruments of salvation and deliverance behind thee.—By Heaven! at this moment they are hanging up in a green baize bag, betwixt thy two pistols, at the bed's head!..... Ring;—call!—send Obadiah back upon the coach-horse to bring them with all speed.

——Make great haste, Obadiah, quoth my father, and I'll give thee a crown! and quoth my uncle Toby, I'll give him another.

CHAPTER XII.

Your sudden and unexpected arrival, quoth my uncle Toby, addressing himself to Dr. Slop (all three of them sitting down to the fire together, as my uncle Toby began to speak),—instantly brought the

great Stevinus into my head, who, you must know, is a favourite author with me.—Then, added my father, making use of the argument *ad crumenam*,—I will lay twenty guineas to a single crown-piece (which will serve to give away to Obadiah when he gets back) that this same Stevinus was some engineer or other, or has wrote something or other, either directly or indirectly, upon the science of fortification.

He has so, replied my uncle Toby. . . . I knew it, said my father, though for the soul of me, I cannot see what kind of connection there can be betwixt Dr. Slop's sudden coming and a discourse upon fortification;—yet I feared it.—Talk of what we will, brother,——— or let the occasion be never so foreign or unfit for the subject—you are sure to bring it in. I would not, brother Toby, continued my father,———I declare I would not have my head so full of curtains and horn-works. . . . . That, I dare say, you would not, quoth Dr. Slop, interrupting him, and laughing most immoderately at his pun.

Dennis, the critic, could not detest and abhor a pun, or the insinuation of a pun, more cordially than my father;—he would grow testy upon it at any time;—but to be broke in upon by one, in a serious discourse, was as bad, he would say, as a fillip upon the nose;——he saw no difference.

Sir, quoth my uncle Toby, addressing himself to Dr. Slop—the curtains my brother Shandy mentions here have nothing to do with bedsteads:—though, I know, Du Cange says "That bed-curtains, in all probability, have taken their name from them;"—nor have the horn-works he speaks of, any thing in the world to do with the horn-works of cuckoldom. But the *curtain*, Sir, is the word we use in fortification, for that part of the wall or rampart which lies between the two bastions. and joins them.—Besiegers seldom offer to carry on their attacks directly against the curtain, for this reason, because they are so well *flanked:* ('Tis the case of other curtains, quoth Dr. Slop, laughing.)—However, continued my uncle Toby, to make them sure, we generally choose to place ravelins before them, taking care only to extend them beyond the fossé, or ditch.——The common men, who know very little of fortification, confound the ravelin and the half-moon together,—though they are very different things;—not in their figure or construction, for we make them exactly alike in all points; for they always consist of two faces, making a salient angle, with the gorges, not straight, but in form of a crescent. . . . Where then lies the difference? (quoth my father, a little testily.). . . . . In their situations, answered my uncle Toby:—for when a ravelin, brother, stands before the curtain, it is a ravelin; and when a ravelin stands before a bastion, then the ravelin is not a ravelin;—it is a half-moon:—a half-moon likewise is a half-moon, and no more, so long as it stands before its bastion;——but was it to change place, and get before the curtain,—'twould be no longer a half-moon; a half-moon, in that case, is not a half-moon;—'tis no more than a ravelin. . . . I think, quoth my father, that the noble science of defence has its weak sides—as well as others.

—As for the horn-work (heigh! ho! sighed my father), which, continued my uncle Toby, my brother was speaking of, they are a very considerable part of an outwork;——they are called by the French engineers, *Ouvrage à corne*, and we generally make them to cover such places as we suspect to be weaker than the rest; 'tis formed by two apaulments or demi-bastions,—they are very pretty, and, if you will take a walk, I'll engage to show you one well worth your trouble:—I own, continued my uncle Toby, when we crown them,—they are much stronger, but then they are very expensive, and take up a great deal of ground; so that, in my opinion, they are most of use to cover or defend the head of a camp; otherwise the double *tenaille*..... By the mother who bore us!—brother Toby, quoth my father, not able to hold out any longer,—you would provoke a saint;——here have you got us, I know not how, not only souse into the middle of the old subject again,—but so full is your head of these confounded works that, though my wife is this moment in the pains of labour, and you hear her cry out, yet nothing will serve you but to carry off the man-midwife.... *Accoucheur*,—if you please, quoth Dr. Slop.... With all my heart, replied my father, I don't care what they call you,—but I wish the whole science of fortification, with all its inventors, at the devil:—it has been the death of thousands,—and it will be mine, in the end.—I would not, I would not, brother Toby, have my brains so full of saps, mines, blinds, gabions, palisadoes, ravelins, half-moons, and such trumpery, to be proprietor of Namur, and of all the towns in Flanders, with it.

My uncle Toby was a man patient of injuries;—not from want of courage;—I have told you, in a former chapter, "that he was a man of courage;"—and will add here that, where just occasions presented, or called it forth,—I know no man under whose arm I would have sooner taken shelter;—nor did this arise from any insensibility or obtuseness of his intellectual parts;—for he felt this insult of my father's as feelingly as a man could do;—but he was of a peaceful, placid nature,—no jarring element in it——all was mixed up so kindly within him, my uncle Toby had scarce a heart to retaliate upon a fly.

—Go—says he, one day at dinner, to an overgrown one which had buzzed about his nose, and tormented him cruelly all dinner-time,—and which, after infinite attempts, he had caught at last, as it flew by him;—I'll not hurt thee, says my uncle Toby, rising from his chair, and going across the room, with the fly in his hand,——I'll not hurt a hair of thy head:—Go, says he, lifting up the sash, and opening his hand as he spoke, to let it escape; go, poor devil, get thee gone, why should I hurt thee?——This world surely is wide enough to hold both thee and me.

I was but ten years old when this happened: but whether it was that the action itself was more in unison with my nerves at that age of pity, which instantly set my whole frame into one vibration of most pleasurable sensation;—or how far the manner and expression of it

might go towards it;—or, in what degree, or by what secret magic—a tone of voice, and harmony of movement, attuned by mercy, might find a passage to my heart, I know not;—this I know, that the lesson of universal good-will, then taught and imprinted by my uncle Toby, has never since been worn out of my mind: and though I would not depreciate what the study of the *literæ humaniores*, at the university, have done for me in that respect, or discredit the other helps of an expensive education bestowed upon me, both at home and abroad since,—yet, I often think that I owe one half of my philanthrophy to that one accidental impression.

This is to serve for parents and governors, instead of a whole volume upon the subject.

I could not give the reader this stroke in my uncle Toby's picture, by the instrument with which I drew the other parts of it,—that taking in no more than the mere HOBBY-HORSICAL likeness;——this is a part of his moral character. My father, in this patient endurance of wrongs, which I mention, was very different, as the reader must long ago have noted; he had a much more acute and quick sensibility of nature, attended with a little sourness of temper; though this never transported him to any thing which looked like malignancy; yet, in the little rubs and vexations of life, it was apt to show itself in a drollish and witty kind of peevishness.——He was, however, frank and generous in his nature,—at all times open to conviction; and in the little ebullitions of this subacid humour towards others, but particularly towards my uncle Toby, whom he truly loved,—he would feel more pain ten times told (except in the affair of my aunt Dinah, or where a hypothesis was concerned) than what he ever gave.

The characters of the two brothers, in this view of them, reflected light upon each other, and appeared with great advantage in this affair which arose about Stevinus.

I need not tell the reader, if he keeps a HOBBY-HORSE——that a man's HOBBY-HORSE is as tender a part as he has about him; and that these unprovoked strokes at my uncle Toby's could not be unfelt by him. . . . . No:——as I said above, my uncle Toby did feel them, and very sensibly too.

Pray, sir, what said he?—How did he behave?.. Oh, sir!—it was great, for as soon as my father had done insulting his HOBBY-HORSE———he turned his head, without the least emotion, from Dr. Slop, to whom he was addressing his discourse, and looked up into my father's face, with a countenance spread over with so much good-nature——so placid,——so fraternal——so inexpressibly tender towards him;—it penetrated my father to his heart. He rose up hastily from his chair, and seizing hold of both my uncle Toby's hands as he spoke:—Brother Toby, said he,—I beg thy pardon;——forgive, I pray thee, this rash humour which my mother gave me. . . .My dear, dear brother, answered my uncle Toby, rising up by my father's help, say no more about it;—you are heartily welcome, had it been ten

times as much, brother. . . . But it is ungenerous, replied my father, to hurt any man ;——a brother, worse ;——but to hurt a brother of such gentle manners—so unprovoking—and so unresenting,——'tis base ;——by Heaven ! 'tis cowardly. . . . You are heartily welcome, brother, quoth my uncle Toby,—had it been fifty times as much. . . . Besides, what have I to do, my dear Toby, cried my father, either with your amusements or your pleasures, unless it was in my power (which it is not) to increase their measure ?

——Brother Shandy, answered my uncle Toby, looking wistfully in his face,——you are much mistaken in this point;—for you do increase my pleasure very much, in begetting children for the Shandy family at your time of life. . . . . But by that, Sir, quoth Dr. Slop, Mr. Shandy increases his own. . . . . Not a jot, quoth my father.

CHAPTER XIII.

My brother does it, quoth my uncle Toby, out of *principle*. . . . . In a family-way, I suppose, quoth Dr. Slop. . . . . Pshaw !—said my father,—'tis not worth talking of.

CHAPTER XIV.

At the end of the last chapter, my father and my uncle Toby were both left standing, like Brutus and Cassius at the close of the scene, making up their accounts.

As my father spoke the three last words,—he sat down ;——my uncle Toby exactly followed his example, only that, before he took his chair, he rang the bell, to order Corporal Trim, who was in waiting, to step home for Stevinus ;——my uncle Toby's house being no further off than the opposite side of the way.

Some men would have dropped the subject of Stevinus ;——but my uncle Toby had no resentment in his heart, and he went on with the subject, to show my father that he had none.

Your sudden appearance, Dr. Slop, quoth my uncle, resuming the discourse, instantly brought Stevinus into my head. [My father, you may be sure, did not offer to lay any more wagers upon Stevinus's head]—Because, continued my uncle Toby, the celebrated sailing chariot, which belonged to Prince Maurice, and was of such wonderful contrivance and velocity as to carry half a dozen people thirty German miles, in I don't know how few minutes,——was invented by Stevinus, that great mathematician and engineer.

You might have spared your servant the trouble, quoth Dr. Slop (as the fellow is lame), of going for Stevinus's account of it, because in my return from Leyden, through the Hague, I walked as far as Schevling, which is two long miles, on purpose to take a view of it.

That's nothing, replied my uncle Toby, to what the learned Peireskius did, who walked a matter of five hundred miles, reckoning from Paris to Schevling, and from Schevling to Paris back again, in order to see it—and nothing else.

Some men cannot bear to be out-gone. The more fool Peireskius, replied Dr. Slop. But mark, 'twas out of no contempt of Peireskius at all——but that Peireskius's indefatigable labour, in trudging so far on foot out of love for the sciences, reduced the exploit of Dr. Slop, in that affair, to nothing.—The more fool Peireskius, said he again. . . . .Why so?—replied my father, taking his brother's part, not only to make reparation as fast as he could for the insult he had given him, which still sat upon my father's mind;——but partly that my father began really to interest himself in the discourse:——Why so?——said he. Why is Peireskius, or any man else, to be abused for an appetite for that, or any other morsel of sound knowledge; for, notwithstanding I know nothing of the chariot in question, continued he, the inventor of it must have had a very mechanical head; and though I cannot guess upon what principles of philosophy he has achieved it—yet certainly his machine has been constructed upon solid ones, be they what they will, or it could not have answered at the rate my brother mentions.

It answered, replied my uncle Toby, as well, if not better; for, as Peireskius elegantly expresses it, speaking of the velocity of its motion, *Tam citus erat quam erat ventus;* which, unless I have forgot my Latin, is, that it was as swift as the wind itself.

But pray, Dr. Slop, quoth my father, interrupting my uncle (though not without begging pardon for it, at the same time), upon what principles was this self-same chariot set a-going?. . . . . Upon very pretty principles, to be sure, replied Dr. Slop;——and I have often wondered, continued he, evading the question, why none of our gentry, who live upon large plains like this of ours—(especially those whose wives are not past child-bearing), attempt nothing of this kind; for it would not only be infinitely expeditious upon sudden calls, to which the sex is subject,—if the wind only served,—but would be excellent good husbandry to make use of the winds, which cost nothing, and which eat nothing, rather than horses, which (the devil take 'em) both cost and eat a great deal.

For that very reason, replied my father, "Because they cost nothing, and because they eat nothing,"—the scheme is bad;—it is the consumption of our products, as well as the manufacture of them, which gives bread to the hungry,—circulates trade, brings in money, and supports the value of our lands:——and though, I own, if I was a Prince, I would generously recompense the scientific head which brought forth such contrivances;——yet I would as peremptorily suppress the use of them.

My father here had got into his element,——and was going on as prosperously with his dissertation upon trade as my uncle Toby had before upon his of fortification;—but, to the loss of much sound knowledge, the destinies in the morning had decreed that no dissertation of any kind should be spun by my father that day;. . . . for, as he opened his mouth to begin the next sentence, [G 2

CHAPTER XV.

In popped Corporal Trim with Stevinus:—but it was too late;—all the discourse had been exhausted without him, and was running into a new channel.

—You may take the book home again, Trim, said my uncle Toby, nodding to him.

But pri'thee, Corporal, quoth my father, drolling,—look first into it, and see if thou can'st spy aught of a sailing chariot in it.

Corporal Trim, by being in the service, had learned to obey—and not to remonstrate;—so taking the book to a side-table, and running over the leaves:.... An' please your Honour, said Trim, I can see no such thing;—however, continued the Corporal, drolling a little in his turn, I'll make sure work of it, an' please your Honour;——so taking hold of the two covers of the book, one in each hand, and letting the leaves fall down, as he bent the covers back, he gave the book a good sound shake.

There is something fallen out, however, said Trim, an' please your Honour;—but it is not a chariot, or any thing like one.... Pri'thee, Corporal, said my father, smiling, what is it then?.... I think, answered Trim, stooping to take it up,——'tis more like a sermon,——for it begins with a text of scripture, and the chapter and verse;—and then goes on, not as a chariot,—but like a sermon directly.

The company smiled.

I cannot conceive how it is possible, quoth my uncle Toby, for such a thing as a sermon to have got into my Stevinus.

I think 'tis a sermon, replied Trim;—but if it please your Honours, as it is a fair hand, I will read you a page;—for Trim, you must know, loved to hear himself read, almost as well as talk.

I have ever a strong propensity, said my father, to look into things which cross my way by such strange fatalities as these;—and, as we have nothing better to do, at least till Obadiah gets back, I shall be obliged to you, brother, if Dr. Slop has no objection to it, to order the Corporal to give us a page or two of it—if he is as able to do it as he seems willing..... An' please your Honour, quoth Trim, I officiated two whole campaigns in Flanders, as clerk to the chaplain of the regiment..... He can read it, quoth my uncle Toby, as well as I can.—Trim, I assure you, was the best scholar in my company, and should have had the next halbert, but for the poor fellow's misfortune. Corporal Trim laid his hand upon his heart, and made a humble bow to his master;——and then laying down his hat upon the floor, and taking up the sermon in his left hand, in order to have his right at liberty,—he advanced, nothing doubting, into the middle of the room, where he could best see, and be best seen, by his audience.

CHAPTER XVI.

—If you have any objection—said my father, addressing himself to Dr. Slop. . . . Not in the least, replied Dr. Slop ;—for it does not appear on which side of the question it is wrote ; it may be a composition of a divine of our church, as well as yours,—so that we run equal risks. . . . . 'Tis wrote upon neither side, quoth Trim, for 'tis only upon Conscience, an' please your Honours.

Trim's reason put his audience into good humour—all but Dr. Slop, who, turning his head about towards Trim, looked a little angry.

Begin, Trim,—and read distinctly, quoth my father. . . . . I will, an' please your Honour, replied the Corporal, making a bow, and bespeaking attention with a slight movement of his right hand.

CHAPTER XVII.

———But, before the Corporal begins, I must first give you a description of his attitude ;———otherwise he will naturally stand represented by your imagination in an uneasy posture—stiff—perpendicular—dividing the weight of his body equally upon both legs ;——his eye fixed, as if on duty ;—his look determined,—clenching the sermon in his left hand, like his firelock.———In a word, you would be apt to paint Trim as if he was standing in his platoon, ready for action. His attitude was as unlike all this as you can conceive.

He stood before them with his body swayed and bent forwards, just so far as to make an angle of eighty-five degrees and a half upon the plane of the horizon ;—which sound orators, to whom I address this, know very well to be the true persuasive angle of incidence ;—in any other angle you may talk and preach—'tis certain—and it is done every day ;—but with what effect I leave the world to judge.

The necessity of this precise angle of eighty-five degrees and a half, to a mathematical exactness,———does it not show us, by the way, how the arts and sciences mutually befriend each other ?

How the deuce Corporal Trim, who knew not so much as an acute angle from an obtuse one, came to hit it so exactly ;———or whether it was chance, or nature, or good sense, or imitation, &c., shall be commented upon in that part of the cyclopædia of arts and sciences where the instrumental parts of the eloquence of the senate, the pulpit, the bar, the coffee-house, the bed-chamber, and fire-side, fall under consideration.

He stood—for I repeat it, to take the picture of him in at one view—with his body swayed, and somewhat bent forwards—his right leg from under him, sustaining seven-eighths of his whole weight——the foot of his left leg the defect of which was no disadvantage to his attitude, advanced a little, not laterally, nor forwards, but in a line betwixt them ;—his knee bent, but that not violently—but so as

to fall within the limits of the line of beauty; and, I add, of the line of science too;—for consider, it had one-eighth part of his body to bear up; so that, in this case, the position of the leg is determined—because the foot could be no farther advanced or the knee more bent, than what would allow him, mechanically, to receive an eighth part of his whole weight under it, and to carry it too.

——This I recommend to painters; need I add,——to orators?—I think not; for, unless they practise it,———they must fall upon their noses.

So much for Corporal Trim's body and legs.——He held the sermon loosely,—not carelessly, in his left hand, raised something above his stomach, and detached a little from his breast;———his right arm falling negligently by his side, as nature and the laws of gravity ordered it———but with the palm of it open and turned towards his audience, ready to aid the sentiment in case it stood in need.

Corporal Trim's eyes, and the muscles of his face, were in full harmony with the other parts of him;——he looked frank—unconstrained—something assured—but not bordering upon assurance.

Let not the critic ask how Corporal Trim could come by all this;———I have told him it should be explained;—but so he stood before my father, my uncle Toby and Dr. Slop,—so swayed his body, so contrasted his limbs, and with such an oratorical sweep throughout the whole figure, a statuary might have modelled from it;——nay, I doubt whether the oldest Fellow of a College,—or the Hebrew Professor himself, could have much mended it.

Trim made a bow, and read as follows:

THE SERMON.

———*For we* trust *we have a good Conscience.*—HEBREWS xiii. 18.

"TRUST!———Trust we have a good conscience!"

[Certainly, Trim, quoth my father, interrupting him, you give that sentence a very improper accent; for you curl up your nose, man, and read in such a sneering tone as if the Parson was going to abuse the Apostle.

He is, an' please your Honour, replied Trim..... Pugh! said my father, smiling.

Sir, quoth Dr. Slop, Trim is certainly in the right; for the writer (who I perceive is a Protestant), by the snappish manner in which he takes up the Apostle, is certainly going to abuse him,—if this treatment of him has not done it already.... But whence, replied my father, have you concluded so soon, Dr. Slop, that the writer is of our Church?—for aught I can see yet—he may be of any church. ..... Because, answered Dr. Slop, if he was of ours, he durst no more take such a license—than a bear by his beard:—If, in our communion, Sir, a man was to insult an Apostle,——a saint,——or even the paring of a saint's nail—he would have his eyes scratched out.

..... What, by the saint? quoth my uncle Toby.... No; replied Dr. Slop,—he would have an old house over his head..... Pray s the Inquisition an ancient building, answered my uncle Toby, or is it a modern one?..... I know nothing of architecture, replied Dr. Slop.... An' please your Honours, quoth Trim, the Inquisition is the vilest..... Pri'thee spare thy description, Trim: I hate the very name of it, said my father..... No matter for that, answered Dr. Slop,—it has its uses; for, though I am no great advocate for it, yet in such a case as this, he would soon be taught better manners, and, I can tell him, if he went on at that rate, would be flung into the Inquisition for his pains.... God help him then! quoth my uncle Toby.... Amen, added Trim; for, Heaven above knows, I have a poor brother who has been fourteen years a captive in it.... I never heard a word of it before, said my uncle Toby, hastily:—how came he there, Trim?..... O, Sir, the story will make your heart bleed, —as it has made mine a thousand times; but it is too long to be told now;—your Honour shall hear it from first to last, some day when I am working beside you in our fortifications;—but the short of the story is this:—that my brother Tom went over a servant to Lisbon, —and then married a Jew's widow, who kept a small shop, and sold sausages, which, some how or other, was the cause of his being taken n the middle of the night out of his bed, where he was lying with his wife and two small children, and carried directly to the Inquisition; where, God help him, continued Trim, fetching a sigh from the bottom of his heart,—the poor honest lad lies confined at this hour; he was as honest a soul, added Trim (pulling out his handkerchief), as ever blood warmed.——

The tears trickled down Trim's cheeks faster than he could well wipe them away:—A dead silence in the room ensued for some minutes.—Certain proof of pity!

Come, Trim, quoth my father, after he saw the poor fellow's grief had got a little vent,—read on,—and put this melancholy story out of thy head:—I grieve that I interrupted thee;——but pri'thee begin the sermon again;—for if the first sentence in it is a matter of abuse, as thou sayest, I have a great desire to know what kind of provocation the apostle has given.

Corporal Trim wiped his face, and returned his handkerchief into his pocket, and, making a bow as he did it,—he began again.]

THE SERMON.

——*For we* trust *we have a good conscience.*—Hebrews xiii. 18.

"Trust!—trust we have a good conscience! Surely if there is any thing in this life which a man may depend upon, and to the knowledge of which he is capable of arriving upon the most indisputable evidence, it must be this very thing,—whether he has a good conscience or no.

[I am positive I am right, quoth Dr. Slop.]

"If a man thinks at all, he cannot well be a stranger to the true state of this account;——he must be privy to his own thoughts and desires;——he must remember his past pursuits, and know certainly the true springs and motives which, in general, have governed the actions of his life.

—[I defy him, without an assistant, quoth Dr. Slop.]

"In other matters, we may be deceived by false appearances; and, as the wise Man complains, *hardly do we guess aright at the things that are upon the earth, and with labour do we find the things that are before us.* But here the mind has all the evidence and facts within herself;——is conscious of the web she has wove;——knows its texture and fineness, and the exact share which every passion has had in working upon the several designs which virtue or vice has planned before her.

[The language is good, and I declare Trim reads very well, quoth my father.]

"Now,—as conscience is nothing else but the knowledge which the mind has within herself of this; and the judgment, either of approbation or censure, which it unavoidably makes upon the successive actions of our lives; it is plain, you will say, from the very terms of the proposition,—whenever this inward testimony goes against a man, and he stands self-accused, that he must necessarily be a guilty man.—And, on the contrary, when the report is favourable on his side, and his heart condemns him not;——that it is not a matter of *trust*, as the Apostle intimates, but a matter of *certainty* and fact, that the conscience is good, and that the man must be good also.

[Then the Apostle is altogether in the wrong, I suppose, quoth Dr. Slop, and the Protestant divine is in the right..... Sir, have patience, replied my father, for I think it will presently appear that St. Paul and the Protestant divine are both of an opinion..... As nearly so, quoth Dr. Slop, as east is to west;—but this, continued he, lifting up both hands, comes from the liberty of the press.

It is no more, at the worst, replied my uncle Toby, than the liberty of the pulpit; for it does not appear that the sermon is printed, or ever likely to be.

Go on, Trim, quoth my father.]

"At first sight, this may seem to be a true state of the case; and I make no doubt but the knowledge of right and wrong is so truly impressed upon the mind of man—that, did no such thing ever happen as that the conscience of a man, by long habits of sin, might (as the Scripture assures it may) insensibly become hard;—and, like some tender parts of his body, by much stress, and continual hard usage, lose, by degrees, that nice sense and perception with which God and nature endowed it:—did this never happen;—or was it certain that self-love could never hang the least bias upon the judgment;—that the little interests below could rise up and perplex the faculties of

our upper regions, and encompass them about with clouds and thick darkness :——could no such thing as favour and affection enter this sacred Court :—Did Wit disdain to take a bribe in it;——or was ashamed to show its face as an advocate for an unwarrantable enjoyment:—or, lastly, were we assured that Interest stood always unconcerned whilst the cause was hearing,—and that passion never got into the judgment-seat, and pronounced sentence in the stead of reason, which is supposed always to preside and determine upon the case :——were this truly so, as the objection must suppose;——no doubt, then, the religious and moral state of a man would be exactly what he himself esteemed it;———and the guilt or innocence of every man's life could be known, in general, by no better measure than the degrees of his own approbation and censure.

"I own, in one case, whenever a man's conscience does accuse him (as it seldom errs on that side,) that he is guilty; and, unless in melancholy and hypochondriac cases, we may safely pronounce upon it that there are always sufficient grounds for the accusation.

"But the converse of the proposition will not hold true;—namely, that whenever there is guilt the conscience must accuse; and if it does not, that a man is therefore innocent.——This is not fact :—— So that the common consolation, which some good Christian or other is hourly administering to himself—that he thanks God his mind does not misgive him; and that, consequently, he has a good conscience, because he has a quiet one,—is fallacious;—and, current as the inference is, and infallible as the rule appears at first sight, yet, when you look nearer to it, and try the truth of this rule upon plain facts,—you see it liable to so much error from a false application;— the principle upon which it goes so often perverted;—the whole force of it lost, and sometimes so vilely cast away—that it is painfulto produce the common examples from human life which confirm the account.

"A man shall be vicious, and utterly debauched in his principles;— exceptionable in his conduct to the world :—shall live shameless, in the open commission of a sin which no reason or pretence can justify; —a sin by which, contrary to all the workings of humanity, he shall ruin for ever the deluded partner of his guilt;——rob her of her best dowry;——and not only cover her own head with dishonour,— but involve a whole virtuous family in shame and sorrow for her sake.——Surely, you will think, conscience must lead such a man a troublesome life :——he can have no rest, night nor day, from its reproaches.

"Alas!—Conscience had something else to do, all this time, than break in upon him; as Elijah reproached the God Baal,——this domestic God *was either talking, or pursuing, or was on a journey, or peradventure he slept, and could not be awoke.*

"Perhaps he was gone out in company with Honour to fight a duel;———to pay off some debt at play,——or dirty annuity, the

bargain of his lust: Perhaps CONSCIENCE, all this time, was engaged at home, talking aloud against petty larceny, and executing vengeance upon some such puny crimes as his fortune and rank of life secured him against all temptation of committing; so that he lives as merrily —[If he was of our church, though, quoth Dr. Slop, he could not]— "sleeps as soundly in his bed,—and at last meets death as unconcernedly,—perhaps much more so, than a much better man.

[All this is impossible with us, quoth Dr. Slop, turning to my father,—the case could not happen in our church..... It happens in our's, however, replied my father, but too often..... I own, quoth Dr. Slop (struck a little with my father's frank acknowledgment,)—that a man in the Romish church may live as badly;—but then he cannot easily die so..... 'Tis little matter, replied my father with an air of indifference, how a rascal dies..... I mean, answered Dr. Slop, he would be denied the benefits of the last sacraments..... Pray how many have you in all, said my uncle Toby,——for I always forget? ..... Seven, answered Dr. Slop.... Humph!——said my uncle Toby,—though not accented as a note of acquiescence—but as an interjection of that particular species of surprise when a man, in looking into a drawer, finds more of a thing than he expected.—Humph! replied my uncle Toby.... .Dr. Slop, who had an ear, understood my uncle Toby as well as if he had written a whole volume against the seven sacraments..... Humph! replied Dr. Slop, (stating my uncle Toby's argument over again to him)—Why, Sir, are there not seven cardinal virtues?——Seven mortal sins?———Seven golden candlesticks?———Seven heavens?..... 'Tis more than I know, replied my uncle Toby..... Are there not seven wonders of the world? ———Seven days of the creation?———Seven planets?———Seven plagues?..... That there are, quoth my father, with a most affected gravity. But, pri'thee, continued he, go on with the rest of thy characters, Trim.]

"Another is sordid, unmerciful [here Trim waved his right hand], a strait-hearted, selfish wretch, incapable either of private friendship or of public spirit. Take notice how he passes by the widow and orphan in their distress, and sees all the miseries incident to human life without a sigh or a prayer. [An' please your Honours, cried Trim, I think this a viler man than the others.]

"Shall not conscience rise up and sting him on such occasions? ——No; thank God, there is no occasion: *I pay every man his own;—I have no fornication to answer to my conscience; no faithless vows or promises to make up; I have debauched no man's wife or child; thank God, I am not as other men, adulterers, unjust, or even as this libertine, who stands before me.*

"A third is crafty and designing in his nature. View his whole life; 'tis nothing but a cunning contexture of dark arts and unequitable subterfuges, basely to defeat the true intent of all laws, plain dealing, and the safe enjoyment of our several properties.——You

will see such an one working out a frame of little designs upon the ignorance and perplexities of the poor and needy man;—shall raise a fortune upon the inexperience of a youth, or the unsuspecting temper of his friend, who would have trusted him with his life.

"When old age comes on, and repentance calls him to look back upon this black account, and state it over again with his conscience, ——CONSCIENCE looks into the STATUTES AT LARGE:——finds no express law broken by what he has done;——perceives no penalty or forfeiture of goods and chattels incurred;—sees no scourge waving over his head, nor prison opening its gates upon him:——What is there to affright his conscience?—Conscience has got safely entrenched behind the Letter of the Law; sits there invulnerable, fortified with Cases and Reports so strongly on all sides that it is not preaching can dispossess it of its hold.

[Here Corporal Trim and my uncle Toby exchanged looks with each other.—Aye, aye, Trim! quoth my uncle Toby, shaking his head,——these are but sorry fortifications, Trim..... O! very poor work, answered Trim, to what your Honour and I make of it..... The character of this last man, said Dr. Slop, interrupting Trim, is more detestable than all the rest; and seems to have been taken from some pettifogging lawyer amongst you.——Amongst us, a man's conscience could not possibly continue so long *blinded*,——three times in a year, at least, he must go to confession..... Will that restore it to sight? quoth my uncle Toby.... Go on, Trim, quoth my father, or Obadiah will have got back before thou hast got to the end of thy sermon..... 'Tis a very short one, replied Trim.... I wish it was longer, quoth my uncle Toby, for I like it hugely.—Trim went on.]

"A fourth man shall want even this refuge; shall break through all the ceremony of slow chicane;——scorn the doubtful workings of secret plots and cautious trains to bring about his purpose.——See the bare-faced villain, how he cheats, lies, perjures, robs, murders! —Horrid!—But indeed much better was not to be expected, in the present case;—the poor man was in the dark!——his priest had got the keeping of his conscience; and all he would let him know of it was that he must believe in the Pope;—go to mass;—cross himself;—tell his beads;—be a good Catholic; and that this, in all conscience, was enough to carry him to heaven. What——if he perjures!——Why,—he had a mental reservation in it.——But if he is so wicked and abandoned a wretch as you represent him;——if he robs,—if he stabs,—will not conscience, on every such act, receive a wound itself? Aye,—but the man has carried it to confession;——the wound digests there, and will do well enough, and in a short time be quite healed up by absolution. O Popery! what hast thou to answer for?——when, not content with the too many natural and fatal ways through which the heart of man is every day thus treacherous to itself above all things;——thou hast wilfully set

open the wide gate of deceit before the face of this unwary traveller, too apt, God knows, to go astray of himself, and confidently speak peace to himself, when there is no peace.

"Of this, the common instances which I have drawn out of life are too notorious to require much evidence. If any man doubts the reality of them, or thinks it impossible for a man to be such a bubble to himself,—I must refer him a moment to his own reflections, and will then venture to trust my appeal with his own heart.

"Let him consider in how different a degree of detestation numbers of wicked actions stand there: though equally bad and vicious in their own natures,—he will soon find that such of them as strong inclination and customs have prompted him to commit are generally dressed out and painted with all the false beauties which a soft and a flattering hand can give them;—and that the others, to which he feels no propensity, appear at once, naked and deformed, surrounded with all the true circumstances of folly and dishonour.

"When David surprised Saul sleeping in the cave, and cut off the skirt of his robe,—we read that his heart smote him for what he had done:—but in the matter of Uriah, where a faithful and gallant servant, whom he ought to have loved and honoured, fell to make way for his lust,—where conscience had so much greater reason to take the alarm, his heart smote him not. A whole year had almost passed, from the first commission of that crime, to the time Nathan was sent to reprove him; and we read not once of the least sorrow or compunction of heart which he testified, during all that time, for what he had done.

"Thus conscience, this once able monitor,—placed on high as a judge within us, and intended by our Maker as a just and equitable one too, by an unhappy train of causes and impediments, takes often such imperfect cognizance of what passes,—does its office so negligently,—sometimes so corruptly,—that it is not to be trusted alone; and, therefore, we find there is a necessity, an absolute necessity, of joining another principle with it, to aid, if not govern, its determinations.

"So that, if you would form a just judgment of what is of infinite importance to you not to be misled in,—namely, in what degree of real merit you stand, either as an honest man, an useful citizen, a faithful subject to your King, or a good servant to your God,—call in religion and morality. Look: what is written in the law of God? ———How readest thou?—Consult calm reason, and the unchangeable obligations of justice and truth;—what say they?

"Let Conscience determine the matter upon these reports;—and then, if thy heart condemns thee not, which is the case the Apostle supposes,—the rule will be infallible;—[Here Dr. Slop fell asleep.] "*thou wilt have confidence towards God;*—that is, have just grounds to believe the judgment thou hast passed upon thyself is the judgment of God; and nothing else but an anticipation of that righteous

sentence which will be pronounced upon thee hereafter, by that Being to whom thou art finally to give an account of thy actions.

"*Blessed is the man*, indeed, then, as the author of the book of *Ecclesiasticus* expresses it, *who is not pricked with the multitude of his sins: Blessed is the man whose heart hath not condemned him; whether he be rich, or whether he be poor, if he have a good heart* (a heart thus guided and informed), *he shall at all times rejoice in a cheerful countenance; his mind shall tell him more than seven watchmen that sit above upon a tower on high.* [A tower has no strength, quoth my uncle Toby, unless it is flanked.] "In the darkest doubts, it shall conduct him safer than a thousand casuists, and give the state he lives in a better security for his behaviour than all the causes and restrictions put together, which law-makers are forced to multiply: *forced*, I say, as things stand; human laws not being a matter of original choice, but of pure necessity, brought in to fence against the mischievous effects of those consciences which are no law unto themselves; well intending, by the many provisions made,—in all such corrupt and misguided cases, where principles and the checks of conscience will not make us upright,—to supply their force, and by the terrors of gaols and halters, oblige us to it.

[I see plainly, said my father, that this sermon has been composed to be preached at the Temple,—or at some assize.—I like the reasoning,—and am sorry that Dr. Slop has fallen asleep before the time of his conviction;—for it is now clear that the Parson, as I thought at first, never insulted St. Paul in the least; nor has there been, brother, the least difference between them.... A great matter, if they had differed, replied my uncle Toby,—the best friends in the world may differ sometimes..... True, brother Toby, quoth my father, shaking hands with him,—we'll fill our pipes, brother, and then Trim shall go on.

Well,—what dost thou think of it? said my father, speaking to Corporal Trim, as he reached his tobacco-box.

I think, answered the Corporal, that the seven watchmen upon the tower, who, I suppose, are all sentinels there,—are more, an' please your Honour, than were necessary;—and to go on at that rate would harass a regiment all to pieces; which a commanding officer, who loves his men, will never do, if he can help it; because two sentinels, added the Corporal, are as good as twenty.—I have been a commanding officer myself, in the *Corps de Garde*, a hundred times, continued Trim (rising an inch higher in his figure, as he spoke); and all the time I had the honour to serve his Majesty King William, in relieving the most considerable posts, I never left more than two in my life..... Very right, Trim, quoth my uncle Toby,—but you do not consider, Trim, that the towers in Solomon's days were not such things as our bastions, flanked and defended by other works. This, Trim, was an invention since Solomon's death; nor had they horn-works, or ravelins before the curtain, in his time;—or

such a fossé as we make, with a cuvette in the middle of it, and with covered-ways and counterscarps palisadoed along it, to guard against a *coup de main;*—so that the seven men upon the tower were a party, I dare say, from the *Corps de garde,* set there, not only to look out, but to defend it..... They could be no more, an' please your honour, than a corporal's guard..... My father smiled inwardly, but not outwardly;—the subject between my uncle Toby and Corporal Trim being rather too serious, considering what had happened, to make a jest of.—So, putting his pipe into his mouth, which he had just lighted,—he contented himself with ordering Trim to read on. He read on as follows:]

"To have the fear of God before our eyes, and, in our mutual dealings with each other, to govern our actions by the eternal measures of right and wrong:—the first of these will comprehend the duties of religion;—the second, those of morality, which are so inseparably connected together that you cannot divide these two *tables,* even in imagination (though the attempt is often made in practice), without breaking and mutually destroying them both.

"I said, the attempt is often made; and so it is; there being nothing more common than to see a man, who has no sense at all of religion,—and indeed has so much honesty as to pretend to none, who would take it as the bitterest affront should you but hint at a suspicion of his moral character,—or imagine he was not conscientiously just and scrupulous to the uttermost mite.

"When there is some appearance that it is so, though one is unwilling even to suspect the appearance of so amiable a virtue as moral honesty, yet were we to look into the grounds of it, in the present case, I am persuaded we should find little reason to envy such an one the honour of his motive.

"Let him declaim as pompously as he chooses upon the subject, it will be found to rest upon no better foundation than either his interest, his pride, his ease, or some such little and changeable passion, as will give us but small dependance upon his actions in matters of great distress.

"I will illustrate this by an example.

"I know the banker I deal with, or the physician I usually call in, —[There is no need, cried Dr. Slop, *waking,* to call in any physician in this case]—"to be neither of them men of much religion: I hear them make a jest of it every day, and treat all its sanctions with so much scorn as to put the matter past doubt. Well:—notwithstanding this, I put my fortune into the hands of the one;—and, what is still dearer to me, I trust my life to the honest skill of the other.

"Now, let me examine what is my reason for this great confidence. Why, in the first place, I believe there is no probability that either of them will employ the power I put into their hands to my disadvantage;—I consider that honesty serves the purposes of this life;

—I know their success in the world depends upon the fairness of their characters,—in a word, I'm persuaded that they cannot hurt me without hurting themselves more.

"But put it otherwise, namely, that interest lay, for once, on the other side; that a case should happen wherein the one, without stain to his reputation, could secrete my fortune, and leave me naked in the world;—or that the other could send me out of it, and enjoy an estate, by my death, without dishonour to himself or his art: In this case, what hold have I of either of them?—Religion, the strongest of all motives, is out of the question;—interest, the next most powerful motive in the world, is strongly against me: ——What have I left to cast into the opposite scale, to balance this temptation?——Alas! I have nothing,—nothing but what is lighter than a bubble:——I must lie at the mercy of Honour, or some such capricious principle——Strait security for two of the most valuable blessings—my property and my life!

"As, therefore, we can have no dependance upon morality without religion;—so, on the other hand,—there is nothing better to be expected from religion without morality; nevertheless, it is no prodigy to see a man whose real moral character stands very low, who yet entertains the highest notion of himself, in the light of a religious man.

"He shall not only be covetous, revengeful, implacable,—but even wanting in points of common honesty; yet, inasmuch as he talks loudly against the infidelity of the age,—is zealous for some points of religion,—goes twice a-day to church,—attends the sacraments,—and amuses himself with a few instrumental parts of religion,—shall cheat his conscience into a judgment that, for this, he is a religious man, and has discharged truly his duty to God: and you will find that such a man, through force of this delusion, generally looks down with spiritual pride upon every other man who has less affectation of piety, —though, perhaps, ten times more real honesty—than himself.

"*This likewise is a sore evil under the sun;* and I believe there is no one mistaken principle which, for its time, has wrought more serious mischiefs.——For a general proof of this,—examine the history of the Romish Church;"—[Well, what can you make of that? cried Dr. Slop]—"See, what scenes of cruelty, murder, rapine, blood-shed," —[They may thank their own obstinacy, cried Dr. Slop]—"have all been sanctified by a religion not strictly governed by morality.

"In how many kingdoms of the world—[Here Trim kept waving his right hand, from the sermon to the extent of his arm, returning it backwards and forwards to the conclusion of the paragraph.]

"In how many kingdoms of the world has the crusading sword of this misguided saint-errant spared neither age, nor merit, nor sex, nor condition?—and, as he fought under the banners of a religion which set him loose from justice and humanity, he showed none; mercilessly trampled upon both,——heard neither the cries of the unfortunate, nor pitied their distresses!

[I have been in many a battle, an' please your Honour, quoth Trim, sighing, but never in so melancholy an one as this:—I would not have drawn a trigger in it, against these poor souls,—to have been made a general officer.... Why, what do you understand of the affair? said Dr. Slop, looking towards Trim, with something more of contempt than the Corporal's honest heart deserved.——What do you know, friend, about this battle you talk of?.... I know, replied Trim, that I never refused quarter in my life to any man who cried out for it:—but, to a woman, or a child, continued Trim, before I would level my musket at them, I would lose my life a thousand times.... Here's a crown for thee, Trim, to drink with Obadiah to-night, quoth my uncle Toby, and I'll give Obadiah another too.... God bless your Honour, replied Trim;—I had rather these poor women and children had it.... Thou art an honest fellow, quoth my uncle Toby.——My father nodded his head,—as much as to say—And so he is.

But pri'thee, Trim, said my father, make an end,—for I see thou hast but a leaf or two left.

Corporal Trim read on.]

"If the testimony of past centuries in this matter is not sufficient, consider, at this instant, how the votaries of that religion are every day thinking to do service and honour to God by actions which are a dishonour and scandal to themselves!

"To be convinced of this, go with me, for a moment, into the prisons of the Inquisition.—[God help my poor brother Tom.]—"Behold Religion, with Mercy and Justice chained down under her feet,—there sitting ghastly upon a black tribunal, propped up with racks and instruments of torment. Hark!—hark! what a piteous groan!—[Here Trim's face turned as pale as ashes.]——See the melancholy wretch who uttered it—[Here the tears began to trickle down.]——just brought forth to undergo the anguish of a mock trial, and endure the utmost pains that a studied system of cruelty has been able to invent.——[Damn them all, quoth Trim, his colour returning into his face as red as blood.]—Behold this helpless victim delivered up to his tormentors, his body so wasted with sorrow and confinement! [Oh! 'tis my brother, cried poor Trim, in a most passionate exclamation, dropping the sermon upon the ground, and clapping his hands together,—I fear 'tis poor Tom.——My father's and my uncle Toby's hearts yearned with sympathy for the poor fellow's distress; even Slop himself acknowledged pity for him.... Why, Trim, said my father, this is not a history,—'tis a sermon thou art reading;—pri'thee begin the sentence again.]——"Behold this helpless victim delivered up to his tormentors, his body so wasted with sorrow and confinement, you will see every nerve and muscle as it suffers.

"Observe the last movement of that horrid engine!—[I would rather face a cannon, quoth Trim, stamping.]—See what convulsions

it has thrown him into!——Consider the nature of the posture in which he now lies stretched,—what exquisite tortures he endures by it!—[I hope 'tis not in Portugal.]—'Tis all nature can bear! Good God! see how it keeps his weary soul hanging upon his trembling lips!—[I would not read another line of it, quoth Trim, for all this world; I fear, an' please your honours, all this is in Portugal, where my poor brother Tom is..... I tell thee, Trim, again, quoth my father, 'tis not an historical account,—'tis a description.... 'Tis only a description, honest man, quoth Slop, there's not a word of truth in it..... That's another story, replied my father.—However, as Trim reads it with so much concern,—'tis cruelty to force him on with it. —Give me hold of the sermon, Trim;—I'll finish it for thee, and thou mayst go..... I must stay and hear it too, replied Trim, if your Honour will allow me;—though I would not read it myself for a Colonel's pay.... Poor Trim! quoth my uncle Toby.——My father went on.]

"—Consider the nature of the posture in which he now lies stretched,—what exquisite torture he endures by it!—'Tis all nature can bear! Good God! See how it keeps his weary soul hanging upon his trembling lips,—willing to take its leave, but not suffered to depart!—Behold the unhappy wretch led back to his cell!.... [Then, thank God, however, quoth Trim, that they have not killed him.]—See him dragged out of it again to meet the flames, and the insults in his last agonies, which this principle,—this principle that there can be religion without mercy,—has prepared for him.... [Then, thank God,—he is dead,—quoth Trim,—he is out of his pain —and they have done their worst at him.—O, Sirs!..... Hold your peace, Trim, said my father, going on with the sermon (lest Trim should incense Dr. Slop), we shall never have done at this rate.]

"The surest way to try the merit of any disputed notion is to trace down the consequences such a notion has produced, and compare them with the spirit of Christianity;——'tis the short and decisive rule which our Saviour hath left us, for these and such like cases, and it is worth a thousand arguments—*By their fruits ye shall know them all.*

"I will add no further to the length of this sermon than by two or three short and independent rules deducible from it.

"*First,* Whenever a man talks loudly against religion, always suspect that it is not his reason, but his passions, which have got the better of his CREED. A bad life and a good belief are disagreeable and troublesome neighbours; and where they separate, depend upon it, 'tis for no other cause but quietness' sake.

"*Secondly,* When a man thus represented tells you, in any particular instance,—That such a thing goes *against* his conscience,—always believe he means exactly the same thing as when he tells you such a thing goes *against* his stomach;——a present want of appetite being generally the true cause of both.

"In a word,—trust that man in nothing who has not a CONSCIENCE in every thing.

"And, in your own case, remember this plain distinction, a mistake in which has ruined thousands,—That your conscience is not a law:—no, God and reason made the law, and have placed conscience within you, to determine,—not, like an Asiatic Cadi, according to the ebbs and flows of his own passions,—but like a British judge in this land of liberty and good sense, who makes no new law, but faithfully declares that law which he knows already written.

FINIS.

THOU hast read the sermon extremely well, Trim, quoth my father, ... If he had spared his comments, replied Dr. Slop, he would have read it much better.... I should have read it ten times better, Sir, answered Trim, but that my heart was so full.... That was the very reason, Trim, replied my father, which has made thee read the sermon as well as thou hast done;—and if the clergy of our church, continued my father, addressing himself to Dr. Slop, would take part in what they deliver, as deeply as this poor fellow has done,—as their compositions are fine—[I deny it, quoth Dr. Slop],—I maintain it,—that the eloquence of our pulpits, with such subjects to inflame it, would be a model for the whole world.—But, alas! continued my father, and I own it, Sir, with sorrow, that, like French politicians, in this respect, what they gain in the cabinet, they lose in the field.... 'Twere a pity, quoth my uncle, that this should be lost.... I like the sermon well, replied my father,—'tis dramatic,—and there is something in that way of writing, when skilfully managed, which catches the attention..... We preach much in that way with us, said Dr. Slop.... I know that very well, said my father,—but in a tone and manner which disgusted Dr. Slop, full as much as his assent, simply, could have pleased him.... But in this, added Dr. Slop, a little piqued,—our sermons have greatly the advantage, that we never introduce any character into them below a patriarch, or a patriarch's wife, or a martyr, or a saint.... There are some very bad characters in this, however, said my father;—and I do not think the sermon a jot the worse for 'em. .... But pray, quoth my uncle Toby,—whose can this be?—How could it get into my Stevinus?.... A man must be as great a conjurer as Stevinus, said my father, to resolve the second question. The first, I think, is not so difficult;—for, unless my judgment greatly deceives me,—I know the author; for 'tis wrote, certainly by the parson of the parish.

The similitude of the style and manner of it with those my father constantly had heard preached in his parish-church was the ground of his conjecture,—proving it, as strongly as an argument *à priori* could prove such a thing to a philosophic mind, that it was Yorick's,

and no one's else.—It was proved to be so *à posteriori*, the day after, when Yorick sent a servant to my uncle Toby's house to inquire after it.

It seems that Yorick, who was inquisitive after all kinds of knowledge, had borrowed Stevinus of my uncle Toby, and had carelessly popped his sermon, as soon as he had made it, into the middle of Stevinus; and by an act of forgetfulness, to which he was ever subject, he had sent Stevinus home, and his sermon to keep him company.

Ill-fated sermon! Thou wast lost, after this recovery of thee, a second time, dropped through an unsuspected fissure in thy master's pocket, down into a treacherous and tattered lining,—trod deep into the dirt by the left hind-foot of his Rosinante inhumanly stepping upon thee as thou falledst,—buried ten days in the mire,—raised up out of it by a beggar,—sold for a halfpenny to a parish-clerk,—transferred to his parson,—lost for ever to thy own, the remainder of his days,—nor restored to his restless manes till this very moment that I tell the world the story.

Can the reader believe that this sermon of Yorick's was preached at an assize in the cathedral of York, before a thousand witnesses, ready to give oath of it, by a certain prebendary of that church, and actually printed by him when he had done?—and within so short a space as two years and three months after Yorick's death?—Yorick, indeed, was never better served in his life;——but it was a little hard to maltreat him after, and plunder him after he was lain in his grave.

However, as the gentleman who did it was in perfect charity with Yorick,—and, in conscious justice, printed but a few copies to give away;—and that, I am told, he could moreover have made as good a one himself, had he thought fit,—I declare I would not have published this anecdote to the world;—nor do I publish it with an intent to hurt his character and advancement in the church;—I leave that to others:—but I find myself impelled by two reasons, which I cannot withstand.

—The first is, That, in doing justice, I may give rest to Yorick's ghost;—which,—as the country people, and some others, believe,—*still walks.*

The second reason is, That, by laying open this story to the world, I gain an opportunity of informing it—that in case the character of Parson Yorick, and this sample of his sermons, are liked,—there are now in the possession of the Shandy family as many as will make a handsome volume, at the world's service,—and much good may they do it.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Obadiah gained the two crowns without dispute; for he came in jingling with all the instruments in a green baize-bag we spoke of, slung across his body, just as Corporal Trim went out of the room.

It is now proper, I think, quoth Dr. Slop (clearing up his looks), as we are in a condition to be of some service to Mrs. Shandy, to send up stairs to know how she goes on.

I have ordered, answered my father, the old midwife to come down to us upon the least difficulty;—for you must know, Dr. Slop, continued my father, with a perplexed kind of a smile upon his countenance, that, by express treaty, solemnly ratified between me and my wife, you are no more than an auxiliary in this affair,—and not so much as that,—unless the lean old mother of a midwife above stairs cannot do without you.—Women have their particular fancies; and, in points of this nature, continued my father, where they bear the whole burden, and suffer so much acute pain, for the advantage of our families, and the good of the species,—they claim a right of deciding, *en Souverains*, in whose hands, and in what fashion, they choose to undergo it.

They are in the right of it,—quoth my uncle Toby. . . . . But, Sir, replied Dr. Slop, not taking notice of my uncle Toby's opinion, but turning to my father,—they had better govern in other points;—and a father of a family, who wishes its perpetuity, in my opinion, had better exchange this prerogative with them, and give up some other rights in lieu of it. . . . . I know not, quoth my father, answering a little too testily, to be quite dispassionate in what he said,—I know not, quoth he, what we have left to give up, in lieu of who shall bring our children into the world,—unless that—of who shall beget them. . . . . One would almost give up any thing, replied Dr. Slop—I beg your pardon,—answered my uncle Toby. . . . . Sir, replied Dr. Slop, it would astonish you to know what improvements we have made of late years in all branches of obstetrical knowledge, but particularly in that one single point of the safe and expeditious extraction of the *fœtus*,—which has received such lights that, for my part (holding up his hands), I declare I wonder how the world has. . . . I wish, quoth my uncle Toby, you had seen what prodigious armies we had in Flanders.

CHAPTER XIX.

I HAVE dropped the curtain over this scene for a minute,—to remind you of one thing—and to inform you of another.

What I have to inform you comes, I own, a little out of its due course;—for it should have been told eighty pages ago, but that I foresaw then 'twould come in pat hereafter, and be of more advantage here than elsewhere.—Writers had need look before them, to keep up the spirit and connection of what they have in hand.

When these two things are done,—the curtain shall be drawn up again, and my uncle Toby, my father, and Dr. Slop, shall go on with their discourse, without any more interruption.

First, then, the matter of which I have to remind you is this,——That, from the specimens of singularity in my father's notions in the

point of Christian names, and that other point previous thereto,—you were led, I think, into an opinion (and I am sure I said as much,) that my father was a gentleman altogether as odd and whimsical in fifty other opinions. In truth there was not a stage in the life of man, from the very first act of his begetting,—down to the lean and slippered pantaloon in his second childishness, but he had some favourite notion to himself, springing out of it, as sceptical, and as far out of the highway of thinking, as these two which have been explained.

——Mr. Shandy, my father, Sir, would see nothing in the light in which others placed it;—he placed things in his own light:—he would weigh nothing in common scales:—no,—he was too refined a researcher to lie open to so gross an imposition.—To come at the exact weight of things in the scientific steel-yard, the *fulcrum*, he would say, should be almost invisible, to avoid all friction from popular tenets;—without this the *minutiæ* of philosophy, which should always turn the balance, will have no weight at all.—Knowledge, like matter, he would affirm, was divisible *in infinitum;*—that the grains and scruples were as much a part of it as the gravitation of the whole world.—In a word, he would say error was error,—no matter where it fell:——whether in a fraction,—or a pound,—'twas alike fatal to truth: and she was kept down at the bottom of her well as inevitably by a mistake in the dust of a butterfly's wing—as in the disk of the sun, the moon, and all the stars of heaven put together.

He would often lament that it was for want of considering this properly, and of applying it skilfully to civil matters, as well as to speculative truths, that so many things in this world were out of joint;—that the political arch was giving way;—and that the very foundations of our excellent constitution, in church and state, were so sapped, as estimators had reported.

You cry out, he would say, We are a ruined, undone people. Why? he would ask, making use of the stories or syllogism of Zeno and Chrysippus, without knowing it belonged to them.—Why?—Why are we a ruined people?—Because we are corrupted.—Whence is it, dear Sir, that we are corrupted?——Because we are needy;——our poverty, and not our wills, consent.——And wherefore, he would add, are we needy?——From the neglect, he would answer, of our pence and our halfpence:—our bank-notes, Sir, our guineas,—nay, our shillings, take care of themselves.

'Tis the same, he would say, throughout the whole circle of the sciences;—the great, the established points of them, are not to be broke in upon.—The laws of nature will defend themselves;—but error—(he would add, looking earnestly at my mother)—error, Sir, creeps in through the minute holes, and small crevices, which human nature leaves unguarded.

This turn of thinking in my father is what I had to remind you of.——The point you are to be informed of, and which I have reserved for this place, is as follows:—

Amongst the many and excellent reasons with which my father had urged my mother to accept of Dr. Slop's assistance preferably to that of the old woman,—there was one of a very singular nature; which, when he had done arguing the matter with her as a Christian, and came to argue it over again with her as a philosopher, he had put his whole strength to, depending indeed upon it as his sheet anchor.——It failed him; though from no defect in the argument itself; but that, do what he could, he was not able for his soul to make her comprehend the drift of it.——Cursed luck! said he to himself, one afternoon, as he walked out of the room, after he had been stating it for an hour and a half to her, to no manner of purpose;—cursed luck! said he, biting his lip, as he shut the door, —for a man to be master of one of the finest chains of reasoning in nature, and have a wife, at the same time, with such a head-piece that he cannot hang up a single inference within-side of it, to save his soul from destruction.

This argument, though it was entirely lost upon my mother,—had more weight with him than all his other arguments joined together. ——I will, therefore, endeavour to do it justice,—and set it forth with all the perspicuity I am master of.

My master set out upon the strength of these two following axioms:—

First, That an ounce of a man's own wit was worth a ton of other people's; and,

Secondly, (which, by the bye, was the groundwork of the first axiom,—though it comes last)—That every man's wit must come from every man's own soul—and no other body's.

Now, as it was plain to my father that all souls were by nature equal,—and that the great difference between the most acute and the most obtuse understanding—was from no original sharpness or bluntness of one thinking substance above or below another,—but arose merely from the lucky or unlucky organization of the body, in that part where the soul principally took up her residence—he had made it the subject of his inquiry to find out the identical place.

Now, from the best accounts he had been able to get of this matter, he was satisfied it could not be where Des Cartes had fixed it, upon the top of the pineal gland of the brain; which, as he philosophized, formed a cushion for her about the size of a marrow pea; though, to speak the truth, as so many nerves did terminate all in that one place,—'twas no bad conjecture:—and my father had certainly fallen with that great philosopher plump into the centre of the mistake, had it not been for my uncle Toby,—who rescued him out of it by a story he had told him of a Walloon officer at the battle of Landen, who had one part of his brain shot away by a musket-ball,—and another part of it taken out after by a French surgeon; and, after all, recovered, and did his duty very well without it.

If death, said my father, reasoning with himself, is nothing but

the separation of the soul from the body;——and if it is true that people can walk about, and do their business without brains,—then certes the soul does not inherit there. Q. E. D.

As for that certain, very thin, subtle, and very fragrant juice which Coglionissimo Borri, the great Milanese physician, affirms, in a letter to Bartholine, to have been discovered in the cellulæ of the occipital parts of the cerebellum, and which he likewise affirms to be the principal seat of the reasonable soul (for you must know, in these latter, and more enlightened, ages, there are two souls, in every man living,—the one, according to the great Metheglingius, being called the *Animus*, the other the *Anima*);——as for the opinion, I say, of Borri, my father could never subscribe to it by any means; the very idea of so noble, so refined, so immaterial, and so exalted a being as the *Anima*, or even the *Animus*, taking up her residence, and sitting dabbling, like a tadpole, all day long, both summer and winter, in a puddle,—or in a liquid of any kind, how thick or thin soever, he would say, shocked his imagination; he would scarce give the doctrine a hearing.

What, therefore, seemed the least liable to objection of any was that the chief censorium, or head quarters of the soul, and to which place all intelligences were referred, and whence all her mandates were issued—was in, or near, the cerebellum—or rather somewhere about the medulla oblongata, wherein it was generally agreed by Dutch anatomists that all the minute nerves from all the organs of the seven senses concentered, like streets and winding alleys, into a square.

So far there was nothing singular in my father's opinion;——he had the best of philosophers, of all ages and climates, to go along with him.—But here he took a road of his own, setting up another Shandean hypothesis upon these corner-stones they had laid for him; —and which said hypothesis equally stood its ground: whether the subtlety and fineness of the soul depended upon the temperature and clearness of the said liquor, or of the finer net-work and texture in the cerebellum itself; which opinion he favoured.

He maintained that, next to the due care to be taken in the act of propagation of each individual, which required all the thought in the world, as it laid the foundation of this incomprehensible contexture, in which wit, memory, fancy, eloquence, and what is usually meant by the name of good natural parts, do consist;—that next to this and his Christian name, which were the two original and most efficacious causes of all; the third cause, or rather what logicians call the *Causa sine quâ non*, and, without which, all that was done was of no manner of significance,—was the preservation of this delicate and fine-spun web from the havock which was generally made in it by the violent compression and crush which the head was made to undergo by the nonsensical method of bringing us into the world by that foremost. ———This requires explanation.

My father, who dipped into all kinds of books, upon looking into *Lithopædus Senonesis de Partu difficili,** published by Adrianus Smelvgot, had found out that the lax and pliable part of a child's head in parturition, the bones of the cranium having no sutures at that time, was such that, by force of the woman's efforts, which, in strong labour pains, was equal, upon an average, to a weight of four hundred and seventy pounds avoirdupois acting perpendicularly upon it;—it so happened that, in forty-nine instances out of fifty, the said head was compressed and moulded into the shape of an oblong conical piece of dough, such as a pastry-cook generally rolls up in order to make a pie of.... Good God! cried my father, what havock and destruction must this make in the infinitely fine and tender texture of the *cerebellum!*——Or, if there is such a juice, as Borri pretends,—is it not enough to make the clearest liquid in the world both feculent and mothery?

But how great was his apprehension when he further understood that this force, acting upon the very vertex of the head, not only injured the brain itself, or *cerebrum*, but that it necessarily squeezed and propelled the *cerebrum* towards the *cerebellum*, which was the immediate seat of the understanding.... Angels and ministers of grace defend us! cried my father, can any soul withstand this shock?——No wonder the intellectual web is so rent and tattered as we see it; and that so many of our best heads are no better than a puzzled skein of silk—all perplexity—all confusion within-side.

But when my father read on, and was let into the secret that when a child was turned topsy-turvy, which was easy for an operator to do, and was extracted by the feet—that instead of the *cerebrum* being propelled towards the *cerebellum*, the *cerebellum*, on the contrary, was propelled simply towards the *cerebrum*, where it could do no manner of hurt..... By heavens! cried he, the world is in a conspiracy to drive out what little wit God has given us,—and the professors of the obstetric are listed into the same conspiracy.——What is it to me which end of my son comes foremost into the world, provided all goes right after, and his *cerebellum* escapes uncrushed?

It is the nature of an hypothesis, when once a man has conceived it, that it assimilates every thing to itself as proper nourishment; and from the first moment of your begetting it, it generally grows the stronger by every thing you see, hear, read, or understand. This is of great use.

When my father was gone with this about a month, there was scarce a phenomenon of stupidity or of genius which he could not

* The author is here twice mistaken;—for *Lithopædus* should be wrote thus *Lithopædii Senonensis Icon.* The second mistake is that this *Lithopædus* is not an author, but a drawing of a petrified child. The account of this, published by Athosius, 1580, may be seen at the end of Cordæus's works in Spachius. Mr. Tristram Shandy has been led into this error either from seeing *Lithopædus's* name of late in a catalogue of learned writers in Dr. ———, or by mistaking *Lithopædus* for *Trinecavellius,*—from the too great similitude of the names.

readily solve by it;——it accounted for the eldest son being the greatest blockhead in the family.——Poor devil, he would say, he made way for the capacity of his younger brothers.——It unriddled the observations of drivellers and monstrous heads, showing, *à priori* it could not be otherwise—unless***—I don't know what. It wonderfully explained and accounted for the acumen of the Asiatic genius, and that sprightlier turn, and more penetrating intuition of minds, in warmer climates; not from the loose and common-place solution of a clearer sky, and a more perpetual sun-shine, &c.—which, for aught he knew, might as well rarefy and dilute the faculties of the soul into nothing by one extreme, as they are condensed in colder climates by the other;—but he traced the affair up to its spring-head,—showed that in warmer climates nature had laid a lighter tax upon the fairest parts of the creation;—their pleasures more—the necessity of their pains less, insomuch that the pressure and resistance upon the vertex was so slight that the whole organization of the *cerebellum* was preserved;—nay, he did not believe, in natural births, that so much as a single thread of the net-work was broke or displaced,—so that the soul might just act as she liked.

When my father had got so far,—what a blaze of light did the accounts of the Cæsarian section, and of the towering geniuses who had come safe into the world by it, cast upon this hypothesis! Here, you see, he would say, there was no injury done to the *censorium*;—no pressure at the head against the *pelvis*;—no propulsion of the *cerebrum* towards the *cerebellum*, either by the *os pubis* on this side, or the *os coæygis* on that;——and, pray, what were the happy consequences?——Why, sir, your Julius Cæsar, who gave the operation a name; and your Hermes Trismegistus, who was born so before ever the operation had a name;—your Scipio Africanus; your Manlius Torquatus; our Edward the sixth, who, had he lived, would have done the same honour to the hypothesis;—these, and many more, who figured high in the annals of fame,—all came *sideway*, sir, into the world.

The incision of the *abdomen* and *uterus* ran for six weeks together in my father's head;—he had read, and was satisfied, that wounds in the *epigastrium*, and those in the *matrix*, were not mortal;—so that the belly of the mother might be opened extremely well to give a passage to the child.... He mentioned the thing one afternoon to my mother,—merely as a matter of fact; but seeing her turn as pale as ashes at the very mention of it, much as the operation flattered his hopes,—he thought it as well to say no more of it—contenting himself with admiring what he thought was to no purpose to propose.

This was my father, Mr. Shandy's, hypothesis; concerning which I have only to add that my brother Bobby did as great honour to it (whatever he did to the family) as any one of the great heroes we spoke of.—For happening not only to be christened, as I told you, but to be born too, when my father was at Epsom—being, moreover,

my mother's first child—coming into the world with his head *foremost,*—and turning out afterwards a lad of wonderful slow parts—my father spelt all these together into his opinion; and, as he had failed at one end, he was determined to try the other.

This was not to be expected from one of the sisterhood, who are not easily to be put out of their way,—and was, therefore, one of my father's great reasons in favour of a man of science, whom he could better deal with.

Of all men in the world, Dr. Slop was the fittest for my father's purpose;—for though his new invented forceps was the armour he had proved, and what he maintained to be the safest instrument of deliverance,—yet it seems he had scattered a word or two in his book, in favour of the very thing which ran in my father's fancy;—though not with a view to the soul's good, in extracting by the feet, as was my father's system,—but for reasons merely obstetrical.

This will account for the coalition betwixt my father and Dr. Slop, in the ensuing discourse, which went a little hard against my uncle Toby.——In what manner a plain man, with nothing but common sense, could bear up against two such allies in science, is hard to conceive.——You may conjecture upon it, if you please,—and whilst your imagination is in motion, you may encourage it to go on, and discover by what causes and effects in nature it could come to pass that my uncle Toby got his modesty by the wound he received upon his groin.——You may raise a system to account for the loss of my nose by marriage articles,—and show the world how it could happen that I should have the misfortune to be called Tristram, in opposition to my father's hypothesis, and the wish of the whole family, God-fathers and God-mothers not excepted.——These, with fifty other points left yet unravelled, you may endeavour to solve, if you have time;—but, I tell you before-hand, it will be in vain;—for not the sage Alquise, the magician in Don Belianis of Greece, nor the no less famous Urganda, the sorceress, his wife (were they alive), could pretend to come within a league of the truth.

The reader will be content to wait for a full explanation of these matters till the next year,—when a series of things will be laid open which he little expects.

13/c IV

THE LIFE AND OPINIONS

OF

TRISTRAM SHANDY, GENT.

CHAPTER I.

——"I WISH, Dr. Slop," quoth my uncle Toby (repeating his wish for Dr. Slop a second time, and with a degree of more zeal and earnestness in his manner of wishing than he had wished at first*)—"*I wish*, Dr. Slop," quoth my uncle Toby, "*you had seen what prodigious armies we had in Flanders.*"

My uncle Toby's wish did Dr. Slop a disservice, which his heart never intended any man.—Sir, it confounded him—and thereby putting his ideas first into confusion, and then to flight, he could not rally them again for the soul of him.

In all disputes, male or female,—whether for honour, for profit, or for love,—it makes no difference in the case;—nothing is more dangerous, Madam, than a wish coming sideways in this unexpected manner upon a man: the safest way, in general, to take off the force of the wish is for the party wished at instantly to get upon his legs,—and wish the wisher something in return, of pretty near the same value;—so, balancing the account upon the spot, you stand as you were,—nay, sometimes gain the advantage of the attack by it.

This will be fully illustrated to the world in my chapter of wishes.

Dr. Slop did not understand the nature of this defence;—he was puzzled with it, and it put an entire stop to the dispute for four minutes and a half:—five had been fatal to it:—my father saw the danger:—the dispute was one of the most interesting disputes in the world, "Whether the child of his prayers and endeavours should be born without a head or with one."——He waited to the last moment, to allow Dr. Slop, in whose behalf the wish was made, his right of returning it; but perceiving, I say, that he was confounded, and continued looking with that perplexed vacuity of eye which puzzled souls generally stare with,—first in my uncle Toby's face—then in his—then up—then down—then east—east and by east, and so on,—coasting it along by the plinth of the wainscot, till he had got to the opposite point of the compass,—and that he had actually begun to count the brass nails upon the arm of his chair,—my father thought there was no time to be lost with my uncle Toby, so took up the discourse as follows:—

* Vide page 100.

CHAPTER II

—"What prodigious armies you had in Flanders!"——

Brother Toby, replied my father, taking his wig from off his head with his right hand, and with his *left* pulling out a striped India handkerchief from his right coat-pocket, in order to rub his head, as he argued the point with my uncle Toby.——

——Now, in this, I think my father was much to blame; and I will give you my reasons for it.

Matters of no more seeming consequence in themselves than "Whether my father should have taken off his wig with his right hand or with his left"—have divided the greatest kingdoms, and made the crowns of the monarchs who governed them to totter upon their heads.——But need I tell you, Sir, that the circumstances with which every thing in this world is begirt give every thing in this world its size and shape!—and by tightening it, or relaxing it, this way or that, make the thing to be, what it is,—great,—little—good—bad—indifferent or not indifferent—just as the case happens?

As my father's India handkerchief was in his right coat-pocket, he should by no means have suffered his right hand to have got engaged: on the contrary, instead of taking off his wig with it, as he did, he ought to have committed that entirely to the left; and then, when the natural exigency my father was under of rubbing his head, called out for his handkerchief, he would have had nothing in the world to do but to put his right hand into his right coat-pocket and take it out;—which he might have done without any violence, or the least ungraceful twist in any one tendon or muscle of his whole body.

In this case (unless, indeed, my father had been resolved to make a fool of himself by holding the wig stiff in his left hand,—or by making some nonsensical angle or other at his elbow-joint, or arm-pit)—his whole attitude had been easy—natural—unforced. Reynolds himself, great and graceful as he paints, might have painted him as he sat.

Now, as my father managed this matter,—consider what a devil of a figure my father made of himself.

In the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, and in the beginning of the reign of King George the First,—coat pockets were cut very low down in the "skirt."—I need say no more;—the father of mischief, had he been hammering at it a month, could not have contrived a worse fashion for one in my father's situation.

CHAPTER III.

It was not an easy matter in any king's reign (unless you were as lean a subject as myself) to have forced your hand diagonally, quite across your whole body, so as to gain the bottom of your opposite coat-

pocket.——In the year one thousand seven hundred and eighteen, when this happened, it was extremely difficult; so that when my uncle Toby discovered the transverse zig-zaggery of my father's approaches towards it, it instantly brought into his mind those he had done duty in, before the gate of St. Nicholas;—the idea of which drew off his attention so entirely from the subject in debate that he had got his right hand to the bell to ring up Trim, to go and fetch his map of Namur, and his compasses and sector along with it, to measure the returning angles of the traverses of that attack,—but particularly of that one where he received his wound upon his groin.

My father knit his brows, and, as he knit them, all the blood in his body seemed to rush up into his face—my uncle Toby dismounted immediately.

—I did not apprehend your uncle Toby was on horseback.———

CHAPTER IV.

A MAN's body, and his mind, with the utmost reverence to both I speak it, are exactly like a jerkin, and a jerkin's lining;—rumple the one, you rumple the other. There is one certain exception, however, in this case, and that is, when you are so fortunate a fellow as to have had your jerkin made of gum taffeta, and the body-lining to it of a sarcenet or thin Persian.

Zeno, Cleanthes, Diogenes, Babylonius, Dionysius, Heracleotes, Antipater, Panætius, and Possidonius, amongst the Greeks;—Cato, and Varro, and Seneca amongst the Romans; Pantenus, and Clemens Alexandrinus, and Montaigne amongst the Christians; and a score and a half of good, honest, unthinking Shandean people as ever lived, whose names I can't recollect,—all pretended that their jerkins were made after this fashion; you might have rumpled and crumpled, and doubled and creased, and fretted and fridged the outside of them all to pieces; in short, you might have played the very devil with them, and at the same time not one of the insides of 'em would have been one button the worse, for all you had done to them.

I believe, in my conscience, that mine is made up somewhat after this sort;—for never poor jerkin has been tickled off at such a rate as it has been these last nine months together;—and yet, I declare, the lining to it,—as far as I am a judge of the matter, is not a threepenny piece the worse;—pell-mell, helter-skelter, ding-dong, cut and thrust, back stroke and fore stroke, side way and long way, have they been trimming it for me:—had there been the least gumminess in my lining, by Heaven! it had all of it, long ago, been frayed and fretted to a thread.

————You, Messrs., the Monthly Reviewers!——how could you cut and slash my jerkin as you did;—how did you know but you would cut my lining too?

Heartily, and from my soul, to the protection of that Being who

will injure none of us, do I recommend you and your affairs;—so, God bless you:—only next month, if any one of you should gnash his teeth, and storm and rage at me, as some of you did last May (in which, I remember, the weather was very hot)—don't be exasperated if I pass it by again with good temper, being determined, as long as I live or write (which in my case means the same thing), never to give the honest gentlemen a worse word or a worse wish than my uncle Toby gave the fly which buzzed about his nose all dinner-time:——"Go,—go, poor devil," quoth he,—"get thee gone;—why should I hurt thee!—This world is surely wide enough to hold both thee and me."

CHAPTER V.

Any man, Madam, reasoning upwards, and observing the prodigious suffusion of blood in my father's countenance,—by means of which (as all the blood in his body seemed to rush into his face, as I told you,) he must have reddened, pictorically and scientifically speaking, six whole tints and a half, if not a full octave above his natural colour;—any man, Madam, but my uncle Toby, who had observed this,—together with the violent knitting of my father's brows, and the extravagant contortion of his body, during the whole affair,—would have concluded my father in a rage; and, taking that for granted,—had he been a lover of such kind of concord as arises from two such instruments being put in exact tune,—he would instantly have screwed up his to the same pitch;—and then the devil and all had broke loose—the whole piece, Madam, must have been played off, like the sixth of Avison Scarlatti—*con furia*—like mad.—Grant me patience!—What has *con furia,—con strepito*—or any other hurly-burly whatever, to do with harmony?

Any man, I say, Madam, but my uncle Toby, the benignity of whose heart interpreted every motion of the body into the kindest sense the motion would admit of, would have concluded my father angry, and blamed him too. My uncle Toby blamed nothing but the tailor who cut the pocket-hole;—so sitting still, till my father had got his handkerchief out of it, and looking all the time up in his face, with inexpressible good-will—my father, at length, went on as follows:——

CHAPTER VI.

"What prodigious armies you had in Flanders!"

——Brother Toby, quoth my father, I do believe thee to be as honest a man, and with as good and as upright a heart, as ever God created;—nor is it thy fault if all the children which have been, may, can, shall, will, or ought to be, begotten, come with their heads foremost into the world;—but, believe me, dear Toby, the accidents

which unavoidably way-lay them, not only in the article of our begeting 'em,—though these, in my opinion, are well worth considering, but the dangers and difficulties our children are beset with after they are got forth into the world, are enow;—little need is there to expose them to unnecessary ones in their passage to it.... Are these dangers, quoth my uncle Toby, laying his hand upon my father's knee, and looking up seriously in his face, for an answer,—are these dangers greater now-a-days, brother, than in times past? .... Brother Toby, answered my father, if a child was but fairly begot, and born alive, and healthy, and the mother did well after it —our forefathers never looked farther.—My uncle Toby instantly withdrew his hand from off my father's knee, reclined his body gently back in his chair, raised his head, till he could just see the cornice of the room, and then, directing the buccinatory muscles along his cheeks, and the obicular muscles around his lips to do their duty,—he whistled *Lillabullero*.

CHAPTER VII.

Whilst my uncle Toby was whistling *Lillabullero* to my father,—Dr. Slop was stamping, and cursing and damning at Obadiah at a most dreadful rate. It would have done your heart good, and cured you, Sir, for ever, of the vile sin of swearing, to have heard him—I am determined, therefore, to relate the whole affair to you.

When Dr. Slop's maid delivered the green baize-bag, with her master's instruments in it, to Obadiah, she very sensibly exhorted him to put his head and one arm through the strings, and ride with it slung across his body. So, undoing the bow-knot, to lengthen the strings for him, without any more ado, she helped him on with it. However, as this, in some measure, unguarded the mouth of the bag; lest any thing should bolt out, in galloping back at the speed Obadiah threatened, they consulted to take it off again; and, in the great care and caution of their hearts, they had taken the two strings, and tied them close (pursing up the mouth of the bag first) with half a dozen hard knots, each of which Obadiah, to make all safe, had twitched and drawn together with all the strength of his body.

This answered all that Obadiah and the maid intended; but was no remedy against some evils which neither he nor she foresaw. The instruments, it seems, tight as the bag was tied above, had so much room to play in it, towards the bottom (the shape of the bag being conical) that Obadiah could not make a trot of it, but with such a terrible jingle, what with the *tire-tête, forceps,* and *squirt,* as would have been enough, had Hymen been taking a jaunt that way, to have frightened him out of the country; but when Obadiah accelerated his motion, and from a plain trot essayed to prick his coach-horse into a full gallop,—by Heaven! Sir, the jingle was incredible.

As Obadiah had a wife and three children,—the turpitude of fornication, and the many other political ill consequences of this jingling, never once entered his brain;—he had, however, his objection, which came home to himself, and weighed with him as it has oftentimes done with the greatest patriots.——"The poor fellow, Sir, was not able to hear himself whistle."

CHAPTER VIII.

As Obadiah loved wind-music preferably to all the instrumental music he carried with him,—he very considerately set his imagination to work to contrive and to invent by what means he should put himself in a condition of enjoying it.

In all distresses (except musical) where small cords are wanted, nothing is so apt to enter a man's head as his hat-band:——the philosophy of this is so near the surface,—I scorn to enter into it.

As Obadiah's was a mixed case;——mark, Sirs,—I say, a mixed case; for it was obstetrical, *scrip*-tical, squirtical, papistical—and, as far as the coach-horse was concerned in it,—cabalistical, and only partly musical;—Obadiah made no scruple of availing himself of the first expedient which offered; so taking hold of the bag and instruments, and griping them hard together with one hand, and, with the finger and thumb of the other, putting the end of the hat-band betwixt his teeth, and then slipping his hand down to the middle of it,—he tied and cross-tied them all fast together from one end to the other (as you would cord a trunk) with such a multiplicity of round-abouts and intricate cross-turns, with a hard knot at every intersection or point where the strings met,—that Dr. Slop must have had three-fifths of Job's patience, at least, to have unloosed them.—I think, in my conscience, that, had nature been in one of her nimble moods, and in humour for such a contest,—and she and Dr. Slop both fairly started together,—there is no man living who had seen the bag with all that Obadiah had done to it,—and known likewise the great speed the Goddess can make, when she thinks proper, who would have had the least doubt remaining in his mind which of the two would have carried off the prize. My mother, Madam, had been delivered sooner than the green bag infallibly—at least by twenty knots.——Sport of small accidents, Tristram Shandy! that thou art, and ever wilt be! had that trial been made for thee, and it was fifty to one but it had,—thy affairs had not been so depressed (at least by the depression of thy nose) as they have been; nor had the fortunes of thy house and the occasions of making them, which have so often presented themselves in the course of thy life, to thee, been so often, so vexatiously, so tamely, so irrecoverably, abandoned—as thou hast been forced to leave them!—but 'tis over,—all but the account of 'em, which cannot be given to the curious till I am got into the world.

CHAPTER IX.

Great wits jump :—for the moment Dr. Slop cast his eyes upon his bag (which he had not done till the dispute with my uncle Toby about midwifery put him in mind of it) the very same thought occurred.—'Tis God's mercy, quoth he (to himself) that Mrs. Shandy has had so bad a time of it, else she might have been brought to bed, seven times told, before one-half of these knots could have been got untied.—But here you must distinguish :—the thought floated only in Dr. Slop's mind, without sail or ballast to it, as a simple proposition; millions of which, as your worship knows, are every day swimming quietly in the middle of the thin juice of a man's understanding, without being carried backwards or forwards, till some little gusts of passion or interest drive them to one side.

A sudden trampling in the room above, near my mother's bed, did the proposition the very service I am speaking of. By all that's unfortunate, quoth Dr. Slop, unless I make haste, the thing will actually befal me as it is.

CHAPTER X.

In the case of knots; by which, in the first place, I would not be understood to mean slip-knots,—because, in the course of my life and opinions—my opinions concerning them will come in more properly when I mention the catastrophe of my great uncle Mr. Hammond Shandy,—a little man,—but of high fancy:—he rushed into the Duke of Monmouth's affair:—nor, secondly, in this place, do I mean that particular species of knots called bow-knots;—there is so little address, or skill, or patience, required in the unloosing of them that they are below my giving any opinion at all about them.—But, by the knots I am speaking of, may it please your reverences to believe that I mean good, honest, devilish tight, hard knots, made *bonâ fide,* as Obadiah made his;—in which there is no quibbling provision made by the duplication and return of the two ends of the strings through the annulus or noose made by the second implication of them—to get them slipped and undone by.—I hope you apprehend me.

In the case of these *knots,* then, and of the several obstructions which, may it please your reverences, such knots cast in our way in getting through life—every hasty man can whip out his pen-knife and cut through them. 'Tis wrong. Believe me, Sirs, the most virtuous way, and which both reason and conscience dictate—is to take our teeth or our fingers to them.—Dr. Slop had lost his teeth,—his favourite instrument, by extracting in a wrong direction, or by some misapplication of it, unfortunately slipping, he had formerly, in a hard labour, knocked out three of the best of them with the handle of it :—he tried his fingers—alas! the nails of his fingers and thumbs were cut close.—The deuce take

I can make nothing of it either way, cried Dr. Slop.——The

trampling over head near my mother's bed-side increased.—Pox take the fellow! I shall never get the knots untied as long as I live.—My mother gave a groan..... Lend me your penknife—I must e'en cut the knots at last.—Pugh!—psha!—Lord! I have cut my thumb quite across to the very bone,—curse the fellow—if there was not another man-midwife within fifty miles—I am undone for this bout—I wish the scoundrel hanged——I wish he was shot—I wish all the devils in hell had him for a blockhead!———

My father had a great respect for Obadiah, and could not bear to hear him disposed of in such a manner:—he had, moreover, some little respect for himself,—and could as ill bear with the indignity offered to himself in it.

Had Dr. Slop cut any part about him but his thumb, my father had passed it by—his prudence had triumphed:—as it was, he was determined to have his revenge.

Small curses, Dr. Slop, upon great occasions, quoth my father (condoling with him first upon the accident), are but so much waste of our strength and soul's health to no manner of purpose..... I own it, replied Dr. Slop.... They are like sparrow-shot, quoth my uncle Toby (suspending his whistling) fired against a bastion..... They serve, continued my father, to stir the humours—but carry off none of their acrimony; for my own part, I seldom swear or curse at all—I hold it bad; but if I fall into it by surprise, I generally retain so much presence of mind [Right, quoth my uncle Toby] as to make it answer my purpose;—that is, I swear on till I find myself easy. A wise and a just man, however, would always endeavour to proportion the vent given to these humours, not only to the degree of them stirring within himself, but to the size and ill intent of the offence upon which they are to fall..... Injuries come only from the heart, quoth my uncle Toby..... For this reason, continued my father, with the most Cervantic gravity, I have the greatest veneration in the world for that gentleman who, in distrust of his own discretion in this point, sat down and composed (that is, at his leisure) fit forms of swearing suitable to all cases, from the lowest to the highest provocation which could possibly happen to him:—which forms, being well considered by him, and such, moreover, as he could stand to, he kept ever by him on the chimney-piece, within his reach, ready for use..... I never apprehended, replied Dr. Slop, that such a thing was ever thought of—much less executed..... I beg your pardon, answered my father, I was reading, though not using, one of them to my brother Toby this morning, whilst he poured out the tea:—'tis here upon the shelf over my head;——but if I remember right, 'tis too violent for a cut of the thumb..... Not at all, quoth Dr. Slop—the devil take the fellow..... Then, answered my father, 'tis much at your service, Dr. Slop,—on condition you read it aloud. So—rising up and reaching down a form of excommunication of the Church of Rome, a copy of which my father (who was curious in his

collections) had procured out of the ledger-book of the Church of Rochester, writ by ERNULPHUS the bishop—with a most affected seriousness of look and voice, which might have cajoled ERNULPHUS himself,—he put it into Dr. Slop's hands.——Dr. Slop wrapt his thumb up in the corner of his handkerchief, and, with a wry face, though without any suspicion, read aloud, as follows;—my uncle Toby whistling *Lilli-bullero*, as loud as he could, all the time.

CHAPTER XI.

As the genuineness of the consultation of the *Sorbonne* upon the question of baptism was doubted by some, and denied by others,—it was thought proper to print the original of this excommunication; for the copy of which Mr. Shandy returns thanks to the Chapter-clerk of the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

TEXTUS DE ECCLESIA ROFFENSI, PER ERNULFUM EPISCOPUM.

EXCOMMUNICATIO.

Ex auctoritate Dei Omnipotentis, Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, et sanctorum canonum, sanctæque et intemeratæ Virginis Dei genetricis Mariæ,—

——Atque omnium cælestium virtutum, angelorum, archangelorum, thronorum, dominationum, potestatuum, cherubin ac seraphin, et sanctorum, patriarcharum, prophetarum, et omnium apostolorum et evangelistarum, et sanctorum innocentium, qui in conspectu Agni Sancti digni inventi sunt canticum cantare novum et sanctorum mar-

"By the authority of God Almighty, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and of the holy canons, and of the undefiled Virgin Mary, mother and patroness of our Saviour,—[I think there is no necessity, quoth Dr. Slop, dropping the paper down to his knee, and addressing himself to my father,—as you have read it over, sir, so lately, to read it aloud;—and, as Captain Shandy seems to have no great inclination to hear it,—I may as well read it to myself.

That's contrary to treaty, replied my father.—Besides, there is something so whimsical, especially in the latter part of it, I should grieve to lose the pleasure of a second reading. Dr. Slop did not altogether like it;—but my uncle Toby offering at that instant to give over whistling and read it himself to them,——Dr. Slop thought he might as well, under the cover of my uncle Toby's whistling,—as suffer my uncle Toby to read it alone;—so, raising up the paper to his face, and holding it quite parallel to it, in order to hide his chagrin,—he read it aloud, as follows:—my uncle Toby whistling *Lilli-bullero*, though not quite so loud as before.

By the authority of God Almighty, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and of the undefiled Virgin Mary, mother and patroness of our Saviour, and of all the celestial virtues, angels, archangels, thrones, dominions, powers, cherubins, and seraphins, and of all the holy patriarchs, prophets, and of all the apostles and evangelists, and of

tyrum et sanctorum confessorum, et sanctarum virginum, atque omnium simul sanctorum et electorum Dei, —Excommunicamus, et anathema-
vel os s *vel* os
tizamus hunc furem vel hunc
s
malefactorem, N. N. et à liminibus sanctæ Dei ecclesiæ sequestramus,
vel i n
et æternis suppliciis excruciandus, mancipeter, cum Dathan et Abiram, et cum his qui dixerunt Domino Deo, Recede à nobis, scientiam viarum tuarum nolumus: et sicut aquâ ignis extinguitur, sic
vel eorum
extinguatur, lucerna ejus in secula
n
seculorum nisi respuerit, et ad sa-
n
tisfactionem venerit. Amen.
os
Maledicat illum Deus Pater qui
os
hominem creavit. Maledicat illum Dei Filius qui pro homine passus
os
est. Maledicat illum Spiritus Sanctus qui in baptismo effusus est.
os
Maledicat illum sancta crux, quam Christus pro nostrâ salute hostem triumphans ascendit.
os
Maledicat illum sancta Dei genetrix ex perpetua Virgo Maria.
os
Maledicat illum sanctus Michael, animarum susceptor sacrarum. Ma-
os
ledicant illum omnes angeli et archangeli, principatus et potestates, omnesque militia cælestes.
os
Maledicat illum patriarcharum et prophetarum laudabilis numerus.
os
Maledicant illum sanctus Johannes Præcursor et Baptista Christi, et sanctus Petrus, et sanctus Paulus, atque sanctus Andreas, omnesque Christi apostoli, simul et cæteri discipuli, quatuor quoque evangelistæ, qui sua prædicatione mundum universum converterunt. Ma-
os
ledicat illum cuneus, martyrum et confessorum mirificus, qui Deo bonis operibus placitus inventus est.

the holy innocents, who, in the sight of the Holy Lamb, are found worthy to sing the new song of the holy martyrs and holy confessors, and of the holy virgins, and of all the saints together, with the holy and elect of God,—May he [Obadiah] be damned [for tying these knots]—We excommunicate, and anathematise him, and from the thresholds of the holy church of God Almighty we sequester him, that he may be tormented, disposed, and delivered over with Dathan and Abiram, and with those who say unto the Lord God, Depart from us, we desire none of thy ways. And as fire is quenched with water, so let the light of him be put out for evermore, unless it shall repent him [Obadiah, of the knots which he has tied] and make satisfaction [for them]! Amen.

"May the Father, who created man, curse him!—May the Son, who suffered for us, curse him!——May the Holy Ghost, who was given to us in baptism, curse him! [Obadiah]——May the holy cross, which Christ, for our salvation, triumphing over his enemies, ascended, curse him!

"May the holy and eternal Virgin Mary, mother of God, curse him!——May St. Michael, the advocate of holy souls, curse him!——May all the angels and archangels, principalities and powers, and all the heavenly armies, curse him. [Our armies swore terribly in Flanders, cried my uncle Toby, —but nothing to this.——For my own part, I could not have a heart to curse my dog so.]

"May the praiseworthy multitude of patriarchs and prophets curse him!

"May St. John, the Precursor, and St. John the Baptist, and St. Peter, and St. Paul, and St. Andrew, and all other Christ's Apostles, together curse him! and may the rest of his disciples, and four evangelists, who by their preaching converted the universal world, and may the holy and wonderful company of martyrs and confessors, who by their holy works are found pleasing to God Almighty, curse him [Obadiah]!

os

Maledicant illum sacrarum virginum chori, quæ mundi vana causa honoris Christi respuenda contemp- os serunt. Maledicant illum omnes sancti qui ab initio mundi usque in finem seculi Deo dilecti inveniuntur. os

Maledicant illum cæli et terra, et omnia sancta in cis manentia.

i n n

Maledictus sit ubicunque, fuerit, sive in domo, sive in agro, sive in viâ, sive in semitâ, sive in silvâ, sive in aquâ, sive in ecclesiâ.

i n

Maledictus sit vivendo, moriendo,—

—— —— ——
—— —— ——
—— —— ——
—— —— ——
—— —— ——

manducando, bibendo, esuriendo, sitiendo, jejunando, dormitando, dormiendo, vigilando, ambulando, stando, sedendo, jacendo, operando, quiescendo, mingendo, cacando, flebotomando.

i n

Maledictus sit in totis viribus corporis.

i n

Maledictus sit intus et exterius.

i n

Maledictus sit in capillis; male- i n i n dictus sit in cerebro. Maledictus sit in vertice, in temporibus, in fronte, in auriculis, in superciliis, in oculis, in genis, in maxillis, in narribus, in dentibus, mordacibus, in labris sive mollibus, in labiis, in guttere, in humeris, in carpis, in brachiis, in manubus, in digitis, in pectore, in corde, et in omnibus interioribus stomacho tenus, in renibus, in inguine, in femore, in genitalibus, in coxis, in genibus, in cruribus, in pedibus, et in unguibus.

i n

Maledictus sit in totis campagibus membrorum, à vertice capitis, usque

"May the holy choir of the holy virgins, who for the honour of Christ have despised the things of the world, damn him!—May all the saints who from the beginning of the world to everlasting ages are found to be beloved of God, damn him!—May the heavens and earth, and all the holy things remaining therein, damn him [Obadiah]! or her [or whoever else had a hand in tying these knots]!

"May he [Obadiah] be damned wherever he be, whether in the house or the stables, the garden or the field, or the highway, or in the path, or in the wood, or in the water, or in the church!——May he be cursed in living, in dying! [Here my uncle Toby, taking advantage of a *minim* in the second bar of his tune, kept whistling one continued note to the end of the sentence,—Dr. Slop, with his division of curses moving under him, like a running bass all the way.] May he be cursed in eating and drinking; in being hungry, in being thirsty, in fasting, in sleeping, in slumbering, in walking, in standing, in sitting, in lying, in working, in resting, in pissing, in shitting, and in blood-letting!

"May he [Obadiah] be cursed in all the faculties of his body!

"May he be cursed inwardly and outwardly!——May he be cursed in the hair of his head!——May he be cursed in his brains, and in his vertex [that is a sad curse, quoth my father], in his temples, in his forehead, in his ears, in his eyebrows, in his cheeks, in his jawbones, in his nostrils, in his foreteeth and grinders, in his lips, in his throat, in his shoulders, in his wrists, in his arms, in his fingers!

"May he be damned in his mouth, in his breast, in his heart and purtenance, down to the very stomach!

"May he be cursed in his reins, and in his groin, [God in Heaven forbid! quoth my uncle Toby] in his thighs, in his genitals, [my father shook his head] and in his hips, and in his knees, his legs, and feet, and toe-nails!

"May he be cursed in all the joints and articulations of the members, from the top of his head to the

ad plantam pedis—Non sit in eo sanitas.

os

Maledicat illum Christus Filius Dei vivi toto suæ majestatis imperio—

——et insurgat adversus illum cœlum cum omnibus virtutibus quæ in eo moventur ad *damnandum* eum, nisi pœnituerit et satisfactionem venerit. Amen. Fiat, fiat. Amen.

sole of his foot! May there be no soundness in him!

"May the Son of the living God, with all the glory of his majesty, ——[Here my uncle Toby, throwing back his head, gave a monstrous long, loud Whew——w——w——, something betwixt the interjectional whistle of *Hey-day!* and the word itself.——

——By the golden beard of Jupiter,—and of Juno (if her majesty wore one) and by the beards of the rest of your heathen Worships, which, by the bye, was no small number, since what with the beards of your celestial gods, and gods aërial and aquatic,—to say nothing of the beards of town-gods and country-gods, or of the celestial goddesses your wives, or of the infernal goddesses your whores and concubines (that is, in case they wore them)——all which beards, as Varro tells me upon his word and honour, when mustered up together, made no less than thirty thousand effective beards upon the Pagan establishment;—every beard of which claimed the rights and privileges of being stroken and sworn by:—by all these beards together, then,—I vow and protest that, of the two bad cassocks I am worth in the world, I would have given the better of them, as freely as ever Cid Hamet offered his,—only to have stood by, and heard my uncle Toby's accompaniment.]

——"curse him!"—continued Dr. Slop,—and "may Heaven, with all the powers which move therein, rise up against him, curse and damn him [Obadiah] unless he repent and make satisfaction! Amen. So be it,—so be it. Amen."

I declare, quoth my uncle Toby, my heart would not let me curse the Devil himself with so much bitterness.... He is the father of curses, replied Dr. Slop.... So am not I, replied my uncle.... But he is cursed and damned already, to all eternity, replied Dr. Slop.

I am sorry for it, quoth my uncle Toby.

Dr. Slop drew up his mouth, and was just beginning to return my uncle Toby the compliment of his Whu—u—u, or interjectional whistle, when the door hastily opening, in the next chapter but one, —put an end to the affair.

CHAPTER XII.

Now don't let us give ourselves a parcel of airs and pretend that the oaths we make free with in this land of liberty of ours are our own; and, because we have the spirit to swear them,—imagine that we have had the wit to invent them too.

I'll undertake this moment to prove it to any man in the world, except to a connoisseur;——though I declare I object only to a connoisseur in swearing, as I would do to a connoisseur in painting, &c., the whole set of 'em are so hung round and *befetish'd* with the bobs and trinkets of criticism,—or, to drop my metaphor, which by the bye is a pity,—for I have fetch'd it as far as from the coast of Guinea,—their heads, Sir, are stuck so full of rules and compasses, and have that eternal propensity to apply them upon all occasions, that a work of genius had better go to the Devil at once than stand to be prick'd and tortured to death by 'em.

—And how did Garrick speak the soliloquy last night?.... Oh, against all rule, my Lord—most ungrammatically!—Betwixt the substantive and the adjective, which should agree together in number, case, and gender, he made a breach thus,—stopping, as if the point wanted settling:—and betwixt the nominative case, which your Lordship knows should govern the verb, he suspended his voice in the epilogue a dozen times, three seconds and three fifths, by a stop-watch, my Lord, each time.... Admirable grammarian!—But in suspending his voice—was the sense suspended likewise? Did no expression of attitude or countenance fill up the chasm?—Was the eye silent? Did you narrowly look?.... I looked only at the stop-watch, my Lord.... Excellent observer!

And what of this new book the whole world makes such a rout about?.... Oh! it is out of all plumb, my Lord—quite an irregular thing!—not one of the angles at the four corners was a right angle.

—I had my rule and compasses, &c., my Lord, in my pocket.... Excellent critics!

—And for the epic poem, your Lordship bid me look at;—upon taking the length, breadth, height, and depth of it, and trying them at home upon an exact scale of Bossu's—'tis out, my Lord, in every one of its dimensions.... Admirable connoisseur!

And did you step in, to take a look at the grand picture, in your way back?.... It is a melancholy daub! my Lord; not one principle of the pyramid in any one group!—and what a price!—for there is nothing of the colouring of Titian,—the expression of Rubens,—the grace of Raphael,—the purity of Dominichino,—the *corregiescity* of Corregio,—the learning of Poussin,—the airs of Guido,—the taste of the Carrachis—or the grand contour of Angelo.—— Grant me patience, just heaven!—— Of all the cants which are canted in this canting world,—though the cant of hypocrites may be the worst,—the cant of criticism is the most tormenting!

I would go fifty miles on foot, for I have not a horse worth riding on, to kiss the hand of that man whose generous heart will give up the reins of his imagination into his author's hands,—be pleased he knows not why, and cares not wherefore.

Great Apollo! if thou art in a giving humour,—give me—I ask no more, but one stroke of native humour, with a single spark of thy own fire along with it—and send Mercury, with the *rules and compasses,* if he can be spared, with my compliments to—no matter.

Now, to any one else, I will undertake to prove that all the oaths and imprecations which we have been puffing off upon the world for these two hundred and fifty years last past, as originals,—except *St. Paul's thumb,—God's flesh,* and *God's fish,* which were oaths monarchical, and, considering who made them, not much amiss; and as kings' oaths, it is not much matter whether they were fish or flesh; ——else, I say, there is not an oath, or at least a curse amongst them, which has not been copied over and over again out of Ernulphus, a thousand times: but, like all other copies, how infinitely short of the force and spirit of the original!—it is thought to be no bad oath,—and by itself passes very well,—"G-d damn you."—— Set it beside your Ernulphus's,—"God Almighty the Father damn you,—God the Son damn you,—God the Holy Ghost damn you,"—you see 'tis nothing.——There is an orientality in his we cannot rise up to: besides, he is more copious in his invention,—possessed more of the excellences of a swearer,—had such a thorough knowledge of the human frame, its membranes, nerves, ligaments, knittings of the joints, and articulations,—that when Ernulphus cursed—no part escaped him.——'Tis true, there is something of a *hardness* in his manner,—and, as in Michael Angelo, a want of grace:—but then there is such a greatness of *gusto!*

My father, who generally looked upon every thing in a light very different from all mankind, would, after all, never allow this to be an original.—He considered rather Ernulphus's anathema as an institute of swearing, in which, as he suspected, upon the decline of swearing in some milder pontificate, Ernulphus, by order of the succeeding pope, had, with great learning and diligence, collected together all the laws of it;—for the same reason that Justinian, in the decline of the empire, had ordered his chancellor Tribonian to collect the Roman or civil laws all together into one code or digest—lest, through the rust of time,—and the fatality of all things committed to oral tradition—they should be lost to the world for ever.

For this reason, my father would oftentimes affirm there was not an oath, from the great and tremendous oath of William the Conqueror ("By the splendour of God!") down to the lowest oath of a scavenger ("Damn your eyes!") which was not to be found in Ernulphus.——In short, he would add,—I defy a man to swear out of it.

The hypothesis is, like most of my father's, singular and ingenious too;—nor have I any objection to it but that it overturns my own.

CHAPTER XIII.

——Bless my soul!—my poor mistress is ready to faint—and her pains are gone—and the drops are done—and the bottle of julap is broke—and the nurse has cut her arm—(and I my thumb, cried Dr. Slop;) and the child is where it was, continued Susannah,—and the midwife has fallen backwards upon the edge of the fender, and bruised her hip as black as your hat.——I'll look at it, quoth Dr. Slop.——There is no need of that, replied Susannah,—you had better look at my mistress—but the midwife would gladly first give you an account how things are; so desires you would go up stairs and speak to her this moment.

Human nature is the same in all professions.

The midwife had just before been put over Dr. Slop's head;—he had not digested it.—No, replied Dr. Slop, 'twould be full as proper if the midwife came down to me.... I like subordination, quoth my uncle Toby,—and but for it, after the reduction of Lisle, I know not what might have become of the garrison of Ghent, in the mutiny for bread, in the year Ten..... Nor, replied Dr. Slop, (parodying my uncle Toby's hobby-horsical reflection; though full as hobby-horsical himself)—do I know, Captain Shandy, what might have become of the garrison above stairs, in the mutiny and confusion I find all things are in at present, but for the subordination of fingers and thumbs to ******:—the application of which, Sir, under this accident of mine, comes in so *à propos* that, without it, the cut upon my thumb might have been felt by the Shandy family as long as the Shandy family had a name.

CHAPTER XIV.

Let us go back to the ******—in the last chapter.

It is a singular stroke of eloquence (at least it was so when eloquence flourished at Athens and Rome; and would be so now, did orators wear mantles) not to mention the name of a thing, when you had the thing about you *in petto*, ready to produce, pop, in the place you want it. A scar, an axe, a sword, a pinked doublet, a rusty helmet, a pound and a half of pot-ashes in an urn, or a three-half-penny pickle-pot;—but above all, a tender infant royally accoutred.—Though if it was too young, and the oration as long as Tully's second Philippic—it must certainly have beshit the orator's mantle.—And then, again, if too old,—it must have been unwieldy and incommodious to his action—so as to make him lose by his child almost as much as he could gain by it.—Otherwise, when a state-orator has hit the precise age to a minute—hid his bambino in his mantle so cunningly that no mortal could smell it—and produced it so critically

that no soul could say it came in by head and shoulders—Oh, Sirs! it has done wonders!—it has open'd the sluices, and turn'd the brains, and shook the principles, and unhinged the politics, of half a nation.

These feats, however, are not to be done, except in those states and times, I say, where orators wore mantles—and pretty large ones too, my brethren, with some twenty, or five-and-twenty yards of good purple, superfine, marketable cloth in them—with large flowing folds and doubles, and in a great style of design.—All which plainly shews, may it please your Worships, that the decay of eloquence, and the little good service it does at present, both within and without doors, is owing to nothing else in the world but short coats and the disuse of trunk-hose.——We can conceal nothing under ours, Madam, worth shewing.

CHAPTER XV.

Dr. Slop was within an ace of being an exception to all this argumentation: for happening to have his green baize-bag upon his knees when he began to parody my uncle Toby—'twas as good as the best mantle in the world to him: for which purpose, when he foresaw the sentence would end in his new-invented forceps, he thrust his hand into the bag, in order to have them ready to clap in, when your Reverences took so much notice of the ******, which, had he managed—my uncle Toby had certainly been overthrown: the sentence and the argument in that case jumping closely in one point, so like the two lines which form the salient angle of a ravelin.—Dr. Slop would never have given them up;—and my uncle Toby would as soon have thought of flying as taking them by force; but Dr. Slop fumbled so vilely in pulling them out, it took off the whole effect, and, what was a ten-times worse evil (for they seldom come alone in this life), in pulling out his forceps, his forceps unfortunately drew out the squirt along with it.

When a proposition can be taken in two senses—'tis a law in disputation that the respondent may reply to which of the two he pleases, or finds most convenient for him.—This threw the advantage of the argument quite on my uncle Toby's side.——"Good God!" cried my uncle Toby, "*are children brought into the world with a squirt?*"

CHAPTER XVI.

—Upon my honour, Sir, you have torn every bit of skin quite off the back of both my hands with your forceps, cried my uncle Toby;—and you have crushed all my knuckles into the bargain with them to a jelly..... 'Tis your own fault, said Dr. Slop;—you should have clenched your fists together into the form of a child's head, as I told you, and sat firm.... I did so, answered my uncle Toby.... Then

the points of my forceps have not been sufficiently armed, or the rivet wants closing,—or else the cut on my thumb has made me a little awkward, or possibly.... 'Tis well, quoth my father, interrupting the detail of possibilities— that the experiment was not first made upon my child's head-piece.... It would not have been a cherry-stone the worse, answered Dr. Slop.... I maintain it, said my uncle Toby, it would have broke the cerebellum (unless indeed the skull had been as hard as a granado) and turned it all into a perfect posset.... Pshaw! replied Dr. Slop, a child's head is naturally as soft as the pap of an apple;—the sutures give way:—and, besides, I could have extracted by the feet after.... Not you, said she.—— I rather wish you would begin that way, quoth my father.

Pray do, added my uncle Toby.

CHAPTER XVII.

——And pray, good woman, after all, will you take upon you to say it may not be the child's hip, as well as the child's head?—('Tis most certainly the head, replied the midwife.) Because, continued Dr. Slop (turning to my father) positive as these old ladies generally are,—'tis a point very difficult to know,—and yet of the greatest consequence to be known;——because, Sir, if the hip is mistaken for the head,—there is a possibility (if it be a boy) that the forceps

* * * * * *

——What the possibility was, Dr. Slop whispered very low to my father, and then to my uncle Toby.———There is no such danger, continued he, with the head.... No, in truth, quoth my father;—but when your possibility has taken place at the hip,—you may as well take off the head too.

——It is morally impossible that the reader should understand this —'tis enough Dr. Slop understood it;—so taking the green baize-bag in his hand, with the help of Obadiah's pumps, he tripped pretty nimbly, for a man of his size, across the room to the door;—and from the door was shewn the way, by the good old midwife, to my mother's apartments.

CHAPTER XVIII.

It is two hours and ten minutes,—and no more,—cried my father, looking at his watch, since Dr. Slop and Obadiah arrived;—and I know not how it happens, brother Toby,—but, to my imagination, it seems almost an age.

———Here, pray, Sir, take hold of my cap:—nay, take the bell along with it, and my pantoufles too.

Now, Sir, they are all at your service; and I freely make you a present of 'em, on condition you give me all your attention to this

Though my father said "*he knew not how it happened,*"—yet he knew very well how it happened;—and, at the instant he spoke it, was pre-determined in his mind to give my uncle Toby a clear account of the matter, by a metaphysical dissertation upon the subject of *duration, and its simple modes,* in order to show my uncle Toby by what mechanism and mensurations in the brain it came to pass that the rapid succession of their ideas, and the eternal scampering of the discourse from one thing to another, since Dr. Slop had come into the room, had lengthened out so short a period to so inconceivable an extent.——"I know not how it happens,"—cried my father,—"but it seems an age."

———It is owing entirely, quoth my uncle Toby, to the succession of our ideas.

My father, who had an itch, in common with all philosophers, of reasoning upon every thing which happened, and accounting for it too,—proposed infinite pleasure to himself in this, of the succession of ideas; and had not the least apprehension of having it snatched out of his hands by my uncle Toby, who (honest man!) generally took every thing as it happened;—and who, of all things in the world, troubled his brain the least with abstruse thinking;—the ideas of time and space,—or how we came by those ideas,—or of what stuff they were made,—or whether they were born with us, or we picked them up afterwards as we went along,—or whether we did it in frocks,—or not till we had got into breeches;—with a thousand other inquiries and disputes about INFINITY, PRESCIENCE, LIBERTY, NECESSITY, and so forth, upon whose desperate and unconquerable theories so many fine heads have been turned and cracked,—never did my uncle Toby's the least injury at all; my father knew it,—and was no less surprised than he was disappointed with my uncle's fortuitous solution.

Do you understand the theory of that affair? replied my father.

Not I, quoth my uncle.

But you have some ideas, said my father, of what you talk about?

No more than my horse, replied my uncle Toby.

Gracious Heaven! cried my father, looking upwards, and clasping his two hands together,—there is a worth in thy honest ignorance, brother Toby;—'twere almost a pity to exchange it for a knowledge. —But I'll tell thee ———

To understand what Time is aright, without which we never can comprehend Infinity, insomuch as one is a portion of the other,—we ought seriously to sit down and consider what idea it is we have of *duration,* so as to give a satisfactory account how we came by it.... What is that to any body? quoth my uncle Toby.*.... For if you will turn your eyes inwards upon your mind (continued my father), and observe attentively, you will perceive, brother, that, whilst you and I are talking together, and thinking, and smoking our pipes,

* Vide Locke.

or whilst we receive successively ideas in our minds, we know that we do exist; and so we estimate the existence, or the continuation of the existence, of ourselves, or any thing else, commensurate with the succession of any ideas in our minds, the duration of ourselves, or any such other thing co-existing with our thinking;—and so, according to that pre-conceived..... You puzzle me to death, cried my uncle Toby.

——'Tis owing to this, replied my father, that in our computations of time we are so used to minutes, hours, weeks, and months—and of clocks (I wish there was not a clock in the kingdom) to measure out their several portions to us, and to those who belong to us,—that 'twill be well if, in time to come, the *succession of our ideas* be of any use or service to us at all.

Now, whether we observe it or no, continued my father, in every sound man's head there is a regular succession of ideas, of one sort or other, which follow each other in train just like.... A train of artillery? said my uncle Toby.... A train of a fiddlestick!—quoth my father—which follow and succeed one another in our minds at certain distances, just like the images in the inside of a lanthorn turned round by the heat of a candle.... I declare, quoth my uncle Toby, mine are more like a smoke-jack.... Then, brother Toby, I have nothing more to say to you upon the subject, said my father.

CHAPTER XIX.

———What a conjuncture was here lost!—My father in one of his best explanatory moods—in eager pursuit of a metaphysical point, into the very regions where clouds and thick darkness would soon have encompassed it about;—my uncle Toby, in one of the finest dispositions for it in the world;—his head like a smoke-jack: the funnel unswept, and the ideas whirling round and round about in it, all obfuscated and darkened over with fuliginous matter!——By the tombstone of Lucian,——if it is in being;—if not, why then by his ashes! by the ashes of my dear Rabelais, and dearer Cervantes!——my father and my uncle Toby's discourse upon TIME and ETERNITY—was a discourse devoutly to be wished for! and the petulancy of my father's humour, in putting a stop to it as he did, was a robbery of the *Ontologic Treasury* of such a jewel as no coalition of great occasions and great men is ever likely to restore to it.

CHAPTER XX.

Though my father persisted in not going on with the discourse, yet he could not get my uncle Toby's smoke-jack out of his head—piqued as he was at first with it;—there was something in the comparison at the bottom which hit his fancy; for which purpose, resting his elbow upon the table, and reclining the right side of his head upon the

palm of his hand,—but looking first steadfastly in the fire—he began to commune with himself, and philosophize about it: but his spirits being worn out with the fatigue of investigating new tracts, and the constant exertion of his faculties upon that variety of subjects which had taken their turn in the discourse,—the idea of the smoke-jack soon turned all his ideas upside down, so that he fell asleep almost before he knew what he was about.

As for my uncle Toby, his smoke-jack had not made a dozen revolutions before he fell asleep also.—— Peace be with them both!—— Dr. Slop is engaged with the midwife and my mother above stairs. ——Trim is busy in turning an old pair of jack boots into a couple of mortars, to be employed in the siege of Messina next summer;—and is this instant boring the touch-holes with the point of a hot poker. All my heroes are off my hands;—'tis the first time I have had a moment to spare,—and I will make use of it and write my preface.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

No, I'll not say a word about it;—here it is.—In publishing it, I have appealed to the world,—and to the world I leave it;—it must speak for itself.

All I know of the matter is, when I sat down, my intent was to write a good book; and—as far as the tenuity of my understanding would hold out,—a wise, aye, and a discreet; taking care only, as I went along, to put into it the wit and judgment (be it more or less) which the great Author and Bestower of them had thought fit originally to give me;—so that, as your worships see, 'tis just as God pleases.

Now, Agalastes (speaking dispraisingly) sayeth that there may be some wit in it, for aught he knows—but no judgment at all. And Triptolemus and Phutatorius, agreeing thereto, ask How is it possible there should?——for that wit and judgment in this world never go together; insomuch as they are two operations, differing from each other as wide as east from west.—So says Locke:—so are farting and hickupping, say I.——But, in answer to this, Didius the great Church-lawyer, in his code *De fartandi et illustrandi fallaciis*, doth maintain, and make fully appear, that an illustration is no argument,—nor do I maintain the wiping of a looking-glass clean to be a syllogism:—but you all, may it please your Worships, see the better for it;—so that the main good these things do is only to clarify the understanding previous to the application of the argument itself, in order to free it from any little motes or specks of opacular matter, which, if left swimming therein, might hinder a conception and spoil all.

Now, my dear Anti-Shandeans, and thrice able critics and fellow-labourers, (for to you I write this Preface)—and to you, most subtle statesmen and discreet doctors (do pull off your beards) renowned for

gravity and wisdom ;—Monopolis, my politician ;—Didius, my counsel ;—Kysarchius, my friend ; Phutatorius, my guide ;—Gastripheres, the preserver of my life ;—Somnolentius, the balm and repose of it ; —not forgetting all others, as well sleeping as waking,—ecclesiastical as civil, whom, for brevity, but out of no resentment to you, I lump all together——Believe me, right Worthy—

My most zealous wish and fervent prayer in your behalf, and in my own too, in case the thing is not done already for us,—is that the great gifts and endowments, both of wit and judgment, with every thing which usually goes along with them—such as memory, fancy, genius, eloquence, quick parts, and what not, may this precious moment, without stint or measure, let or hindrance, be poured down, warm as each of us could bear it,—scum and sediment and all (for I would not have a drop lost) into the several receptacles, cells, cellules, domiciles, dormitories, refectories, and spare places of our brains ——in such sort that they might continue to be injected and tunned into, according to the true intent and meaning of my wish, until every vessel of them, both great and small, be so replenished, saturated, and filled up therewith, that no more, would it save a man's life, could possibly be got either in or out.

Bless us !—what noble work we should make !—how should I tickle it off !—and what spirits should I find myself in, to be writing away for such readers !—and you—just Heaven !—with what raptures would you sit and read !—but oh !—'tis too much !—I am sick, —I faint away deliciously at the thoughts of it !—'tis more than nature can bear !—lay hold of me,—I am giddy—I am stone blind,— I am dying,—I am gone.——Help ! Help ! Help !—But hold,—I grow something better again, for I am beginning to foresee, when this is over, that, as we shall all of us continue to be great wits, we should never agree amongst ourselves one day to an end :——there would be so much satire and sarcasm,—scoffing and flouting, with rallying and reparteeing of it,—thrusting and parrying in one corner or another—there would be nothing but mischief among us.——— Chaste stars ! what biting and scratching, and what a racket and a clatter we should make, what with breaking of heads, rapping of knuckles, and hitting of sore places,—there would be no such thing as living for us.

But then, again, as we should all of us be men of great judgment, we should make up matters as fast as ever they went wrong : and though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils or devilesses, we should, nevertheless, my dear creatures, be all courtesy and kindness, milk and honey—'twould be a second land of promise —a paradise upon earth, if there was such a thing to be had ;—so that, upon the whole, we should have done well enough.

All I fret and fume at, and what most distresses my invention at present, is how to bring the point itself to bear : for as your worships well know that of these heavenly emanations of *wit* and *judgment*,

which I have so bountifully wished both for your worships and myself —there is but a certain *quantum* stored up for us all, for the use and behoof of the whole race of mankind; and such small *modicums* of 'em are only sent forth into this wide world, circulating here and there in one bye corner or another—and in such narrow streams, and at such prodigious intervals from each other, that one would wonder how it holds out, or could be sufficient for the wants and emergencies of so many great states and populous empires.

Indeed, there is one thing to be considered: that in Nova Zembla, North Lapland, and in all those cold and dreary tracts of the globe which lie more directly under the arctic and antarctic circles—where the whole province of a man's concernments lie, for near nine months together, within the narrow compass of his cave,—where the spirits are compressed almost to nothing,—and where the passions of a man, with every thing which belongs to them, are as frigid as the zone itself;——there, the least quantity of *judgment* imaginable does the business;—and of *wit*—there is a total and an absolute saving; for, as not one spark is wanted,—so not one spark is given.——Angels and ministers of grace defend us!—What a dismal thing would it have been to have governed a kingdom, to have fought a battle, or made a treaty, or run a match, or wrote a book, or got a child, or held a provincial chapter there, with so *plentiful a lack* of wit and judgment about us! For mercy's sake, let us think no more about it, but travel on, as fast as we can, southwards into Norway—crossing over Swedeland, if you please, through the small triangular province of Angermania, to the lake of Bothnia; coasting along it through East and West Bothnia, down to Carelia; and so on, through all those states and provinces which border upon the far-side of the Gulf of Finland, and the north-east of the Baltic up to Petersburg, and just stepping into Ingria;—then stretching over, directly thence, through the north parts of the Russian empire—leaving Siberia a little upon the left hand, till we get into the very heart of Russia and Asiatic Tartary.

Now, through this long tour which I have led you, you observe the good people are better off by far than in the polar countries which we have just left:——for, if you hold your hand over your eyes and look very attentively, you may perceive some small glimmerings (as it were) of wit, with a comfortable provision of good plain household judgment, which, taking the quality and quantity of it together, they make a very good shift with;—and had they more of either the one or the other, it would destroy the proper balance betwixt them; and I am satisfied, moreover, they would want occasions to put them to use.

Now, sir, if I conduct you home again into this warmer and more luxuriant island, where you perceive the spring-tide of our blood and humours runs high;—where we have more ambition, and pride, and envy, and lechery, and other whoreson passions upon our hands to govern and subject to reason, the *height* of our wit, and the *depth* of our judgment, you see, are exactly proportioned to the *length* and

breadth of our necessities;—and accordingly we have them sent down amongst us in such a flowing kind of decent and creditable plenty that no one thinks he has any cause to complain.

It must, however, be confessed, on this head, that, as our air blows hot and cold, wet and dry, ten times in a day, we have them in no regular and settled way;—so that sometimes, for near half a century together, there shall be very little wit or judgment either to be seen or heard of amongst us:—the small channels of them shall seem quite dried up;—then all of a sudden the sluices shall break out, and take a fit of running again like fury,—you would think they would never stop:——and then it is that, in writing, and fighting, and twenty other gallant things, we drive all the world before us.

It is by these observations, and a wary reasoning by analogy in that kind of argumentative process which Suidas calls *dialectic induction*—that I draw and set up this position as most true and veritable:—

That, of these two luminaries, so much of their irradiations are suffered, from time to time, to shine down upon us as He, whose infinite wisdom which dispenses every thing in exact weight and measure, knows will just serve to light us on our way in this night of our obscurity; so that your Reverences and Worships now find out, nor is it a moment longer in my power to conceal it from you, that the fervent wish in your behalf with which I set out was no more than the first insinuating *How d'ye* of a caressing prefacer, stifling his reader, as a lover sometimes does a coy mistress, into silence. For, alas! could this effusion of light have been as easily procured as the exordium wished it—I tremble to think how many thousands for it, of benighted travellers (in the learned sciences at least) must have groped and blundered on in the dark, all the nights of their lives—running their heads against posts, and knocking out their brains, without ever getting to their journey's end;—some falling with their noses perpendicular into sinks;—others horizontally with their tails into kennels: here one half of a learned profession tilting *full butt* against the other half of it; and then tumbling and rolling one over the other in the dirt like hogs;—here the brethren of another profession, who should have run in opposition to each other, flying, on the contrary, like a flock of wild geese, all in a row, the same way.—What confusion!—what mistakes! fiddlers and painters judging by their eyes and ears—admirable!—trusting to the passions excited,—in an air sung, or a story painted to the heart—instead of measuring them by a quadrant!

In the fore-ground of this picture, a *statesman* turning the political wheel, like a brute, the wrong way round—*against* the stream of corruption—by Heaven!—instead of *with* it!

In this corner, a son of the divine Esculapius, writing a book against predestination; perhaps worse, feeling his patient's pulse, instead of his apothecary's:—a brother of the Faculty in the back-ground upon

his knees, in tears;—drawing the curtains of a mangled victim, to beg his forgiveness;—offering a fee, instead of taking one.

In that spacious HALL, a coalition of the gown, from all the bars of it driving a damn'd dirty, vexatious cause before them, with all their might and main, the wrong way!—kicking it *out* of the great doors, instead of *in!* and with such fury in their looks, and such a degree of inveteracy in their manner of kicking it, as if the laws had been originally made for the peace and preservation of mankind;——perhaps a more enormous mistake committed by them still—a litigated point fairly hung up;—for instance, Whether *John o'Nokes* his nose could stand in *Tom o'Stiles* his face, without a trespass, or not?—rashly determined by them in five-and-twenty minutes, which, with the cautious pros and cons required in so intricate a proceeding, might have taken up as many months—and, if carried on upon a military plan, as your Honours know an ACTION should be, with all the stratagems practicable therein—such as feints—forced-marches—surprises—ambuscades—mask-batteries,—and a thousand other strokes of generalship, which consist in catching at all advantages on both sides,—might reasonably have lasted them as many years, finding food and raiment all that term for a centumvirate of the profession.

As for the clergy—No;—if I say a word against them, I'll be shot. ——I have no desire; and besides, if I had—I durst not for my soul touch upon the subject. With such weak nerves and spirits, and in the condition I am in at present, 'twould be as much as my life was worth, to deject and contrist myself with so bad and melancholy an account;—and therefore it is safer to draw a curtain across, and hasten from it, as fast as I can, to the main and principal point I have undertaken to clear up:—and that is, How it comes to pass that your men of least *wit* are reported to be men of most *judgment?*—But mark—I say, *reported to be;* for it is no more, my dear sirs, than a report, and which, like twenty others taken up every day upon trust, I maintain to be a vile and a malicious report into the bargain.

This, by the help of the observation already premised, and I hope already weighed and perpended by your Reverences and Worships, I shall forthwith make appear.

I hate set dissertations;—and, above all things in the world, it is one of the silliest things in one of them to darken your hypothesis by placing a number of tall, opaque words, one before another, in a right line betwixt your own and your readers' conception, when, in all likelihood, if you had looked about, you might have seen something standing, or hanging up, which would have cleared the point at once, —for what hindrance, hurt or harm doth the laudable desire of knowledge bring to any man, if even from a sot, a pot, a fool, a stool, a winter-mittain, a truckle for a pully, the lid of a goldsmith's crucible, an oil bottle, an old slipper, or a cane-chair?—I am this moment sitting upon one. Will you give me leave to illustrate this affair of wit and judgment by the two knobs on the top of the back of it?

—they are fastened on, you see, with two pegs stuck slightly into two gimlet-holes, and will place what I have to say in so clear a light as to let you see through the drift and meaning of my whole preface as plainly as if every point and particle of it was made up of sun-beams.

I enter now directly upon the point.

—Here stands *wit,*—and there stands *judgment,* close beside it just like the two knobs I am speaking of upon the back of this self-same chair on which I am sitting.

—You see, they are the highest and most ornamental parts of its *frame,*—as wit and judgment are of *ours,*—and, like them too, indubitably both made and fitted to go together, in order, as we say in all such cases of duplicated embellishments,—*to answer one another.*

Now for the sake of an experiment, and for the clearer illustrating of this matter,—let us for a moment take off one of these two curious ornaments (I care not which) from the point or pinnacle of the chair it now stands on;—nay, don't laugh at it,—but did you ever see in the whole course of your lives such a ridiculous business as this has made of it?—Why, 'tis as miserable a sight as a sow with one ear; and there is just as much sense and symmetry in the one as in the other:——Do,—pray get off your seats, only to take a view of it.—Now, would any man who valued his character a straw have turned a piece of work out of his hand in such a condition?—Nay, lay your hands upon your hearts, and answer this plain question, Whether this one single knob, which now stands here like a blockhead by itself, can serve any purpose upon earth but to put one in mind of the want of the other?—and let me farther ask, in case the chair was your own if you would not, in your consciences, think, rather than be as it is, that it would be ten times better without any knob at all?

Now, these two knobs—or top ornaments of the mind of man, which crown the whole entablature,—being, as I said, wit and judgment, which, of all others, as I have proved it, are the most needful, —the most prized,—the most calamitous to be without, and consequently the hardest to come at;—for all these reasons put together, there is not a mortal among us so destitute of a love of good fame or feeling,—or so ignorant of what will do him good therein,—who does not wish and steadfastly resolve in his own mind to be, or to be thought at least, master of one or the other, and, indeed, of both of them, if the thing seems any way feasible or likely to be brought to pass.

Now, your graver gentry having little or no kind of chance in aiming at the one,—unless they laid hold of the other, pray what do you think would become of them?——Why, Sirs, in spite of all their *gravities,* they must e'en have been contented to have gone with their insides naked: this was not to be borne, but by an effort of philosophy not to be supposed in the case we are upon;—so that no one could well have been angry with them, had they been satisfied with what little they could have snatched up and secreted under

their cloaks and great perriwigs, had they not raised a *hue* and *cry* at the same time against the lawful owners.

I need not tell your Worships that this was done with so much cunning and artifice—that the great Locke, who was seldom outwitted by false sounds, was nevertheless bubbled here.——The cry, it seems, was so deep and solemn a one, and, what with the help of great wigs, grave faces, and other implements of deceit, was rendered so general a one against the *poor wits* in this matter, that the philosopher himself was deceived by it:—it was his glory to free the world from the lumber of a thousand vulgar errors;—but this was not of the number; so that instead of sitting down coolly, as such a philosopher should have done, to have examined the matter of fact before he philosophized upon it,—on the contrary, he took the fact for granted, and so joined in with the cry, and halloo'd it as boisterously as the rest.

This has been made the Magna Charta of stupidity ever since;—but your Reverences plainly see it has been obtained in such a manner that the title to it is not worth a groat:——which, by the bye, is one of the many and vile impositions which gravity and grave folks have to answer for hereafter.

As for great wigs, upon which I may be thought to have spoken my mind so freely,—I beg leave to qualify whatever has been unguardedly said to their dispraise or prejudice, by one general declaration,—That I have no abhorrence whatever, nor do I detest and abjure either great wigs or long beards, any farther than when I see they are bespoke and let grow on purpose to carry on this selfsame imposture,—for any purpose.——Peace be with them!—☞ Mark only,—I write not for them.

CHAPTER XXI.

Every day, for at least ten years together, did my father resolve to have it mended;—'tis not mended yet. No family but ours would have borne with it an hour;—and, what is most astonishing, there was not a subject in the world upon which my father was so eloquent as that upon door-hinges;——and yet, at the same time, he was certainly one of the greatest bubbles to them, I think, that history can produce; his rhetoric and conduct were at perpetual handy-cuffs——Never did the parlour door open,—but his philosophy or his principles fell a victim to it.—Three drops of oil with a feather, and a smart stroke of a hammer, had saved his honour for ever.

——Inconsistent soul that man is!—languishing under wounds which he has the power to heal;—his whole life a contradiction to his knowledge!—his reason, that precious gift of God to him—(instead of pouring in oil) serving but to sharpen his sensibilities, to multiply his pains, and render him melancholy and more uneasy under them! Poor unhappy creature, that he should do so!—Are not the necessary

causes of misery in this life enough, but he must add voluntary ones to his stock of sorrow!—struggle against evils which cannot be avoided! and submit to others, which a tenth part of the trouble they create him would remove from his heart for ever!

By all that is good and virtuous, if there are three drops of oil to be got, and a hammer to be found within ten miles of Shandy-Hall, the parlour-door hinge shall be mended this reign.

CHAPTER XXII.

When Corporal Trim had brought his two mortars to bear, he was delighted with his handy work above measure; and, knowing what a pleasure it would be to his master to see them, he was not able to resist the desire he had of carrying them directly into his parlour.

Now, next to the moral lesson I had in view, in mentioning the affair of *hinges*, I had a speculative consideration arising out of it, and it is this:—

Had the parlour-door opened and turned upon its hinges as a door should do,—

Or, for example, as cleverly as our government has been turning upon its hinges,—(that is, in case things have all along gone well with your Worships,—otherwise I give up my simile)—in this case, I say, there had been no danger either to master or man, in Corporal Trim's peeping in: the moment he had beheld my father and my uncle Toby fast asleep—the respectfulness of his carriage was such he would have retired as silent as death, and left them both in their arm-chairs dreaming, as happy as he had found them:—but the thing was, morally speaking, so very impracticable that, for the many years in which this hinge was suffered to be out of order, and amongst the hourly grievances my father submitted to upon its account—this was one—that he never folded his arms to take his nap after dinner, but the thought of being unavoidably awakened by the first person who should open the door was always uppermost in his imagination, and so incessantly stepp'd in betwixt him and the first balmy presage of his repose as to rob him, as he often declared, of the whole sweets of it.

"When things move upon bad hinges, an' please your Worships, how can it be otherwise?"

Pray what's the matter? Who is there? cried my father, waking, the moment the door began to creak.——I wish the smith would give a peep at that confounded hinge.... 'Tis nothing, an' please your Honour, said Trim, but two mortars I am bringing in.... They shan't make a clatter with them here, cried my father hastily.——If Dr. Slop has any drugs to pound, let him do it in the kitchen.... May it please your Honour, cried Trim, they are two mortar-pieces for a siege next summer, which I have been making out of a pair of jack-boots, which Obadiah told me your Honour had left off wearing.... By Heaven! cried my father, springing out of his chair, as he swore —I have not one appointment belonging to me which I set so much

store by, as I do by these jack-boots:—they were our great-grandfather's, brother Toby:—they were *hereditary*.... Then I fear, quoth my uncle Toby, Trim has cut off the entail.... I have only cut off the tops, an' please your Honour, cried Trim.... I hate *perpetuities* as much as any man alive, cried my father,—but these jack-boots, continued he (smiling, though very angry at the same time), have been in the family, brother, ever since the civil wars;—Sir Roger Shandy wore them at the battle of Marston-Moor.—I declare I would not have taken ten pounds for them.... I'll pay you the money, brother Shandy, quoth my uncle Toby, looking at the two mortars with infinite pleasure, and putting his hand into his breeches-pocket as he viewed them—I'll pay you the ten pounds this moment, with all my heart and soul——

Brother Toby, replied my father, altering his tone, you care not what money you dissipate and throw away, provided, continued he, 'tis but upon a SIEGE.... Have I not one hundred and twenty pounds a year, besides my half-pay? cried my uncle Toby.... What is that—replied my father hastily—to ten pounds for a pair of jack-boots?—twelve guineas for your *pontoons!*—half as much for your Dutch draw-bridge!—to say nothing of the train of little brass artillery you bespoke last week, with twenty other preparations for the siege of Messina! believe me, dear brother Toby, continued my father, taking him kindly by the hand,—these military operations of yours are above your strength—you mean well, brother—but they carry you into greater expenses than you were at first aware of;—and take my word dear Toby, they will in the end quite ruin your fortune, and make a beggar of you.... What signifies it if they do, brother, replied my uncle Toby, so long as we know 'tis for the good of the nation?

My father could not help smiling, for his soul;—his anger, at the worst, was never more than a spark;—and the zeal and simplicity of Trim—and the generous (though HOBBY-HORSICAL) gallantry of my uncle Toby, brought him into perfect good-humour with them in an instant.

Generous souls!—God prosper you both, and your mortar-pieces too, quoth my father to himself.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ALL is quiet and hush, cried my father, at least above stairs——I hear not one foot stirring.—Prithee, Trim, who's in the kitchen?.... There is no one soul in the kitchen, answered Trim, making a low bow as he spoke, except Dr. Slop..... Confusion! cried my father (getting upon his legs a second time)—not one single thing has gone right this day! Had I faith in astrology, brother (which, by the bye, my father had), I would have sworn some retrograde planet was hanging over this unfortunate house of mine, and turning every individual thing in it out of its place.———Why, I thought Dr. Slop had been

above stairs with my wife, and so said you.——What can the fellow be puzzling about in the kitchen ?..... He is busy, an' please your Honour, replied Trim, in making a bridge.... 'Tis very obliging in him, quoth my uncle Toby ;——pray give my humble service to Dr. Slop, Trim, and tell him I thank him heartily.

You must know, my uncle Toby mistook the bridge as widely as my father mistook the mortars ;—but, to understand how my uncle Toby could mistake the bridge,—I fear I must give you an exact account of the road which led to it ;—or, to drop my metaphor (for there is nothing more dishonest in a historian than the use of one) ——in order to conceive the probability of this error in my uncle Toby aright, I must give you some account of an adventure of Trim's, though much against my will, I say much against my will, only because the story, in one sense, is certainly out of its place here ; for, by right, it should come in, either amongst the anecdotes of my uncle Toby's amours with Widow Wadman, in which Corporal Trim was no mean actor—or else in the middle of his and my uncle Toby's campaigns on the bowling-green—for it will do very well in either place: —but then if I reserve it for either of those parts of my story—I ruin the story I'm upon :—and if I tell it here,—I anticipate matters, and ruin it there.

—What would your Worships have me to do in this case ?

—Tell it, Mr. Shandy, by all means.... You are a fool, Tristram, if you do.

O ye Powers ! (for powers ye are, and great ones too)—which enable mortal man to tell a story worth the hearing—that kindly show him where he is to begin it, and where he is to end it,—what he is to put into it, and what he is to leave out,—how much of it he is to cast into a shade, and whereabouts he is to throw his light :—Ye, who preside over this vast empire of biographical freebooters, and see how many scrapes and plunges your subjects hourly fall into—will you do one thing ?

I beg and beseech you (in case you will do nothing better for us) that wherever, in any part of your dominions, it so falls out that three several roads meet in one point, as they have done just here,—that at least you set up a guide-post, in the centre of them, in mere charity, to direct an uncertain devil which of the three he is to take.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Though the shock my uncle Toby received the year after the demolition of Dunkirk, in his affair with Widow Wadman, had fixed him in a resolution never more to think of the sex,—or of aught which belonged to it ;—yet Corporal Trim had made no such bargain with himself. Indeed, in my uncle Toby's case, there was a strange and unaccountable concurrence of circumstances, which insensibly drew him in to lay siege to that fair and strong citadel.—In Trim's case, there was a concurrence of nothing in the world, but of him and

Bridget in the kitchen;—though, in truth, the love and veneration he bore his master was such, and so fond was he of imitating him in all he did, that had my uncle Toby employed his time and genius in tagging of points,—I am persuaded the honest Corporal would have laid down his arms, and followed his example with pleasure. When, therefore, my uncle Toby sat down before the mistress, Corporal Trim incontinently took ground before the maid.

Now, my dear friend Garrick, whom I have so much cause to esteem and honour,—(why or wherefore it is no matter)—can it escape your penetration,—I defy it,—that so many play-wrights, and opificers of chit-chat, have ever since been working upon Trim's and my uncle Toby's pattern?——I care not what Aristotle, or Pacuvius, or Bossu, or Ricaboni, say—(though I never read one of them)—there is not a greater difference between a single-horse chair and Madame Pompadour's *vis-a-vis* than betwixt a single amour and an amour thus nobly doubled, and going upon all four, prancing throughout a grand drama.—Sir, a simple, single, silly affair of that kind—is quite lost in five acts;—but that is neither here nor there.

After a series of attacks and repulses in a course of nine months on my uncle Toby's quarter, a most minute account of every particular of which shall be given in its proper place, my uncle Toby, honest man! found it necessary to draw off his forces, and raise the siege somewhat indignantly.

Corporal Trim, as I said, had made no such bargain either with himself or with any one else;—the fidelity, however, of his heart not suffering him to go into a house which his master had forsaken with disgust,—he contented himself with turning his part of the siege into a blockade,—that is, he kept others off;—for though he never after went to the house, yet he never met Bridget in the village but he would either nod, or wink, or smile, or look kindly at her,—or (as circumstances directed) he would shake her by the hand—or ask her lovingly how she did—or would give her a ribband; and now and then, though never but when it could be done with decorum, would give Bridget a ——

Precisely in this situation did these things stand for five years, that is, from the demolition of Dunkirk, in the year Thirteen, to the latter end of my uncle Toby's campaign in the year Eighteen, which was about six or seven weeks before the time I'm speaking of,—when Trim, as his custom was, after he had put my uncle Toby to bed, going down one moon-shiny night to see that every thing was right at his fortifications, in the lane, separated from the bowling-green with flowering shrubs and holly—he espied his Bridget.

As the Corporal thought there was nothing in the world so well worth showing as the glorious works which he and my uncle Toby had made, Trim courteously and gallantly took her by the hand and led her in: this was not done so privately but that the foul-mouthed trumpet of Fame carried it from ear to ear, till at length it reached my father's, with this untoward circumstance along with it, that

my uncle Toby's curious drawbridge, constructed and painted after the Dutch fashion, and which went quite across the ditch, was broke down, and, some how or other, crushed all to pieces that very night.

My father, as you have observed, had no great esteem for my uncle Toby's HOBBY-HORSE,—he thought it the most ridiculous horse that ever gentleman mounted; and, indeed, unless my uncle Toby vexed him about it, could never think of it once without smiling at it:——so that it could never get lame, or happen any mischance, but it tickled my father's imagination beyond measure; but this being an accident much more to his humour than any one which had yet befallen it, it proved an inexhaustible fund of entertainment to him. .... Well,—but dear Toby, my father would say, do tell me seriously how this affair of the bridge happened.... How can you tease me so much about it? my uncle Toby would reply.—I have told it you twenty times, word for word as Trim told it me.... Pri'thee, how was it then, Corporal? my father would cry, turning to Trim..... It was a mere misfortune, an' please your honour;——I was showing Mrs. Bridget our fortifications, and, in going too near the edge of the *fossé*, I unfortunately slipt in.... Very well, Trim, my father would cry,—(smiling mysteriously, and giving a nod,—but without interrupting him)—and being linked fast, an' please your Honour, arm in arm with Mrs. Bridget, I dragged her after me, by means of which she fell backwards soss against the bridge;—and Trim's foot (my uncle Toby would cry, taking the story out of his mouth) getting into the cuvette, he tumbled full against the bridge too.——It was a thousand to one, my uncle Toby would add, that the poor fellow did not break his leg..... Ay, truly, my father would say,—a limb is soon broke, brother Toby, in such encounters..... And so, an' please your Honour, the bridge, which your Honour knows was a very slight one, was broke down betwixt us, and splintered all to pieces.

At other times, but especially when my uncle Toby was so unfortunate as to say a syllable about cannons, bombs, or petards,—my father would exhaust all the stores of his eloquence (which indeed were very great) in a panegyric upon the battering-rams of the ancients—the vinea which Alexander made use of at the siege of Troy. —He would tell my uncle Toby of the *catapultæ* of the Syrians, which threw such monstrous stones so many hundred feet, and shook the strongest bulwarks from their very foundations:—he would go on and describe the wonderful mechanism of the *ballista*, which Marcellinus makes so much rout about!—the terrible effects of the *pyraboli*, which cast fire;—the danger of the *terebra* and *scorpio*, which cast javelins.—But what are these, would he say, to the destructive machinery of Corporal Trim!.... Believe me, brother Toby, no bridge, or bastion, or sallyport, that was ever constructed in this world, can hold out against such artillery.

My uncle Toby would never attempt any defence against the force of this ridicule, but that of redoubling the vehemence of smoking his pipe: in doing which, he raised so dense a vapour one night after

supper, that it set my father, who was a little phthisical, into a suffocating fit of violent coughing: my uncle Toby leaped up, without feeling the pain upon his groin,—and, with infinite pity, stood beside his brother's chair, tapping his back with one hand, and holding his head with the other, and from time to time wiping his eyes with a clean cambrick handkerchief, which he pulled out of his pocket.—The affectionate and endearing manner in which my uncle Toby did these little offices—cut my father through his reins, for the pain he had just been giving him.—May my brains be knocked out with a battering-ram or a catapulta, I care not which, quoth my father to himself,—if ever I insult this worthy soul more!

CHAPTER XXV.

The draw-bridge being held irreparable, Trim was ordered directly to set about another,——but not upon the same model; for Cardinal Alberoni's intrigues at that time being discovered, and my uncle Toby rightly foreseeing that a flame would inevitably break out betwixt Spain and the empire, and that the operations of the ensuing campaign must, in all likelihood, be either in Naples or Sicily,—he determined upon an Italian bridge—(my uncle Toby, by the bye, was not far out of his conjectures); but my father, who was infinitely the better politician, and took the lead as far of my uncle Toby, in the cabinet, as my uncle Toby took it of him in the field,—convinced him that, if the King of Spain and the Emperor went together by the ears, England, France, and Holland, must, by force of their pre-engagements, all enter the lists too;—and, if so, he would say, the combatants, brother Toby, as sure as we are alive, will fall to it again, pell-mell, upon the old prize-fighting stage of Flanders;—then what will you do with your Italian bridge?

—We will go on with it then upon the old model, cried my uncle Toby.

When Corporal Trim had about half finished it in that style—my uncle Toby found out a capital defect in it, which he had never thoroughly considered before. It turned, it seems, upon hinges, at both ends of it, opening in the middle, one half of which turned to one side of the fossé, and the other to the other; the advantage of which was this, that, by dividing the weight of the bridge into two equal portions, it empowered my uncle Toby to raise it up, or let it down with the end of his crutch, and with one hand, which, as his garrison was weak, was as much as he could well spare;—but the disadvantages of such a construction were insurmountable;—for by this means, he would say, I leave one-half of my bridge in my enemy's possession;—and pray of what use is the other?

The natural remedy for this was, no doubt, to have his bridge fast only at one end with hinges, so that the whole might be lifted up together, and stand bolt upright;—but that was rejected, for the reason given above.

For a whole week after, he was determined in his mind to have one of that particular construction which is made to draw back horizontally, to hinder a passage; and to thrust forwards again to gain a passage,—of which sorts your Worships might have seen three famous ones at Spires before its destruction,—and one now at Brisac, if I mistake not:—but my father advising my uncle Toby, with great earnestness, to have nothing more to do with thrusting bridges;—and my uncle foreseeing, moreover, that it would but perpetuate the memory of the Corporal's misfortune, he changed his mind for that of the Marquis d'Hôpital's invention, which the younger Bernouilli so well and learnedly described, as your Worships may see, *Act. Erud. Lips.* an. 1695:—to these a lead weight is an eternal balance, and keeps watch, as well as a couple of sentinels, inasmuch as the construction of them was a curve line approximating to a cycloid,—if not a cycloid itself.

My uncle Toby understood the nature of a parabola as well as any man in England;—but was not quite such a master of the cycloid: he talked, however, about it every day——the bridge went not forwards. We'll ask somebody about it, cried my uncle Toby to Trim.

CHAPTER XXVI.

When Trim came in, and told my father that Dr. Slop was in the kitchen, and busy in making a bridge,—my uncle Toby——the affair of the jack-boots having just then raised a train of military ideas in his brain,——took it instantly for granted that Dr. Slop was making a model of the Marquis d'Hôpital's bridge.... 'Tis very obliging in him, quoth my uncle Toby;—pray give my humble service to Dr. Slop, Trim, and tell him I thank him heartily.

Had my uncle Toby's head been a Savoyard's box, and my father peeping in all the time at one end of it,—it could not have given him a more distinct conception of the operations in my uncle Toby's imagination than what he had; so, notwithstanding the catapulta and battering-ram, and his bitter imprecation about them, he was just beginning to triumph,—

When Trim's answer, in an instant, tore the laurel from his brows, and twisted it to pieces.

CHAPTER XXVII.

——This unfortunate draw-bridge of yours, quoth my father.... God bless your Honour, cried Trim, 'tis a bridge for master's nose.—In bringing him into the world with his vile instruments, he has crushed his nose, Susannah says, as flat as a pancake to his face, and he is making a false bridge, with a piece of cotton, and a thin piece of whalebone, out of Susannah's stays, to raise it up.

....Lead me, brother Toby, cried my father, to my room this instant.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

From the first moment I sat down to write my life for the amusement of the world, and my opinions for its instruction, has a cloud insensibly been gathering over my father.—A tide of little evils and distresses has been setting in against him.—Not one thing, as he observed himself, has gone right: and now is the storm thickened, and going to break, and pour down full, upon his head.

I enter upon this part of my story in the most pensive and melancholy frame of mind that ever sympathetic breast was touched with.—My nerves relax as I tell it.—Every line I write, I feel an abatement of the quickness of my pulse, and of that careless alacrity with it, which every day of my life prompts me to say and write a thousand things I should not:—and this moment that I last dipped my pen into my ink, I could not help taking notice what a cautious air of sad composure and solemnity there appeared in my manner of doing it.—Lord! how different from the rash jerks and hair-brained squirts thou art wont, Tristram, to transact it with, in other humours, dropping thy pen—spurting thy ink about thy table and thy books,—as if thy pen and thy ink, thy books and thy furniture, cost thee nothing!

CHAPTER XXIX.

——I won't go about to argue the point with you:—'tis so,—and I am persuaded of it, Madam, as much as can be, "That both man and woman bear pain or sorrow (and, for ought I know, pleasure too) best in a horizontal position."

The moment my father got up into his chamber, he threw himself prostrate across his bed, in the wildest disorder imaginable, but, at the same time, in the most lamentable attitude of a man borne down with sorrows, that ever the eye of pity dropped a tear for.——The palm of his right hand, as he fell upon the bed, receiving his forehead, and covering the greatest part of both his eyes, gently sunk down with his head (his elbow giving way backwards) till his nose touched the quilt;—his left arm hung insensibly over the side of the bed, his knuckles reclining upon the handle of the chamber-pot, which peeped out beyond the valance,—his right leg (his left being drawn up towards his body) hung over half the side of the bed, the edge of it pressing upon his shin-bone.—He felt it not. A fixed inflexible sorrow took possession of every line of his face.—He sighed once,—heaved his breast often, but uttered not a word.

An old set-stitched chair, valanced and fringed around with party-coloured worsted bobs, stood at the bed's head, opposite to the side where my father's head reclined. My uncle Toby sat him down in it.

Before an affliction is digested, consolation ever comes too soon;—and after it is digested,—it comes too late: so that you see, Madam,

there is but a mark between these two, as fine almost as a hair, for a comforter to take aim at. My uncle Toby was always either on this side, or on that of it, and would often say he believed in his heart he could as soon hit the longitude; for this reason, when he sat down in his chair, he drew the curtains a little forwards, and having a tear at every one's service,—he pulled out a cambrick handkerchief,—gave a low sigh,—but held his peace.

CHAPTER XXX.

——"ALL is not gain that is got into the purse."—So that, notwithstanding my father had the happiness of reading the oddest books in the universe, and had, moreover, in himself, the oddest way of thinking that ever man in it was blessed with, yet it had this drawback upon him after all,——that it laid him open to some of the oddest and most whimsical distresses; of which this particular one, which he sunk under at present, is as strong an example as can be given.

No doubt, the breaking down of the bridge of a child's nose, by the edge of a pair of forceps,—however scientifically applied—would vex any man in the world who was at so much pains in begetting a child as my father was;—yet, it will not account for the extravagance of his affliction, nor will it justify the unchristian manner he abandoned and surrendered himself up to.

To explain this, I must leave him upon the bed for half an hour,—and my uncle Toby, in his old fringed chair, sitting beside him.

CHAPTER XXXI.

——I THINK it a very unreasonable demand,—cried my great-grandfather, twisting up the paper, and throwing it upon the table. .... By this account, Madam, you have but two thousand pounds fortune, and not a shilling more;—and you insist upon having three hundred pounds a year jointure for it.——

—"Because," replied my great-grandmother, "you have little or no nose, Sir."—

Now, before I venture to make use of the word *nose* a second time,—to avoid all confusion in what will be said upon it, in this interesting part of my story, it may not be amiss to explain my own meaning, and define, with all possible exactness and precision, what I would willingly be understood to mean by the term; being of opinion that 'tis owing to the negligence and perverseness of writers in despising this precaution, and to nothing else,—that all the polemical writings in divinity are not as clear and demonstrative as those upon *a Will o' the Wisp*, or any other sound part of philosophy and natural pursuit; in order to which, what have you to do, before you set out, unless you intend to go puzzling on to the day of judgment,—but to give the world a good definition, and stand to it,

of the main word you have most occasion for,—changing it, Sir, as you would a guinea, into small coin?—Which done,—let the father of confusion puzzle you if he can; or put a different idea either into your head, or your reader's head, if he knows how.

In books of strict morality and close reasoning, such as this I am engaged in,—the neglect is inexcusable; and Heaven is witness how the world has revenged itself upon me for leaving so many openings to equivocal strictures,—and for depending so much as I have done, all along, upon the cleanliness of my readers' imaginations.

—Here are two senses, cried Eugenius, as we walked along, pointing with the forefinger of his right hand to the word *Crevice*, in the seventy-fourth page of this book of books,—here are two senses, quoth he.... And here are two roads, replied I, turning short upon him, a dirty and a clean one,—which shall we take?... The clean, by all means, replied Eugenius.... Eugenius, said I, stepping before him, and laying my hand upon his breast,—to define—is to distrust.—Thus I triumphed over Eugenius; but I triumphed over him, as I always do, like a fool.——'Tis my comfort, however, I am not an obstinate one; therefore,—I define a nose as follows,—intreating only beforehand, and beseeching my readers, both male and female, of what age, complexion, and condition soever, for the love of God and their own souls, to guard against the temptations and suggestions of the devil, and suffer him, by no art or wile, to put any other ideas into their minds than what I put into my definition.... For by the word Nose throughout all this long chapter of Noses, and in every other part of my work where the word Nose occurs,—I declare, by that word I mean a Nose, and nothing more, nor less.

CHAPTER XXXII.

——"Because," quoth my great-grandmother, repeating the words again,—"you have little or no nose, Sir."——

S'death! cried my great-grandfather, clapping his hand upon his nose,—'tis not so small as that comes to;—'tis a full inch longer than my father's.——Now, my great-grandfather's nose was, for all the world, like unto the noses of all the men, women, and children whom Pantagruel found dwelling upon the island of Ennasin.—By the way, if you would know the strange way of getting a-kin amongst so flat-nosed a people, you must read the book:—find it out yourself you never can.——

—'Twas shaped, Sir, like an ace of clubs.

——'Tis a full inch, continued my grandfather, pressing up the ridge of his nose with his finger and thumb;—and repeating his assertion,—'tis a full inch longer, Madam, than my father's.——You must mean your uncle's, replied my great-grandmother.

——My great-grandfather was convinced.—He untwisted the paper, and signed the article.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

——What an unconscionable jointure, my dear, do we pay out of this small estate of ours! quoth my grandmother to my grandfather.—

My father, replied my grandfather, had no more nose, my dear, saving the mark, than there is upon the back of my hand.—

Now, you must know that my great-grandmother outlived my grandfather twelve years; so that my father had the jointure to pay a hundred and fifty pounds half-yearly—(on Michaelmas and Lady-Day)—during all that time.

No man discharged pecuniary obligations with a better grace than my father;—and as far as a hundred pounds went, he would fling it upon the table, guinea by guinea, with that spirited jerk of an honest welcome, with which generous souls, and generous souls only, are able to fling down money: but as soon as ever he entered upon he odd fifty,—he generally gave a loud *hem!* rubbed the side of his nose leisurely with the flat part of his fore-finger—inserted his hand cautiously betwixt his head and the cawl of his wig,—looked at both sides of every guinea as he parted with it,—and seldom could get to the end of the fifty pounds, without pulling out his handkerchief nd wiping his temples.

Defend me, gracious heaven! from those persecuting spirits who make no allowances for these workings within us.—Never, O never, may I lay down in their tents who cannot relax the engine, and feel pity for the force of education, and the prevalence of opinions long derived from ancestors.

For three generations, at least, this tenet in favour of long noses had gradually been taking root in our family.——Tradition was all along on its side, and Interest was every half year stepping in to strengthen it; so that the whimsicality of my father's brain was far from having the whole honour of this, as it had of almost all his other strange notions. For, in a great measure, he might be said to have sucked this in with his mother's milk. He did his part, however.—If education planted the mistake (in case it was one), my father watered it, and ripened it to perfection.

He would often declare, in speaking his thoughts upon the subject, that he did not conceive how the greatest family in England could stand it out against an uninterrupted succession of six or seven short noses.——And, for the contrary reason, he would generally add that it must be one of the greatest problems in civil life, where the same number of long and jolly noses, following one another in a direct line, did not raise and hoist it up into the best vacancies in the kingdom.—He would often boast that the Shandy family ranked very high in King Harry the VIIIth's time, but owed its rise to no state engine—he would say—but to that only:——but that, like other families, he

would add—it had felt the turn of the wheel, and had never recovered the blow of my great-grandfather's nose.——It was the ace of clubs indeed, he would cry, shaking his head—and as vile a one for an unfortunate family as ever turned up trumps.

——Fair and softly, gentle reader!—where is thy fancy carrying thee?—If there is truth in man, by my great-grandfather's nose, I mean the external organ of smelling, or that part of man which stands prominent in his face,—and which painters say, in good jolly noses and well-proportioned faces, should comprehend a full third;—that is, measured downwards from the setting on of the hair.——

——What a life of it has an author, at this pass!

CHAPTER XXXIV.

It is a singular blessing that nature has formed the mind of man with the same happy backwardness and renitancy against conviction which is observed in old dogs,—" of not learning new tricks."

What a shuttlecock of a fellow would the greatest philosopher that ever existed be whisk'd into at once, did he read such books, and observe such facts, and think such thoughts, as would eternally be making him change sides!

Now, my father, as I told you last year, detested all this:—He pick'd up an opinion, Sir, as a man in a state of nature picks up an apple;—it becomes his own;—and if he is a man of spirit, he would lose his life rather than give it up.

I am aware that Didius, the great civilian, will contest this point, and cry out against me, Whence comes this man's right to this apple? *Ex confesso,* he will say—things were in a state of nature;—the apple is as much Frank's apple as John's.—Pray, Mr. Shandy, what patent has he to show for it? and how did it begin to be his? was it when he set his heart upon it? or when he gathered it? or when he chewed it? or when he roasted it? or when he peeled it? or when he brought it home? or when he digested?—or when he ——?—For 'tis plain, Sir, if the first picking up of the apple made it not his—that no subseqnent act could.

Brother Didius, Tribonius will answer—(now Tribonius the civilian and church lawyer's beard being three inches and a half, and three eighths, longer than Didius his beard,—I'm glad he takes up the cudgels for me; so I give myself no farther trouble about the answer.)—Brother Didius, Tribonius will say, it is a decreed case, as you may find it in the fragments of Gregorius and Hermogenes's codes, and in all the codes from Justinian's down to the codes of Louis and Des Eaux,—that the sweat of a man's brows, and the exsudations of a man's brains, are as much a man's own property as the breeches upon his backside;—which said exsudations, &c., being dropped upon the said apple by the labour of finding it, and picking it up; and being moreover indissolubly wasted, and as indissolubly

annexed, by the picker up, to the thing picked up, carried home, roasted, peeled, eaten, digested, and so on,—'tis evident that the gatherer of the apple, in so doing, has mixed up something which was his own with the apple which was not his own; by which means he has acquired a property;—or, in other words, the apple is John's apple.

By the same learned chain of reasoning, my father stood up for all his opinions: he had spared no pains in picking them up, and the more they lay out of the common way the better still was his title.—No mortal claimed them; they had cost him, moreover, as much labour in cooking and digesting as in the case above; so that they might well and truly be said to be of his own goods and chattels. Accordingly, he held fast by 'em, both by teeth and claws,—would fly to whatever he could lay his hands on,—and, in a word, would intrench and fortify them round with as many circumvallations and breast-works as my uncle Toby would a citadel.

There was one plaguy rub in the way of this:—the scarcity of materials to make any thing of a defence with, in case of a smart attack; inasmuch as few men of great genius had exercised their parts in writing books upon the subject of great noses. By the trotting of my lean horse, the thing is incredible! and I am quite lost in my understanding, when I am considering what a treasure of precious time and talents together has been wasted upon worse subjects, and how many millions of books in all languages, and in all possible types and bindings, have been fabricated on points not half so much tending to the unity and peace-making of the world! What was to be had, however, he set the greater store by;—and though my father would oft-times sport with my uncle Toby's library,—which, by the bye, was ridiculous enough, yet, at the very same time he did it, he collected every book and treatise which had beed systematically written upon noses with as much care as my honest uncle Toby had done those upon military architecture.—'Tis true, a much less table would have held them;—but that was not thy transgression, my dear uncle.—

Here,—but why here—rather than in any other part of my story? ——I am not able to tell:——but here it is———my heart stops me to pay to thee, my dear uncle Toby, once for all, the tribute I owe thy goodness.—Here let me thrust my chair aside, and kneel down upon the ground, whilst I am pouring forth the warmest sentiments of love for thee, and veneration for the excellence of thy character, that ever virtue and nature kindled in a nephew's bosom.—Peace and comfort rest for evermore upon thy head;—thou envieds no man's comforts,—insultedst no man's opinions,—blackenedst no man's character,—devouredst no man's bread! Gently, with faithful Trim behind thee, didst thou ramble round the little circle of thy pleasures, jostling no creature in thy way: for each one's sorrows thou hadst a tear,—for each man's need thou hadst a shilling.

Whilst I am worth one, to pay a weeder—the path from thy door to thy bowling-green shall never be grown up.—Whilst there is a rood and a half of land in the Shandy family, thy fortifications, my dear uncle Toby, shall never be demolished.

CHAPTER XXXV.

My father's collection was not great, but, to make amends, it was curious; and consequently he was some time in making it; he had the great fortune, however, to set off well in getting Bruscambille's prologue upon long noses, almost for nothing; for he gave no more for Bruscambille than three half-crowns; owing indeed to the strong fancy which the stall-man saw my father had for the book the moment he laid his hands upon it..... There are not three Bruscambilles in Christendom, said the stall-man, except what are chained up in the libraries of the curious. My father flung down the money as quick as lightning—took Bruscambille into his bosom—hied home from Piccadilly to Coleman-street with it, as he would have hied home with a treasure, without taking his hand once off from Bruscambille all the way.

To those who do not yet know of which gender Bruscambille is—inasmuch as a prologue upon long noses might easily be done by either—'twill be no objection against the simile—to say that, when my father got home, he solaced himself with Bruscambille after the manner in which, 'tis ten to one, your Worship solaced yourself with your first mistress;—that is, from morning even unto night: which, by the bye, how delightful soever it may prove to the inamorato, is of little or no entertainment at all to by-standers.—Take notice, I go no further with the simile;—my father's eye was greater than his appetite—his zeal greater than his knowledge;—he cooled—his affections became divided;——he got hold of Prignitz—purchased Seroderus, Andrea Paræus, Bouchet's Evening Conferences, and, above all, the great and learned Hafan Slawkenbergius; of which as I shall have much to say by and bye—I will say nothing now.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Of all the tracts my father was at the pains to procure and study in support of his hypothesis, there was not any one wherein he felt more cruel disappointment at first than in the celebrated dialogue between Pamphagus and Cocles, written by the chaste pen of the great and venerable Erasmus, upon the various uses and seasonable applications of long noses.——Now don't let Satan, my dear girl, in this chapter, take advantage of any one spot of rising ground to get astride of your imagination, if you can anywise help it; or, if he is so nimble as to slip on,—let me beg of you, like an unback'd filly, to *frisk it, squirt it, to jump it, to rear it, to bound it—and to kick it,*

with long kicks and short kicks, till, like Tickletoby's mare, you break a strap or a crupper, and throw his Worship into the dirt —— You need not kill him.—

——And pray who was Tickletoby's mare?—'Tis just as discreditable and unscholar-like a question, Sir, as to have asked what year (*ab. urb. con.*) the second Punic war broke out.—Who was Tickletoby's mare?——Read, read, read, read, my unlearned reader! read, —or, by the knowledge of the great Saint Paraleipomenon,—I tell you before-hand you had better throw down the book at once; for without *much reading,* by which your Reverence knows I mean *much knowledge,* you will no more be able to penetrate the moral of this marbled page (motley emblem of my work), than the world with all its sagacity has been able to unravel the many opinions, transactions, and truths, which still lie mystically hid under the dark veil of the black one.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

"*Nihil me pœnitet hujus nasi,*" quoth Pamphagus;—that is,—"My nose has been the making of me."——"*Nec est cur pœniteat,*" replies Cocles; that is, "How the deuce should such a nose fail?"

The doctrine, you see, was laid down by Erasmus, as my father wished it, with the utmost plainness; but my father's disappointment was in finding nothing from so able a pen but the bare fact itself; without any of that speculative subtilty or ambidexterity of argumentation upon it which Heaven had bestowed upon man on purpose to investigate Truth, and to fight for her on all sides.—My father pish'd and pugh'd at first most terribly.——'Tis worth something to have a good name. As the dialogue was of Erasmus, my father soon came to himself, and read it over and over again, with great application, studying every word and every syllable of it through and through in its most strict and literal interpretation. He could still make nothing of it that way. Mayhap there is more meant than is said in it, quoth my father.—Learned men, brother Toby, don't write dialogues upon long noses for nothing.—I'll study the mystic and the allegoric sense.—Here is some room to turn a man's self in, brother.

My father read on.——

Now, I find it needful to inform your Reverences and Worships that, besides the many nautical uses of long noses enumerated by Erasmus, the dialogist affirmeth that a long nose is not without its domestic conveniences also; for that, in a case of distress, and for want of a pair bellows, it will do excellently well *ad excitandum focum* (to stir up the fire).

Nature had been prodigal in her gifts to my father beyond measure, and had sown the seeds of verbal criticism as deep within him as she had done the seeds of all other knowledge;—so that he had got out his pen-knife, and was trying experiments upon the sentence, to see if he could not scratch some better sense into it.—I've got within a single letter, brother Toby, cried my father, of Erasmus his mystic meaning..... You are near enough, brother, replied my uncle, in all conscience..... Pshaw! cried my father, scratching on, I might as well be seven miles off.—I've done it, said my father, snapping his fingers.——See, my dear brother Toby, how I have mended the sense..... But you have marred a word, replied my uncle Toby.—My father put on his spectacles—bit his lip, and tore out the leaf in a passion.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

O Slawkenbergius! thou faithful analyser of my Disgrazias, thou sad foreteller of so many of the whips and short turns which in one stage or other of my life have come slap upon me from the shortness of my nose, and no other cause that I am conscious of—tell me,

Slawkenbergius, what secret impulse was it? what intonation of voice? whence came it? how did it sound in thy ears?—art thou sure thou heardst it?—which first cried out to thee,—Go,—Slawkenbergius! dedicate the labours of thy life—neglect thy pastimes—call forth all the powers and faculties of thy nature—macerate thyself in the service of mankind, and write a grand FOLIO for them, upon the subject of their noses.

How the communication was conveyed into Slawkenbergius's sensorium,—so that Slawkenbergius should know whose finger touch'd the key,—and whose hand it was that blew the bellows—as Hafen Slawkenbergius has been dead and laid in his grave above fourscore and ten years,—we can only raise conjectures.

Slawkenbergius was played upon, for aught I know, like one of Whitefield's disciples:—that is, with such a distinct intelligence, Sir, of which of the two masters it was that had been practising upon his *instrument*—as to make all reasoning upon it needless.

——For, in the account which Hafen Slawkenbergius gives the world of his motives and occasions for writing and spending so many years of his life upon this one work—towards the end of his prolegomena (which, by the bye, should have come first—but the bookbinder has most injudiciously placed it betwixt the analytical contents of the book and the book itself)—he informs his reader that ever since he had arrived at the age of discernment, and was able to sit down coolly, and consider within himself the true state and condition of man—and distinguish the main end and design of his being;—or—to shorten my translation, for Slawkenbergius's book is in Latin, and not a little prolix in this passage;—ever since I understood, quoth Slawkenbergius, any thing—or rather *what was what*,—and could perceive that the point of long noses had been too loosely handled by all who had gone before—have I, Slawkenbergius, felt a strong impulse, with a mighty and irresistible call within me, to gird up myself to this undertaking.

And, to do justice to Slawkenbergius, he has entered the list with a stronger lance, and taken a much larger career in it, than any one man who had ever entered it before him;—and, indeed, in many respects, deserves to be *en-nich'd* as a prototype for all writers of voluminous works, at least, to model their works by; for he has taken in, Sir, the whole subject—examined every part of it *dialectically*;—then brought it into full day; dilucidating it with all the light which either the collision of his own natural parts could strike—or the profoundest knowledge of the sciences had empowered him to cast upon it,—collating, collecting, and compiling;—begging, borrowing, and stealing, as he went along, all that had been written or wrangled thereupon in the schools and porticoes of the learned; so that Slawkenbergius his book may properly be considered, not only as a model—but as a thorough stitched DIGEST, and regular institute of *noses;* comprehending in it all that is, or can be, needful to be known about them.

For this cause it is that I forbear to speak of so many (otherwise) valuable books and treatises of my father's collecting, wrote either plump upon noses,—or collaterally touching them;—such, for instance, as Prignitz, now lying upon the table before me, who, with infinite learning, and from the most candid and scholar-like examination of above four thousand different skulls in upwards of twenty charnel-houses in Silesia, which he had rummaged, has informed us that the mensuration and configuration of the osseous or bony parts of human noses, in any given tract of country except Crim Tartary, where they are all crushed down by the thumb, so that no judgment can be formed upon them—are much nearer alike than the world imagines;—the difference amongst them being, he says, a mere trifle, not worth taking notice of;—but that the size and jollity of every individual nose, and by which one nose ranks above another, and bears a higher price, is owing to the cartilaginous and muscular parts of it, into whose ducts and sinuses the blood and animal spirits being impelled and driven by the warmth and force of imagination, which is but a step from it (bating the case of idiots, whom Prignitz, who had lived many years in Turkey, supposes under the more immediate tutelage of Heaven)—it so happens, and ever must, says Prignitz, that the excellency of the nose is in a direct arithmetical proportion to the excellency of the wearer's fancy.

It is for the same reason, that is, because 'tis all comprehended in Slawkenbergius, that I say nothing likewise of Scroderus (Andrea), who, all the world knows, set himself up to oppugn Prignitz with great violence,—proving it in his own way, first, logically, and then by a series of stubborn facts, "That so far was Prignitz from the truth, in affirming that the fancy begat the nose, that, on the contrary —the nose begat the fancy."

—The learned suspected Scroderus of an indecent sophism in this; and Prignitz cried out aloud in the dispute, that Scroderus had shifted the idea upon him—but Scroderus went on, maintaining his thesis.

My father was just balancing within himself which of the two sides he should take in this affair, when Ambrose Paræus decided it in a moment, and, by overthrowing the systems both of Prignitz and Scroderus, drove my father out of both sides of the controversy at once.

Be witness,——

I don't acquaint the learned reader;—in saying it—I mention it only to show the learned I know the fact myself——

That this Ambrose Paræus was chief surgeon and nose-mender to Francis the Ninth of France; and in high credit with him and the two preceding or succeeding kings (I know not which)—and that, except in the slip he made in his story of Taliacotius's noses, and his manner of setting them on,—he was esteemed by the whole college of physicians, at that time, as more knowing in matters of noses than any one who had ever taken them in hand.

Now, Ambrose Paræus convinced my father that the true and efficient cause of what had engaged so much the attention of the

world, and upon which Prignitz and Scroderus had wasted so much learning and fine parts,—was neither this nor that;—but that the length and goodness of the nose was owing simply to the softness and flaccidity in the nurse's breast, as the flatness and shortness of *puisne* noses was to the firmness and elastic repulsion of the same organ of nutrition in the hale and lively;—which, though happy for the woman, was the undoing of the child, inasmuch as his nose was so snubbed, so rebuffed, so rebated, and so refrigerated thereby as never to arrive *ad mensuram suam legitimam*;—but that, in case of flaccidity and softness of the nurse or mother's breast, by sinking into it, quoth Paræus, as into so much butter, the nose was comforted, nourished, plumped up, refreshed, refociliated, and set a-growing for ever.

I have but two things to observe of Paræus; first that he proves and explains all this with the utmost chastity and decorum of expression;—for which, may his soul for ever rest in peace!

And, secondly, that, besides the systems of Prignitz and Scroderus, which Ambrose Paræus his hypothesis effectually overthrew, it overthrew at the same time the system of peace and harmony of our family; and, for three days together, not only embroiled matters between my father and my mother, but turned likewise the whole house, and every thing in it, except my uncle Toby, quite upside down.

Such a ridiculous tale of a dispute between a man and his wife, never surely, in any age or country, got vent through the key-hole of a street-door.

My mother, you must know——but I have fifty things more necessary to let you know first;—I have a hundred difficulties which I have promised to clear up, and a thousand distresses and domestic misadventures crowding in upon me thick and three-fold, one upon the neck of another. A cow broke in (to-morrow morning) to my uncle Toby's fortifications, and ate up two rations and a half of dried grass, tearing up the sods with it which faced his horn-work and covered-way.——Trim insists upon its being tried by a court-martial,—the cow to be shot,—Slop to be *crucifix'd*,—myself to be *tristram'd*, and, at my very baptism, made a martyr of;—poor unhappy devils that we all are!—I want swaddling;—but there is no time to be lost in exclamations.—I have left my father lying across his bed, and uncle Toby in his old fringed chair, sitting beside him, and promised I would go back to them in half an hour; and five-and-thirty minutes are laps'd already.——Of all the perplexities a mortal author was ever seen in,—this certainly is the greatest; for I have Hafen Slawkenbergius's folio, Sir, to finish;—a dialogue between my father and my uncle Toby, upon the solution of Prignitz, Scroderus, Ambrose Paræus, Panocrates, and Grangousier, to relate;—a tale out of Slawkenbergius to translate;—and all this in five minutes less than no time at all.—Such a head!—would to Heaven my enemies only saw the inside of it.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

There was not any one scene more entertaining in our family;—and to do it justice, in this point, I here put off my cap and lay it upon the table, close beside my ink-horn, on purpose to make my declaration to the world concerning this one article, the more solemn,—that I believe in my soul (unless my love and partiality to my understanding blinds me) the hand of the Supreme Maker and First Designer of all things never made or put a family together (in that period at least of it, which I have sat down to write the story of)—where the characters of it were cast or contrasted with so dramatic a felicity as ours was, for this end; or in which the capacities of affording such exquisite scenes, and the powers of shifting them perpetually from morning to night, were lodged and entrusted with so unlimited a confidence, as in the Shandy Family.

Not any one of these was more diverting, I say, in this whimsical theatre of ours—than what frequently arose out of this self-same chapter of long noses,—especially when my father's imagination was heated with the inquiry, and nothing would serve him but to heat my uncle Toby's too.

My uncle Toby would give my father all possible fair play in this attempt; and with infinite patience would sit smoking his pipe for whole hours together, whilst my father was practising upon his head, and trying every accessible avenue to drive Prignitz and Scroderus's solutions into it.

Whether they were above my uncle Toby's reason,—or contrary to it,—or that his brain was like damp tinder, and no spark could possibly take hold,—or that it was so full of saps, mines, blinds, curtains, and such military disqualifications to his seeing clearly into Prignitz and Scroderus's doctrines,—I say not;—let schoolmen,—scullions,—anatomists, and engineers, fight for it among themselves.

'Twas some misfortune, I make no doubt, in this affair, that my father had every word of it to translate for the benefit of my uncle Toby, and render out of Slawkenbergius's Latin, of which, as he was no great master, his translation was not always of the purest,—and generally least so where it was most wanted:—this naturally opened a door to a second misfortune, that, in the warmer paroxysms of his zeal to open my uncle Toby's eyes—my father's ideas ran on as much faster than the translation as the translation out-moved my uncle Toby's;—neither the one nor the other added much to the perspicuity of my father's lecture.

CHAPTER XL.

The gift of ratiocination and making syllogisms,—I mean in man,—for in superior classes of beings, such as angels and spirits,—'tis all done, may it please your Worships, as they tell me, by intuition;——

and beings inferior, as your Worships all know, syllagize by their nose; though there is an island swimming in the sea, though not altogether at its ease, whose inhabitants, if my intelligence deceives me not, are so wonderfully gifted as to syllogize after the same fashion, and oft-times to make very well out too:—but that's neither here nor there.—

The gift of doing it as it should be, amongst us, or the great and principal act of ratiocination in man, as logicians tell us, is finding out the agreement or disagreement of two ideas one with another by the intervention of a third (called the *medius terminus*), just as a man, as Locke well observes, by a yard, finds two men's nine-pin-alleys to be of the same length, which could not be brought together to measure their equality, by *juxta-position.*

Had the same great reasoner looked on, as my father illustrated his system of noses, and observed my uncle Toby's deportment,—what great attention he gave to every word;—and as oft as he took his pipe from his mouth, with what wonderful seriousness he contemplated the length of it!—surveying it transversely as he held it betwixt his finger and his thumb;—then fore-right,—then this way,—and then that, in all its possible directions and fore-shortenings,—he would have concluded my uncle Toby had got hold of the *medius terminus,* and was syllogizing and measuring with it the truth of each hypothesis of long noses in order as my father laid them before him. This, by the bye, was more than my father wanted:—his aim, in all the pains he was at in these philosophic lectures—was to enable my uncle Toby not to *discuss,* but *comprehend;*—to hold the grains and scruples of learning, not to *weigh* them.—My uncle Toby, as you will read in the next chapter, did neither the one nor the other.

CHAPTER XLI.

'Tis a pity, cried my father, one winter's night, after a three hours' painful translation of Slawkenbergius,—'tis a pity, cried my father, putting my mother's thread-paper into the book for a mark as he spoke,—that Truth, brother Toby, should shut herself up in such impregnable fastnesses, and be so obstinate as not to surrender herself up sometimes upon the closest siege.—

Now it happened then, as indeed it had often done before, that my uncle Toby's fancy, during the time of my father's explanation of Prignitz to him,—having nothing to stay it there, had taken a short flight to the bowling-green:—his body might as well have taken a turn there too; so that with the semblance of a deep schoolman intent upon the *medius terminus,* —my uncle Toby was in fact as ignorant of the whole lecture, and all its pro's and con's, as if my father had been translating Hafen Slawkenbergius from the Latin tongue into the Cherokee. But the word *siege,* like a talismanic power, in my father's metaphor, wafting back my uncle Toby's fancy, quick as a

note could follow the touch,—he opened his ears;—and my father observing that he took his pipe out of his mouth, and shuffled his chair nearer the table, as with a desire to profit,—my father with great pleasure began his sentence again,—changing only the plan, and dropping the metaphor of the siege in it, to keep clear of some dangers my father apprehended from it.

'Tis a pity, said my father, that truth can only be one side, brother Toby, considering what ingenuity these learned men have all shown in their solution of noses..... Can noses be dissolved? replied my uncle Toby.

—My father thrust back his chair—rose up—put on his hat—took four long strides to the door—jerked it open, thrust his head half-way out—shut the door again—took no notice of the bad hinge—returned to the table—plucked my mother's thread-paper out of Slawkenbergius's book, went hastily to his bureau—walked slowly back, twisting my mother's thread-paper about his thumb—unbuttoned his waistcoat—threw my mother's thread-paper into the fire—bit her satin pincushion in two—filled his mouth with bran—confounded it;——but, mark, the oath of confusion was levelled at my uncle Toby's brain;—which was even confused enough already;——the curse came charged only with the bran;—the bran, may it please your Honours, was no more than powder to the ball.

'Twas well my father's passions lasted not long; for so long as they did last they led him a busy life on't; and it is one of the most unaccountable problems that ever I met with in my observations of human nature, that nothing should prove my father's mettle so much, or make his passions go off so like gun-powder, as the unexpected strokes his science met with from the quaint simplicity of my uncle Toby's questions.——Had ten dozen of hornets stung him behind in so many different places all at one time, he could not have exerted more mechanical functions in fewer seconds, or started half so much as with one single query of three words unseasonably popping in full upon him in his hobby-horsical career.

'Twas all one to my uncle Toby:—he smoked his pipe on with unvaried composure;—his heart never intended offence to his brother—and as his head could seldom find out where the sting of it lay—he always gave my father the credit of cooling by himself.—He was five minutes and thirty-five seconds about it in the present case.

By all that's good! said my father, swearing as he came to himself, and taking the oath out of Ernulphus's digest of curses—(though to do my father justice, it was a fault, as he told Dr. Slop in the affair of Ernulphus, which he as seldom committed as any man upon earth)—By all that's good and great, brother Toby, said my father, if it was not for the aids of philosophy, which befriend one so much as they do, you would put a man beside all temper.—Why, by the *solutions* of noses, of which I was telling you, I meant, as you might have known, had you favoured me with one grain of attention, the

various accounts which learned men of different kinds of knowledge have given the world of the causes of short and long noses..... There is no cause but one, replied my uncle Toby, why one man's nose is longer than another's, but because that God pleases to have it so..... That is Grangousier's solution, said my father..... It is He, continued my uncle Toby, looking up, and not regarding my father's interruption, who makes us all, and frames and puts us together in such forms and proportions, and for such ends, as is agreeable to his infinite wisdom..... 'Tis a pious account, cried my father, but not philosophical;—there is more religion in it than sound science.

It was no inconsistent part of my uncle Toby's character—that he feared God and reverenced religion.——So the moment my father finished his remark, my uncle Toby fell a whistling *Lillibullero,* with more zeal (though more out of tune) than usual——

What is become of my wife's thread-paper?

CHAPTER XLII.

No matter—as an appendage to seamstressy, the thread-paper might be of some consequence to my mother—of none to my father, as a mark in Slawkenbergius. Slawkenbergius, in every page of him, was a rich treasury of inexhaustible knowledge to my father;—he could not open him amiss; and he would often say, in closing the book, that, if all the arts and sciences in the world, with the books which treated of them, were lost——should the wisdom and policies of governments, he would say, through disuse, ever happen to be forgot, and all that statesmen had wrote, or caused to be written, upon the strong or the weak sides of courts and kingdoms, should they be forgot also—and Slawkenbergius only left—there would be enough in him, in all conscience, he would say, to set the world a-going again. A treasure, therefore, was he indeed! an institute of all that was necessary to be known of noses, and every thing else.—At matin, noon, and vespers, was Hafen Slawkenbergius his recreation and delight;—'twas for ever in his hands;—you would have sworn, Sir, it had been a canon's prayer-book, so worn, so glazed, so contrited and attrited was it with fingers and with thumbs, in all its parts, from one end even unto the other.

I am not such a bigot to Slawkenbergius as my father;—there is a fund in him, no doubt; but, in my opinion, the best, I don't say the most profitable, but the most amusing, part of Hafen Slawkenbergius is his Tales;—and, considering he was a German, many of them told not without fancy.—These take up his second book containing nearly one half of his folio, and are comprehended in ten decades; each decade containing ten tales.—Philosophy is not built upon tales; and, therefore, 'twas certainly wrong in Slawkenbergius to send them into the world by that name!—there are a few of them

in his eighth, ninth, and tenth decades, which, I own, seem rather playful and sportive than speculative;—but, in general, they are to be looked upon by the learned as a detail of so many independent facts, all of them turning round, somehow or other, upon the main hinges of his subject, and collected by him with great fidelity, and added to his work as so many illustrations upon the doctrines of noses.

As we have leisure enough upon our hands, if you give me leave, Madam, I'll tell you the ninth tale of his tenth decade.

THE LIFE AND OPINIONS

OF

TRISTRAM SHANDY, GENT.

Multitudinis imperitæ non formido judicia, meis tamen, rogo, parcant opusculis—in quibus fuit propositi semper, à jocis ad seria, in seriis vicissim ad jocos transire.

JOAN. SARESBERIENSIS,—*Episcopas Lugdun.*

SLAWKENBERGII FABELLA.*

VESPERA quâdam frigidulâ, posteriori in parte mensis Augusti, peregrinis, mulo fusco colore incidens, manticâ a tergo, paucis indusiis, binis calceis, braccisque sericis coccineis repleta Argentoratum ingressis est.

Militi eum percontanti, quum portus intrare dixit, se apud Nasorum promontorium fuisse, Francofurtum proficisci, et Argentoratum, transitu ad sines Sarmatiæ mensis intervallo, reversurum.

Miles peregrini in faciem suspexit:——Di boni, nova forma nasi!

At multum mihi profuit, inquit peregrinus, carpum amento extrahens, è quo pependit acinaces: Loculo manum inseruit; et magnâ

SLAWKENBERGIUS'S TALE.

IT was one cool refreshing evening, at the close of a very sultry day, in the latter end of the month of August, when a stranger, mounted upon a dark mule, with a small cloak-bag behind him, containing a few shirts, a pair of shoes, and a crimson-satin pair of breeches, entered the town of Strasburg.

He told the sentinel, who questioned him as he entered the gates, that he had been at the Promontory of noses — was going on to Frankfort —— and should be back again at Strasburg that day month in his way to the borders of Crim Tartary.

The sentinel looked up into the stranger's face: ——he never saw such a nose in his life!

—I have made a very good venture of it, quoth the stranger;—so slipping his wrist out of the loop of a black ribbon, to which a short

* As Hafen Slawkenbergius de Nasis is extremely scarce, it may not be unacceptable to the learned reader to see the specimen of a few pages of his original. I will make no reflection upon it but that his story-telling Latin is much more concise than his philosophic—and, I think, has more of Latinity in it.

cum urbanitate, pilei parte anteriore tactâ manu finistrâ, ut extendit dextram, militi florinum dedit et processit.

scymetar was hung, he put his hand into his pocket, and with great courtesy touching the fore-part of his cap with his left hand, as he extended his right—he put a florin into the sentinel's hand, and passed on.

Dolet mihi, ait miles tympanistam nanum et valgum alloquens virum adeo urbanum vaginam perdidisse: itinerari haud poterit nudâ acinaci; neque vaginam toto Argentorato, habilem inveniet.——Nullam unquam habui, respondit peregrinus respiciens——seque comiter inclinans—hoc more gesto, nudam acinacem elevans, mulo lentè progrediente, ut nasum tueri possim.

It grieves me, said the sentinel speaking to a little dwarfish bandy-legged drummer, that so courteous a soul should have lost his scabbard—he cannot be able to get a scabbard to fit it in all Strasburg.——I never had one, replied the stranger, looking back to the sentinel, and putting his hand up to his cap as he spoke—I carry it, continued he, thus,—holding up his naked scymetar, his mule moving on slowly all the time, on purpose to defend my nose.

Non immerito, benigne peregrine, respondit miles.

It is well worth it, gentle stranger, replied the sentinel.

Nihili æstimo, ait ille tympanista, è pergamenâ factitius est.

——'Tis not worth a single stiver, said the bandy-legged drummer,—'tis a nose of parchment.

Prout christianus sum, inquit miles, nasus ille, ni sexties major sit, meo esset conformis.

As I am a true Catholic—except that it is six times as big—'tis a nose, said the sentinel, like my own.

Crepitare audivi, ait tympanista.

—I heard it crackle, said the drummer.

Mehercule! sanguinem emisit, respondit miles.

By dunder, said the sentinel, I saw it bleed.

Miseret me, inquit tympanista, qui non ambo tetigimus!

What a pity, cried the bandy-legged drummer, we did not both touch it!

Eodem temporis puncto, quo hæc res argumenta fuit inter militem et tympanistam, disceptabatur ibidem tubicine et uxore suâ qui tunc accesserunt, et peregrino prætereunte, restiterunt.

At the very time that this dispute was maintaining by the sentinel and the drummer—was the same point debating betwixt a trumpeter and a trumpeter's wife, who were just then coming up, and had stopped to see the stranger pass by.

Quantus nasus! æque longus est, ait tubicina, ac tuba.

Benedicite!——What a nose! 'tis as long, said the trumpeter's wife, as a trumpet.

Et ex eodem metallo, ait tubicen, velut sternutamento audias.

And of the same metal, said the trumpeter, as you hear by its sneezing.

Tantum abest, respondit illa, quod fistulam dulcidine vincit.

'Tis as soft as a flute, said she.

Æneus est, ait tubicen.

'Tis brass, said the trumpeter.

Nequaquam, respondit uxor.

'Tis a pudding's end, said his wife.

Rursum affirmo, ait tubicen, quod æneus est.

I tell thee again, said the trumpeter, 'tis a brazen nose.

Rem penitus explorabo; prius,

I'll know the bottom of it, said the

enim digito tangam, ait uxor, quam dormivero.

trumpeter's wife, for I will touch it with my finger before I sleep.

Mulus peregrini gradu lento progressus est, ut unumquodque verbum controversiæ, non tantum inter militem et tympanistam, vérum etiam inter tubicinem et uxorem ejus, audiret.

The stranger's mule moved on at so slow a rate that he heard every word of the dispute, not only betwixt the sentinel and the drummer, but betwixt the trumpeter and the trumpeter's wife.

Nequaquam, ait ille, in muli collum fræna demittens, et manibus ambabus in pectus positis (mulo lentè progrediente) nequaquam, ait ille respiciens, non necesse est ut res isthæc dilucidata foret. Minime gentium! meus nasus nunquam tangetur, dum spiritus hos reget artus—Ad quid agendum? ait uxor burgomagistri.

No! said he, dropping his reins upon his mule's neck, and laying both his hands upon his breast, the one over the other in a saint-like position (his mule going on easily all the time), No! said he, looking up,—I am not such a debtor to the world,—slandered and disappointed as I have been,—as to give it that conviction: no! said he, my nose shall never be touched whilst Heaven gives me strength——To do what? said a burgomaster's wife.

Peregrinus illi non respondit. Votum faciebat tunc temporis Sancto Nicolao; quo facto, in sinum dextrum inserens, e quâ negligenter pependit acinaces, lento gradu processit per plateam Argentorati latam quæ ad diversorium templo ex adversum ducit.

The stranger took no notice of the burgomaster's wife; he was making a vow to Saint Nicholas; which done, having uncrossed his arms with the same solemnity with which he crossed them, he took up the reins of his bridle with his left hand, and putting his right hand into his bosom, with his scymetar hanging loosely to the wrist of it, he rode on as slowly as one foot of the mule could follow another, through the principal streets of Strasburg, till chance brought him to the great inn in the market-place, over-against the church.

Peregrinus mulo descendens stabulo includi, et manticam inferri jussit: quâ apertâ et coccineis sericis femoralibus extractis cum argento laciniato Περιζωματὲ, his sese induit, statimque, acinaci in manu, ad forum deambulavit.

The moment the stranger alighted, he ordered his mule to be led into the stable, and his cloak-bag to be brought in; then opening, and taking out of it his crimson-satin breeches, with a silver-fringed —(appendage to them which I dare not translate)—he put his breeches, with his fringed cod-piece on, and forthwith, with his short scymetar in his hand, walked out to the grand parade.

Quod ubi peregrinus esset ingressus, uxorem tubicinis obviam euntem aspicit; illico cursum flectit, metuens ne nasus suus exploraretur, atque ad diversorium regressus est —exuit se vestibus; braccas coccineas sericas manticæ imposuit mulumque educi jussit.

The stranger had just taken three turns upon the parade, when he perceived the trumpeter's wife at the opposite side of it; so, turning short, in pain lest his nose should be attempted, he instantly went back to his inn,—undressed himself, packed up his crimson-satin breeches, &c., in his cloak-bag, and called for his mule.

Francofurtum proficiscor, ait ille,

I am going forwards, said the

et Argentoratum quatuor abhinc hebdomadis revertar.

Bene curasti hoc jumentum (ait) mule faciem manu demulcens—me, manticamque meam, plus sexcentis mille passibus portavit.

stranger, for Frankfort,—and shall be back at Strasburg this day month.

I hope, continued the stranger, stroking down the face of his mule with his left hand as he was going to mount it, that you have been kind to this faithful slave of mine; —it has carried me and my cloak-bag, continued he, tapping the mule's back, above six hundred leagues.

Longa via est! respondit hospes, nisi plurimum esset negotii.—Enimvero, ait peregrinus, a Naserum promontorio redivi, et nasum speciosissimum, egregiosissimumque, quem unquam quisquam sortitus est, acquisivi.

——'Tis a long journey, Sir, replied the master of the inn—unless a man has great business.——Tut! tut! said the stranger, I have been at the Promontory of Noses; and have got me one of the goodliest and jolliest, thank Heaven, that ever fell to a single man's lot.

Dum peregrinus hanc miram rationem de se ipso reddit, hospes et uxor ejus, oculis intentis, peregrini nasum contemplantur. ——— Per sanctos sanctasque omnes, ait hospitis uxor, nasis duodecim maximis in toto Argentorato major est!—est ne, ait illa mariti in aurem insusurrans, nonne est nasus prægrandis.

Whilst the stranger was giving this odd account of himself, the master of the inn and his wife kept both their eyes fixed full upon the stranger's nose.——By Saint Radagunda, said the innkeeper's wife to herself, there is more in it than in any dozen of the largest noses put together in all Strasburg! Is it not, said she, whispering her husband in his ear, is it not a noble nose?

Dolus inest, anime mi, ait hospes —nasus est falsus.

'Tis an imposture, my dear, said the master of the inn;—'tis a false nose.

Verus est, respondit uxor.

'Tis a true nose, said his wife.

Ex abiete factus est, ait ille, terebinthinum olet.—

'Tis made of fir-tree, said he; I smell the turpentine.——

Carbunculus inest, ait uxor.

There is a pimple on it, said she.

Mortuus est nasus, respondit hospes.

'Tis a dead nose, replied the innkeeper.

Vivus est, ait illa,—et si ipsa vivam, tangam.

'Tis a live nose, and, if I am alive myself, said the innkeeper's wife, I will touch it.

Votum feci Sancto Nicolao, ait peregrinus, nasum meum intactum fore usque ad—Quodnam tempus? illico respondit illa.

I have made a vow to Saint Nicholas this day, said the stranger, that my nose shall not be touched till———Here the stranger, suspending his voice, looked up.——Till when? said she, hastily.

Minimè tangetur, inquit ille (manibus in pectus compositis) usque ad illam horam ——Quam horam? ait illa.——— Nullam, respondit peregrinus, donec pervenio ad—Quem locum,—obsecro? ait illa.——Peregrinus nil respondens mulo conscenso discessit.

It never shall be touched, said he, clasping his hands and bringing them close to his breast, till that hour——— What hour? cried the inn-keeper's wife.——— Never!—never! said the stranger, never, till I am got——— For Heaven's sake, into what place? said she. ———The stranger rode away without saying a word.

The stranger had not got half a league on his way towards Frankfort before all the city of Strasburg was in an uproar about his nose.

The Compline bells were just ringing to call the Strasburgers to their devotions, and shut up the duties of the day in prayer;—no soul in all Strasburg heard 'em—the city was like a swarm of bees—men, women, and children (the Compline bells tinkling all the time) flying here and there—in at one door, and out at another—this way and that way—long ways and cross ways—up one street, down another street—in at this alley, out at that.—Did you see it? did you see it? did you see it? O! did you see it?———who saw it? who did see it?—for mercy's sake who saw it?

Alack-a-day! I was at vespers!—I was washing, I was starching, I was scouring, I was quilting.——God help me! I never saw it—I never touched it!—would I had been a sentinel, a bandy-legged drummer, a trumpeter, a trumpeter's wife, was the general cry and lamentation in every street and corner of Strasburg.

Whilst all this confusion and disorder triumphed throughout the great city of Strasburg, was the courteous stranger going on as gently upon his mule, in his way to Frankfort, as if he had no concern at all in the affair——talking all the way he rode, in broken sentences, sometimes to his mule—sometimes to himself—sometimes to his Julia.

O Julia, my lovely Julia!——nay, I cannot stop to let thee bite that thistle—that ever the suspected tongue of a rival should have robbed me of enjoyment when I was upon the point of tasting it!—

——Pugh!—'tis nothing but a thistle,—never mind it;—thou shalt have a better supper at night.

——Banished from my country,—my friends,—from thee——

Poor devil, thou art sadly tired with the journey!——Come,—get on a little faster,—there's nothing in my cloak-bag but two shirts,—a crimson satin pair of breeches,—and a fringed——, dear Julia—

——But why to Frankfort?—is it that there is a hand unfelt, which secretly is conducting me through these meanders and unsuspected tracks?

——Stumbling! by St. Nicholas! every step!—Why, at this rate we shall be all night in getting in——

——To happiness;—or am I to be the sport of fortune and slander?—destined to be driven forth unconvicted,——unheard,——untouched;—if so, why did I not stay at Strasburg, where justice—but I had sworn! Come, thou shalt drink to Saint Nicholas—O ulia!——What dost thou prick up thy ears at?—'tis nothing but a man, &c.

The stranger rode on communing in this manner with his mule and Julia,—till he arrived at his inn, where, as soon as he arrived, he alighted;—saw his mule, as he had promised, taken good care of, took off his cloak-bag, with his crimson-satin breeches, &c., in it,—called for an omelet for his supper, went to his bed about twelve o'clock, and in five minutes fell fast asleep.

It was about the same hour when the tumult in Strasburg being abated for that night,—the Strasburgers had all got quietly into their

beds,—but not like the stranger, for the rest either of their minds or bodies; Queen Mab, like an elf as she was, had taken the stranger s nose, and, without reduction of its bulk, had that night been at the pains of slitting and dividing it into as many noses of different cuts and fashions as there were heads in Strasburg to hold them. The abbess of Quedlingberg, who, with the four great dignitaries of her chapter, the prioress, the deaness, the sub-chauntress, and senior canoness, had that week come to Strasburg to consult the university upon a case of conscience relating to their placket-holes,—was ill all the night.

The courteous stranger's nose had got perched upon the top of the pineal gland of her brain, and made such rousing work in the fancies in the four great dignitaries of her chapter they could not get a wink of sleep the whole night through for it;—there was no keeping a limb still amongst them:—in short, they got up like so many ghosts.

The penitentiaries of the third order of St. Francis,—the nuns of Mount Calvary,—the Præmonstratenses,—the Clunienses,*—the Carthusians,—and all the severer orders of nuns, who lay that night in blankets or hair-cloth, were still in a worse condition than the abbess of Quedlingberg,—by tossing and tumbling, and tumbling and tossing, from one side of their beds to the other for the whole night long;—the several sisterhoods had scratched and mauled themselves all to death;——they got out of their beds almost flayed alive: every body thought St. Anthony had visited them for probation with his fire; they had never once, in short, shut their eyes the whole night long from vespers to matins.

The nuns of St. Ursula acted the wisest;—they had never attempted to go to bed at all.

The dean of Strasburg, the prebendaries, the capitulars and domiciliars (capitularly assembled in the morning to consider the case of buttered buns); all wished they had followed the nuns of St. Ursula's example.

In the hurry and confusion every thing had been in the night before, the bakers had all forgot to lay their leaven,—there were no buttered buns to be had for breakfast in all Strasburg:—the whole close of the cathedral was in one eternal commotion;—such a cause of restlessness and disquietude, and such a zealous inquiry into the cause of that restlessness, had never happened in Strasburg since Martin Luther, with his doctrines, had turned the city upside down.

If the stranger's nose took this liberty of thrusting itself thus into the dishes† of religious orders, &c., what a carnival did his nose make of it in those of the laity!—'tis more than my pen, worn to

* Hafen Slawkenbergius means the Benedictine nuns of Cluny, founded in the year 940, by Odo, Abbé de Cluny.

† Mr. Shandy's compliments to orators,—is very sensible that Slawkenbergius has here changed his metaphor,—which he is very guilty of:—that, as a translator, Mr. Shandy has all along done what he could to make him stick to it,—but that here 'twas impossible.

the stump as it is, has power to describe; though I acknowledge (*cries* Slawkenbergius, *with more gaiety of thought than I could have expected from him*) that there is many a good simile now subsisting in the world which might give my countrymen some idea of it; but at the close of such a folio as this, wrote for their sakes, and in which I have spent the greatest part of my life—though I own to them the simile is in being, yet would it not be unreasonable in them to expect I should have either time or inclination to search for it? Let it suffice to say that the riot and disorder it occasioned in the Strasburgers' fantasies was so general—such an overpowering mastership had it got of all the faculties of the Strasburgers' minds—so many strange things, with equal confidence on all sides, and with equal eloquence in all places, were spoken and sworn to concerning it, that it turned the whole stream of all discourse and wonder towards it—every soul, good and bad—rich and poor—learned and unlearned—doctor and student—mistress and maid—gentle and simple—nun's flesh and woman's flesh—in Strasburg—spent their time in hearing tidings about it—every eye in Strasburg languished to see it—every finger—every thumb in Strasburg burned to touch it.

Now what might add, if any thing may be thought necessary to add, to so vehement a desire—was this, that the sentinel, the bandy-legged drummer, the trumpeter, the trumpeter's wife, the burgomaster's widow, the master of the inn, and the master of the inn's wife, how widely soever they all differed every one from another in their testimonies and descriptions of the stranger's nose—they all agreed together in two points—namely, that he was gone to Frankfort, and would not return to Strasburg till that day month; and, secondly, whether his nose was true or false, that the stranger himself was one of the most perfect paragons of beauty—the finest made man!—the most genteel!—the most generous of his purse—the most courteous in his carriage, that had ever entered the gates of Strasburg;—that as he rode with his scymetar slung loosely to his wrist, through the streets—and walked with his crimson-satin breeches across the parade—'twas with so sweet an air of careless modesty, and so manly withal—as would have put the heart in jeopardy (had his nose not stood in his way) of every virgin who had cast her eyes upon him.

I call not upon that heart which is a stranger to the throbs and yearnings of curiosity, so excited, to justify the abbess of Quedlingberg, the prioress, the deaness, the sub-chauntress, for sending at noon-day for the trumpeter's wife: she went through the streets of Strasburg with her husband's trumpet in her hand—the best apparatus the straitness of the time would allow her for the illustration of her theory—she staid no longer than three days.

The sentinel and the bandy-legged drummer!—nothing on this side of old Athens could equal them! they read their lectures under the city gates to comers and goers, with all the pomp of a Chrysi us and a Crantor in their porticoes.

The master of the inn, with his ostler on his left hand, read his also in the same style—under the portico or gateway of his stable-yard;—his wife, her's more privately in a back-room: all flocked to their lectures; not promiscuously—but to this or that, as is ever the way, as faith and credulity marshalled them—in a word, each Strasburger came crowding for intelligence—and every Strasburger had the intelligence he wanted.

'Tis worth remarking, for the benefit of all demonstrators in natural philosophy, &c., that, as soon as the trumpeter's wife had finished the abbess of Quedlingberg's private lecture, and had begun to read in private, which she did upon a stool in the middle of the great parade—she incommoded the other demonstrators mainly by gaining incontinently the most fashionable part of the city of Strasburg for her auditory.—But when a demonstrator in philosophy (cries Slawkenbergius) has a trumpet for an apparatus, pray what rival in science can pretend to be heard besides him?

Whilst the unlearned, through these conduits of intelligence, were all busied in getting down to the bottom of the well, where Truth keeps her little court—were the learned in their way as busy in pumping her up through the conduits of dialectic induction—they concerned themselves not with facts—they reasoned.—

Not one profession had thrown more light upon this subject than the faculty—had not all their disputes about it run into the affair of wens and œdematous swellings; they could not keep clear of them, for their blood and souls;—the stranger's nose had nothing to do either with wens or œdematous swellings.

It was demonstrated, however, very satisfactorily, that such a ponderous mass of heterogeneous matter could not be congested and conglomerated to the nose, whilst the infant was *in utero*, without destroying the statical balance of the *fœtus*, and throwing it plump upon its head nine months before the time.

—The opponents granted the theory—they denied the consequences.

And if a suitable provision of veins, arteries, &c., said they, was not laid in, for the due nourishment of such a nose, in the very first *stamina* and rudiments of its formation before it came into the world (bating the case of wens), it could not regularly grow and be sustained afterwards.

This was all answered by a dissertation upon nutriment, and the effect which nutriment had in extending the vessels, and in the increase and prolongation of the muscular parts to the greatest growth and expansion imaginable.——In the triumph of which theory, they went so far as to affirm that there was no cause in nature why a nose might not grow to the size of the man himself.

The respondents satisfied the world this event could never happen to them, so long as a man had but one stomach and one pair of lungs.—For the stomach, said they, being the only organ destined for the reception of food, and turning it into chyle,—and the lungs

the only engine of sanguification—it could possibly work off no more than what the appetite brought it: or, admitting the possibility of a man's overloading his stomach, nature had set bounds, however, to his lungs—the engine was of a determined size and strength, and could elaborate but a certain quantity in a given time ——that is, it could produce just as much blood as was sufficient for one single man, and no more; so that, if there was as much nose as man—they proved, a mortification must necessarily ensue; and, forasmuch as there could not be a support for both, that the nose must either fall off from the man, or the man inevitably fall off from his nose.

Nature accommodates herself to these emergencies, cried the opponents——else what do you say to the case of a whole stomach,—a whole pair of lungs, and but *half* a man, when both his legs have been unfortunately shot off?

He dies of a plethora, said they—or must spit blood, and in a fortnight or three weeks go off in a consumption.

——It happens otherwise——replied the opponents.

It ought not, said they.

The more curious and intimate inquirers after nature and her doings, though they went hand in hand a good way together, yet they all divided about the nose, at last, almost as much as the faculty itself.

They amicably laid it down that there was a just and geometrical arrangement and proportion of the several parts of the human frame to its several destinations, offices, and functions, which could not be transgressed but within certain limits; that Nature, though she sported—she sported within a certain circle; and they could not agree about the diameter of it.

The logicians stuck much closer to the point before them than any of the classes of the *literati*;—they began and ended with the word *Nose*; and had it not been for a *petitio principii*, which one of the ablest of them ran his head against in the beginning of the combat, the whole controversy had been settled at once.

A nose, argued the logician, cannot bleed without blood—and not only blood—but blood circulating in it to supply the phenomenon with a succession of drops—(a stream being but a quicker succession of drops that is included, said he)—Now death, continued the logician, being nothing but the stagnation of the blood—

I deny the definition—death is the separation of the soul from the body, said his antagonist. . . . Then we don't agree about our weapons, said the logician. . . . Then there is an end of the dispute, replied the antagonist.

The civilians were still more concise; what they offered being more in the nature of a decree—than a dispute.

—Such a monstrous nose, said they, had it been a true nose, could not possibly have been suffered in civil society;—and if false—to impose upon society with such false signs and tokens was a still

greater violation of its rights, and must have had still less mercy shown it.

The only objection to this was that, if it proved any thing, it proved the stranger's nose was neither true nor false.

This left room for the controversy to go on. It was maintained by the advocates of the Ecclesiastic Court that there was nothing to inhibit a decree, since the stranger, *ex mero motu*, had confessed he had been at the Promontory of Noses, and had got one of the goodliest, &c.—To this it was answered it was impossible that there should be such a place as the Promontory of Noses, and the learned be ignorant where it lay. The commissary of the Bishop of Strasburg undertook the advocate's part, explained this matter in a treatise upon proverbial phrases, showing them that the Promontory of Noses was a mere allegoric expression, importing no more than that nature had given him a long nose: in proof of which, with great learning, he cited the under-written authorities,* which had decided the point incontestibly, had it not appeared that a dispute about some franchises of dean and chapter lands had been determined by it nineteen years before.

It happened—I must not say unluckily for Truth (because they were giving her a lift another way in so doing), that the two universities of Strasburg—the Lutheran, founded in the year 1538, by Jacobus Sturmius, counsellor of the senate,—and the Popish, founded by Leopold, Archduke of Austria, were, during all this time, employing the whole depth of their knowledge (except just what the affair of the abbess of Quedlingberg's placket-holes required)—in determining the point of Martin Luther's damnation.

The popish doctors had undertaken to demonstrate, *à priori*, that from the necessary influence of the planets on the twenty-second day of October, 1483;—when the Moon was in the twelfth hour—Jupiter, Mars, and Venus in the third—the Sun, Saturn, and Mercury all got together in the fourth—that he must, in course, and unavoidably, be a damned man, and that his doctrines, by a direct corollary, must be damned doctrines too.

By inspection into his horoscope, where five planets were in coition all at once with Scorpio† (in reading this, my father would always

* Nonnulli ex nostratibus eadem loquendi formulâ utun. Quinimo & Logistæ & Canonistæ.——Vid. Parce Barne. Jas. in d. L. Provincial. Constitut. de conjec. vid. Vol. Lib. 4 Titul. 1. N. 7. que etiam in re conspir. Om de. Promontorio Nas. Tichmack. ff. d. tit. 3. fol. 189. passim. Vid. Glos. de contrahend. empt. &c., nec non J. Scrudir. in cap. § refut. per totum. Cum his cons. Rever. J. Tubal. Sentent. & Prov. cap. 9. ff. 11, 12. obiter. V. & Librum, cui Tit. de Terris & Phras. Belg. ad finem, cum Comment. N. Bardy Belg. Vid. Scrip. Argentoratens. de Antiq. Ecc. in Episc. Archiv. fid. coll. per Von Jacobum Koinshoven Folio Argent. 1583, præcip. an finem. Quibus add. Rebuff. in L. obvenire de Signif. Nom. ff. fol. & de Jure Gent. & Civil. de Protib. aliena feud, per federa, test. Joha. Luxius in prolegom: quem velim videas, de Analy. Cap. 1, 2, 3. Vid. Idea.

† Hæc mira, satisque horrenda. Planetarum coitio sub Scorpio Asterismo in nouâ cœli statione, quam Arabes religioni deputabant efficit Martinum Lutherum sacri-

shake his head), in the ninth house which the Arabians allotted to religion—it appeared that Martin Luther did not care one stiver about the matter;—and that, from the horoscope directed to the conjunction of Mars—they made it plain, likewise, he must die cursing and blaspheming;—with the blast of which his soul (being steeped in guilt) sailed before the wind in the lake of Hell-fire.

The little objection of the Lutheran doctors to this was that it must certainly be the soul of another man, born October 22, 83, which was forced to sail down before the wind in that manner—inasmuch as it appeared, from the register of Islaben in the county of Mansfelt, that Luther was not born in the year 1483, but in 84; and not on the 22d day of October, but on the 10th of November, the eve of Martinmas-day, whence he had the name of Martin.

[——I must break off my translation for a moment; for, if I did not, I know I should no more be able to shut my eyes in bed than the abbess of Quedlingberg.—It is to tell the reader that my father never read this passage of Slawkenbergius to my uncle Toby but with triumph—not over my uncle Toby, for he never opposed him in it—but over the whole world.

—Now, you see, brother Toby, he would say, looking up, that christian names are not such indifferent things:—had Luther here been called by any other name but Martin, he would have been damned to all eternity;—not that I look upon Martin, he would add, as a good name—far from it—'tis something better than a neutral, and but a little;—yet, little as it is, you see it was of some service to him.

My father knew the weakness of this prop to his hypothesis, as well as the best logician could shew him—yet so strange is the weakness of man, at the same time, as it fell in his way, he could not for his life but make use of it; and it was certainly for this reason that, though there are many stories in Hafen Slawkenbergius's Decades full as entertaining as this I am translating, yet there is not one amongst them which my father read over with half the delight;—it flattered two of his strangest hypotheses together—his *Names* and his *Noses*.—I will be bold to say he might have read all the books in the Alexandrian Library, had not fate taken other care of them, and not have met with a book or a passage in one which hit two such nails as these upon the head at one stroke.]

The two universities of Strasburg were hard tugging at this affair of Luther's navigation. The Protestant doctors had demonstrated that he had not sailed right before the wind, as the Popish doctors had pretended; and as every one knew there was no sailing full in

legium hereticum, Christianæ religionis hostem acerrimum atque prophanum, ex horoscopi directione ad Martis coitum, religiosissimus obiit, ejus Anima scelestissima ad infernos navigavit——ab Alecto, Tisiphone et Magara flagellis igneis cruciata perenniter.

—Lucas Gaurieus in Tractatu astrologico de præteritis multorum hominum accidentibus per genituras examinatis.

the teeth of it—they were going to settle, in case he had sailed, now many points he was off; whether Martin had doubled the Cape, or had fallen upon a lee-shore; and, no doubt, as it was an enquiry of much edification, at least to those who understood this sort of *navigation*, they had gone on with it, in spite of the size of the stranger's nose, had not the size of the stranger's nose drawn off the attention of the world from what they were about:—it was their business to follow.

The abbess of Quedlingberg and her four dignitaries were no stop; for the enormity of the stranger's nose running full as much in their fancies as their case of conscience—the affair of their placket-holes kept cold:—in a word, the printers were ordered to distribute their types:—all controversies dropped.

'Twas a square cap with a silver tassel upon the crown of it—to a nut-shell—to have guessed on which side of the nose the two universities would split.

'Tis above reason, cried the doctors on one side.

'Tis below reason, cried the others.

'Tis faith, cried one.

'Tis a fiddlestick, said the other.

'Tis possible, cried the one.

'Tis impossible, said the other.

God's power is infinite, cried the Nosarians; he can do any thing.

He can do nothing, replied the Antinosarians, which implies contradiction.

He can make matter think, said the Nosarians.

As certainly as you can make a velvet cap out of a sow's ear, replied the Antinosarians.

He cannot make two and two five, replied the Popish doctors. . . .

'Tis false, said their other opponents.

Infinite power is infinite power, said the doctors who maintained the reality of the nose. . . . . It extends only to all possible things, replied the Lutherans.

By God in Heaven, cried the Popish doctors, he can make a nose, if he thinks fit, as big as the steeple of Strasburg.

Now the steeple of Strasburg being the biggest and the tallest church-steeple to be seen in the whole world, the Antinosarians denied that a nose of five hundred and seventy-five geometrical feet in length could be worn, at least by a middle-sized man. . . . . The Popish doctors swore it could. . . . . The Lutheran doctors said no; —it could not.

This at once started a new dispute, which they pursued a great way, upon the extent and limitation of the moral and natural attributes of God.—That controversy led them naturally into Thomas Aquinas; and Thomas Aquinas to the Devil.

The stranger's nose was no more heard of in the dispute;—it just served as a frigate to launch them into the gulf of school-divinity—and they all sailed before the wind.

Heat is in proportion to the want of true knowledge.

The controversy about the attributes, &c., instead of cooling, on the contrary, had inflamed the Strasburgers' imaginations, to a most inordinate degree.—The less they understood of the matter the greater was their wonder about it;—they were left in all the distresses of desire unsatisfied—saw their doctors, the *Parchmentarians*, the *Brassarians*, the *Turpentarians*, on one side—the Popish doctors on the other, like Pantagruel and his companions in quest of the oracle of the bottle, all embarked out of sight.

—— The poor Strasburgers left upon the beach!

—— What was to be done?—No delay;—the uproar increased—every one in disorder—the city-gates set open.

Unfortunate Strasburgers!—was there in the storehouse of nature—was there in the lumber-rooms of learning—was there in the great arsenal of chance, one single engine left undrawn forth to torture your curiosities and stretch your desires, which was not pointed by the hand of Fate to play upon your hearts?—I dip not my pen into my ink to excuse the surrender of yourselves—'tis to write your panegyric. Shew me a city so macerated with expectation—who neither ate, or drank, or slept, or prayed, or hearkened to the calls either of religion or nature, for seven-and-twenty days together, who could have held out one day longer.

On the twenty-eighth the courteous stranger had promised to return to Strasburg.

Seven thousand coaches (Slawkenbergius must certainly have made some mistake in his numerical characters) 7,000 coaches—15,000 single-horse chairs—20,000 waggons, crowded as full as they could all hold with senators, counsellors, syndics—beguines, widows, wives, virgins, canons, concubines, all in their coaches:—The abbess of Quedlingberg, with the prioress, the deaness, and sub-chauntress, leading the procession in one coach, and the dean of Strasburg, with the four dignitaries of his chapter, on her left hand—the rest followed higgelty-piggelty as they could; some on horseback—some on foot—some led—some driven—some down the Rhine—some this way—some that—all set out at sun-rise to meet the courteous stranger on the road.

Haste me now towards the catastrophe of my tale—I say catastrophe (cries Slawkenbergius) inasmuch as a tale, with parts rightly disposed, not only rejoiceth (*gaudet*) in the *Catastrophe Peripeitia* of a DRAMA, but rejoiceth moreover in all the essential and integral parts of it;—it has its *Protasis, Epitasis, Catastasis,* its *Catastrophe* or *Peripeitia,* growing one out of the other in it, in the order Aristotle first planted them—without which a tale had better never be told at all, says Slawkenbergius, but be kept to a man's self.

In all my ten tales, in all my ten decades, have I, Slawkenbergius, tied down every tale of them as tightly to this rule as I have done this of the stranger and his nose.

—From his first parley with the sentinel, to his leaving the city of Strasburg, after pulling off his crimson-satin pair of breeches, is the

Protasis, or first entrance,—where the characters of the *Personæ Dramatis* are just touched in, and the subject slightly begun.

The *Epitasis*, wherein the action is more fully entered upon and heightened till it arrives at its state or height, called the *Catastasis*, and which usually takes up the second and third act, is included within that busy period of my tale, betwixt the first night's uproar about the nose, to the conclusion of the trumpeter's wife's lectures upon it in the middle of the grand parade; and from the first embarking of the learned in the dispute—to the doctors' finally sailing away, and leaving the Strasburgers upon the beach in distress, is the *Catastasis* or the ripening of the incidents and passions for their bursting forth in the fifth act.

This commences with the setting out of the Strasburgers on the Frankfort road, and terminates in unwinding the labyrinth, and bringing the hero out of a state of agitation (as Aristotle calls it) to a state of rest and quietness.

This, says Hafen Slawkenbergius, constitutes the *Catastrophe* or *Peripeitia* of my tale—and that is the part of it I am going to relate.

—We left the stranger behind the curtain asleep,—he enters now upon the stage.

—What dost thou prick up thy ears at?—'tis nothing but a man upon a horse,—was the last word the stranger uttered to his mule.—It was not proper then to tell the reader that the mule took his master's word for it; and, without any more *ifs* or *ands*, let the traveller and his horse pass by.

The traveller was hastening with all diligence to get to Strasburg that night. What a fool am I, said the traveller to himself, when he had rode about a league farther, to think of getting into Strasburg this night!—Strasburg!—the great Strasburg!—Strasburg, the capital of all Alsatia!—Strasburg, an imperial city! Strasburg, a sovereign state! Strasburg, garrisoned with five thousand of the best troops in all the world!—Alas! if I was at the gates of Strasburg this moment, I could not gain admittance into it for a ducat—nay, a ducat and a half:—'tis too much—better go back to the last inn I have passed—than lie I know not where, or give I know not what. The traveller, as he made these reflections in his mind, turned his horse's head about, and three minutes after the stranger had been conducted into his chamber,—he arrived at the same inn.

——We have bacon in the house, said the host, and bread; and till eleven o'clock this night had three eggs in it:—but a stranger, who arrived an hour ago, has had them dressed into an omelet, and we have nothing.—

Alas! said the traveller, harassed as I am, I want nothing but a bed..... I have one as soft as is in Alsatia, said the host.

—The stranger, continued he, should have slept in it, for 'tis my best bed, but upon the score of his nose.... He has got a defluxion, said the traveller..... Not that I know, cried the host— but it is a

camp-bed, and Jacinta, said he, looking towards the maid, imagined there was not room in it to turn his nose in. . . . . Why so? cried the traveller, starting back. . . . It is so long a nose, replied the host.——The traveller fixed his eyes upon Jacinta, then upon the ground—kneeled upon his right knee—had just got his hand laid upon his breast—Trifle not with my anxiety, said he rising up again. . . . 'Tis no trifle, said Jacinta, 'tis the most glorious nose !——The traveller fell upon his knee again—laid his hand upon his breast—Then, said he, looking up to heaven, thou hast conducted me to the end of my pilgrimage—'tis Diego !

The traveller was the brother of Julia, so often invoked that night by the stranger as he rode from Strasburg upon his mule; and was come, on her part, in quest of him. He had accompanied his sister from Valadolid across the Pyrenean Mountains through France, and had many an entangled skein to wind off in pursuit of him, through the many meanders and abrupt turnings of a lover's thorny track.

——Julia had sunk under it,—and had not been able to get a step farther than to Lyons, where, with the many disquietudes of a tender heart, which all talk of—but few feel—she sickened, but had just strength to write a letter to Diego; and, having conjured her brother never to see her face till he had found him out, and put the letter into his hands, Julia took to her bed.

Fernandez (for that was her brother's name)—tho' the camp-bed was as soft as any one in Alsace, yet he could not shut his eyes in it. —As soon as it was day he rose; and hearing Diego was risen too, he entered his chamber, and discharged his sister's commission.

The letter was as follows :—

"Seig. Diego,

"Whether my suspicions of your nose were justly excited or not, —'tis not now to enquire;—it is enough I have not had firmness to put them to farther trial.

"How could I know so little of myself, when I sent my duenna to forbid your coming more under my lattice? or how could I know so little of you, Diego, as to imagine you would have staid one day in Valadolid to have given ease to my doubts?—Was I to be abandoned, Diego, because I was deceived? or was it kind to take me at my word, whether my suspicions were just or no, and leave me, as you did, a prey to much uncertainty and sorrow?

"In what manner Julia has resented this,—my brother, when he puts this letter into your hands, will tell you: he will tell you in how few moments she repented of the rash message she had sent you,—in what frantic haste she flew to her lattice, and how many days and nights together she leaned immovably upon her elbow, looking through it towards the way which Diego was wont to come.

"He will tell you, when she heard of your departure—how her spirits deserted her—how her heart sickened,—how piteously she

mourned,—how long she hung her head. O Diego! how many weary steps has my brother's pity led me by the hand languishing to trace out yours! how far has desire carried me beyond strength!—and how oft have I fainted by the way, and sunk into his arms, with only power to cry out,—O my Diego!

"If the gentleness of your carriage has not belied your heart, you will fly to me almost as fast as you fled from me:—haste as you will—you will arrive but to see me expire.——'Tis a bitter draught, Diego; but oh! 'tis embittered still more by dying *un*——!"

She could proceed no farther.

Slawkenbergius supposes the word intended was *unconvinced;* but her strength would not enable her to finish her letter.

The heart of the courteous Diego overflowed as he read the letter;—he ordered his mule forthwith and Fernandez's horse to be saddled; and as no vent in prose is equal to that of poetry in such conflicts—chance, which as often directs us to remedies as to *diseases,* having thrown a piece of charcoal into the window,—Diego availed himself of it; and, whilst the ostler was getting ready his mule, he eased his mind against the wall as follows:—

O D E.

Harsh and untuneful are the notes of love,
  Unless my Julia strikes the key,
Her hand alone can touch the part
  Whose dulcet movements charms the heart,
And governs all the man with sympathetic sway.

2d.

O Julia!

The lines were very natural,—for they were nothing at all to the purpose, says Slawkenbergius, and 'tis a pity there were no more of them; but whether it was that Seig. Diego was slow in composing verses—or the ostler quick in saddling mules—is not averred; certain it was that Diego's mule and Fernandez's horse were ready at the door of the inn before Diego was ready for his second stanza; so, without staying to finish his ode, they both mounted, sallied forth, passed the Rhine, traversed Alsace, shaped their course towards Lyons; and, before the Strasburgers and the abbess of Quedlingberg had set out on their cavalcade, had Fernandez, Diego, and his Julia, crossed the Pyrenean Mountains, and got safe to Valadolid.

'Tis needless to inform the geographical reader that, when Diego was in Spain, it was not possible to meet the courteous stranger in the Frankfort road; it is enough to say that, of all restless desires, curiosity being the strongest—the Strasburgers felt the full force of it; and that for three days and nights they were tossed to and fro in the Frankfort road, with the tempestuous fury of this passion, before they could submit to return home—when, alas! an event was pre-

pared for them, of all others the most grievous that could befal a free people.

As this revolution of the Strasburgers' affairs is often spoken of, and little understood, I will, in ten words, says Slawkenbergius, give the world an explanation of it, and with it put an end to my tale.

Every body knows of the grand system of Universal Monarchy, wrote by order of Mons. Colbert, and put in manuscript into the hands of Louis the Fourteenth, in the year 1664.

'Tis as well known that one branch, out of many of that system, was the getting possession of Strasburg, to favour an entrance at all times into Suabia, in order to disturb the quiet of Germany——and that, in consequence of this plan, Strasburg unhappily fell at length into their hands.

It is the lot of a few to trace out the true springs of this and such like revolutions——The vulgar look too high for them——Statesmen look too low—Truth (for once) lies in the middle.

What a fatal thing is the popular pride of a free city! cries one historian——The Strasburgers deemed it a diminution of their freedom to receive an Imperial garrison—and so fell a prey to a French one.

The fate, says another, of the Strasburgers may be a warning to all free people to save their money.——They anticipated their revenues—brought themselves under taxes, exhausted their strength, and, in the end, became so weak a people they had not strength to keep their gates shut, and so the French pushed them open.

Alas! alas! cries Slawkenbergius, 'twas not the French——'twas CURIOSITY pushed them open.—The French, indeed, who are ever upon the catch, when they saw the Strasburgers, men, women, and children, all marched out to follow the stranger's nose—each man followed his own, and marched in.

Trade and manufactures have decayed and gradually grown down ever since—but not from any cause which commercial heads have assigned; for it is owing to this, only, that noses have ever so run in their heads that the Strasburgers could not follow their business.

Alas! alas! cries Slawkenbergius, making an exclamation—it is not the first—and I fear will not be the last—fortress that has been either won—or lost—by NOSES.

THE END OF SLAWKENBERGIUS'S TALE.

CHAPTER I.

WITH all this learning upon Noses running perpetually in my father's fancy,—with so many family prejudices—and ten decades of such tales running on for ever along with them—how was it possible, with such exquisite—Was it a true nose?——that a man with such exquisite feelings as my father had, could bear the shock at all

below stairs, or indeed above stairs, in any other posture but the very posture I have described?

——Throw yourself down upon the bed, a dozen times—taking care only to place a looking glass first in a chair on one side of it, before you do it—But was the stranger's nose a true nose—or was it a false one?

To tell that, before-hand, Madam, would be to do injury to one of the best tales in the Christian world; and that is the tenth of the tenth decade, which immediately follows this.

This tale, cried Slawkenbergius, somewhat exultingly, has been reserved by me for the concluding tale of my whole work; knowing right well that, when I shall have told it, and my reader shall have read it through—'twould be even high time for both of us to shut up the book; inasmuch, continues Slawkenbergius, as I know of nc tale which could possibly ever go down after it.

—'Tis a tale indeed!

This sets out with the first interview in the inn at Lyons, when Fernandez left the courteous stranger and his sister Julia alone in her chamber, and is overwritten

THE INTRICACIES OF DIEGO AND JULIA.

Heavens! thou art a strange creature, Slawkenbergius! what a whimsical view of the involutions of the heart of woman hast thou opened! how this can ever be translated! and yet, if this specimen of Slawkenbergius's tales and the exquisiteness of his morals should please the world—translated shall a couple of volumes be.——Else, how this can ever be translated into good English I have no sort of conception.——There seems, in some passages, to want a sixth sense to do it rightly.——What can he mean by the lambent pupilability of slow, low, dry chat, five notes below the natural tone,—which you know, Madam, is little more than a whisper? The moment I pronounced the words, I could perceive an attempt towards a vibration in the strings about the region of the heart.—The brain made no acknowledgement.—There's often no good understanding betwixt 'em:—I felt as if I understood it.—I had no ideas.—The movement could not be without cause.—I'm lost. I can make nothing of it,—unless, may it please your Worships, the voice, in that case, being little more than a whisper, unavoidably forces the eyes to approach not only within six inches of each other,—but to look into the pupils.—Is not that dangerous?—But it can't be avoided;—for to look up to the ceiling—in that case the two chins unavoidably meet,—and to look down into each others' lap, the foreheads come into immediate contact, which at once puts an end to the conference,—I mean to the sentimental part of it.—What is left, Madam, is not worth stooping for.

CHAPTER II.

My father lay stretched across the bed, as still as if the hand of death had pushed him down, for a full hour and a half, before he began to play upon the floor with the toe of that foot which hung over the bed-side. My uncle Toby's heart was a pound lighter for it.—In a few moments his left hand, the knuckles of which had all the time reclined upon the handle of the chamber-pot, came to its feeling;—he thrust it a little more within the valance—drew up his hand, when he had done, into his bosom, gave a hem! My good uncle Toby, with infinite pleasure, answered it, and full gladly would have ingrafted a sentence of consolation upon the opening it afforded; but having no talents, as I said, that way, and fearing, moreover, that he might set out with something which might make a bad matter worse, he contented himself with resting his chin placidly upon the cross of his crutch.

Now, whether the compression shortened my uncle Toby's face into a more pleasurable oval—or that the philanthropy of his heart, in seeing his brother beginning to emerge out of the sea of his afflictions, had braced up his muscles, so that the compression upon his chin only doubled the benignity which was there before, is not hard to decide.———My father, in turning his eyes, was struck with such a gleam of sunshine in his face as melted down the sullenness of his grief in a moment.

He broke silence as follows:—

CHAPTER III.

Did ever man, brother Toby, cried my father, raising himself upon his elbow, and turning himself round to the opposite side of the bed where my uncle Toby was sitting in his old fringed chair, with his chin resting upon his crutch—did ever a poor unfortunate man, brother Toby, cried my father, receive so many lashes?.... The most I ever saw given, quoth my uncle Toby (ringing the bell at the bed's head for Trim), was to a grenadier, I think, in Mackay's regiment.

—Had my uncle Toby shot a bullet through my father's heart, he could not have fallen down with his nose upon the quilt more suddenly.

Bless me! said my uncle Toby.

CHAPTER IV.

Was it Mackay's regiment, quoth my uncle Toby, where the poor grenadier was so unmercifully whipped at Bruges about the ducats? ..... O Christ! he was innocent! cried Trim, with a deep sigh.—And he was whipped, may it please your Honour, almost to death's

door.—They had better have shot him outright, as he begged, and he had gone directly to Heaven; for he was as innocent as your Honour..... I thank thee, Trim, quoth my uncle Toby..... I never think of this, continued Trim, and my poor brother Tom's misfortunes, for we were all three school-fellows, but I cry like a coward..... Tears are no proof of cowardice, Trim.—I drop them oft-times myself, cried my uncle Toby..... I know your honour does, replied Trim, and so am not ashamed of it myself.—But to think, may it please your Honour, continued Trim, a tear stealing into the corner of his eye as he spoke,—to think of two virtuous lads, with hearts as warm in their bodies and as honest as God could make them—the children of honest people, going forth with gallant spirits to seek their fortunes in the world—and fall into such evils!—poor Tom! to be tortured upon a rack for nothing—but marrying a Jew's widow who sold sausages!—— Honest Dick Johnson's soul to be scourged out of his body for the ducats another man put into his knapsack!—O! these are misfortunes, cried Trim, pulling out his handkerchief—these are misfortunes, may it please your Honour, worth lying down and crying over.

—My father could not help blushing.

'Twould be a pity, Trim, quoth my uncle Toby, thou shouldst ever feel sorrow of thy own;—thou feelest it so tenderly for others. .... Alack-a-day, replied the Corporal, brightening up his face—your Honour knows I have neither wife nor child;—I can have no sorrows in this world.———My father could not help smiling..... As few as any man, Trim, replied my uncle Toby; nor can I see how a fellow of thy light heart can suffer but from the distress of poverty in thy old age—when thou art past all services, Trim—and hast outlived thy friends..... An' please your Honour, never fear, replied Trim cheerily..... But I would have thee never fear, Trim, replied my uncle Toby, and therefore, continued my uncle Toby, throwing down his crutch, and getting up upon his legs as he uttered the word *therefore*—in recompense, Trim, of thy long fidelity to me, and that goodness of thy heart I have had such proofs of—whilst thy master is worth a shilling thou shalt never ask elsewhere, Trim, for a penny.—Trim attempted to thank my uncle Toby—but had not power;—tears trickled down his cheeks faster than he could wipe them off. He laid his hands upon his breast—made a bow to the ground, and shut the door.

——I have left Trim my bowling-green, cried my uncle Toby.—My father smiled.—— I have left him, moreover, a pension, continued my uncle Toby.———My father looked grave.

CHAPTER V.

Is this a fit time, said my father to himself, to talk of *pensions* and *grenadiers?*

CHAPTER VI.

When my uncle Toby first mentioned the grenadier, my father, I said, fell down with his nose flat to the quilt, and as suddenly as if my uncle Toby had shot him; but it was not added that every other limb and member of my father instantly relapsed with his nose into the precise attitude in which he lay first described; so that when Corporal Trim left the room, and my father found himself disposed to rise off the bed, he had all the little preparatory movements to run over again, before he could do it. Attitudes are nothing, Madam, —'tis the transition from one attitude to another,—like the preparation and resolution of the discord into harmony, which is all in all.

For which reason, my father played the same jig over again with his toe upon the floor,—pushed the chamber-pot still a little farther within the valance,—gave a hem,—raised himself upon his elbow, and was just beginning to address himself to my uncle Toby—when recollecting the unsuccessfulness of his first effort in that attitude—he got upon his legs, and, in making the third turn across the room, he stopped short before my uncle Toby; and, laying the three first fingers of his right hand in the palm of his left, and stooping a little, he addressed himself to my uncle Toby as follows:—

CHAPTER VII.

When I reflect, brother Toby, upon Man; and take a view of that dark side of him which represents his life as open to so many causes of trouble;—when I consider, brother Toby, how oft we eat the bread of affliction, and that we are born to it as to the portion of our inheritance..... I was born to nothing, quoth my uncle Toby, interrupting my father—but my commission..... Zouks! said my father, did not my uncle leave you a hundred and twenty pounds a year?..... What could I have done without it? replied my uncle Toby..... That's another concern, said my father, testily;—but, I say, Toby, when one runs over the catalogue of all the cross-reckonings and sorrowful *items* with which the heart of man is overcharged, 'tis wonderful by what hidden resources the mind is enabled to stand it out and bear itself up, as it does, against the impositions laid upon our nature..... 'Tis by the assistance of Almighty God, cried my uncle Toby, looking up, and pressing the palms of his hands close together—'tis not from our own strength, brother Shandy;—a sentinel, in a wooden sentry-box, might as well pretend to stand it out against a detachment of fifty men.—We are upheld by the grace and the assistance of the Best of beings.

——That is cutting the knot, said my father, instead of untying it. —But give me leave to lead you, brother Toby, a little deeper into the mystery.

With all my heart, replied my uncle Toby.

My father instantly exchanged the attitude he was in for that in which Socrates is so finely painted by Raphael in his school of Athens; which your Connoisseurship knows is so exquisitely imagined that even the particular manner of the reasoning of Socrates is expressed by it,—for he holds the fore-finger of his left hand between the fore-finger and the thumb of his right; and seems as if he was saying to the libertine he is reclaiming,—"*You grant me* this—and this,—and this: and this, I don't ask of you: they follow of themselves in course."

So stood my father, holding fast his fore-finger betwixt his finger and his thumb, and reasoning with my uncle Toby as he sat in his old fringed chair, valanced around with party-coloured worsted bobs. —— O, Garrick! what a rich scene of this would thy exquisite powers make! and how gladly would I write such another to avail myself of thy immortality, and secure my own behind it.

CHAPTER VIII.

Though man is of all others the most curious vehicle, said my father, yet, at the same time, 'tis of so slight a frame, and so totteringly put together, that the sudden jerks and hard jostlings it unavoidably meets with in this rugged journey, would overset and tear it to pieces a dozen times a-day—was it not, brother Toby, that there is a secret spring within us.... Which spring, said my uncle Toby, I take to be religion.... Will that set my child's nose on? cried my father, letting go his finger, and striking one hand against the other.... It makes every thing straight for us, answered my uncle Toby.... Figuratively speaking, dear Toby, it may, for aught I know, said my father; but the spring I am speaking of is that great and elastic power within us of counterbalancing evil, which, like a secret spring in a well-ordered machine, though it can't prevent the shock,—at least, it imposes upon our sense of it.

Now, my dear brother, said my father, replacing his fore-finger, as he was coming closer to the point,—had my child arrived safe into the world, unmartyred in that precious part of him,—fanciful and extravagant as I may appear to the world in my opinion of Christian names, and of that magic bias which good or bad names irresistibly impress upon our characters and conducts,—Heaven is witness that, in the warmest transports of my wishes for the prosperity of my child, I never once wished to crown his head with more glory and honour than what George or Edward would have spread around it.

But, alas! continued my father, as the greatest evil has befallen him,—I must counteract and undo it with the greatest good.

He shall be christened Trismegistus, brother.

I wish it may answer—replied my uncle Toby, rising up.

CHAPTER IX.

What a chapter of chances, said my father, turning himself about upon the first landing, as he and my uncle Toby were going down stairs!—what a long chapter of chances do the events of this world lay open to us! Take pen and ink in hand, brother Toby, and calculate it fairly.... I know no more of calculations than this balustrade, said my uncle Toby (striking short of it with his crutch, and hitting my father a desperate blow souse upon his shin-bone)—'Twas a hundred to one—cried my uncle Toby.... I thought, quoth my father (rubbing his shin), you had known nothing of calculations, brother Toby.... 'Twas a mere chance, said my uncle Toby.... Then it adds one to the chapter—replied my father.

The double success of my father's repartees tickled off the pain of his shin at once—it was well it so fell out—(chance! again)—or the world to this day had never known the subject of my father's calculation;——to guess it—there was no chance.—What a lucky chapter of chances has this turned out! for it has saved me the trouble of writing one express, and, in truth, I have enow already upon my hands without it.—Have not I promised the world a chapter of knots? two chapters upon the right and the wrong end of a woman? a chapter upon whiskers? a chapter upon wishes?—a chapter of noses? —No, I have done that;—a chapter upon my uncle Toby's modesty? to say nothing of a chapter upon chapters, which I will finish before I sleep—By my great grandfather's whiskers, I shall never get half of 'em through this year.

Take pen and ink in hand, and calculate it fairly, brother Toby, said my father, and it will turn out a million to one that, of all the parts of the body, the edge of the forceps should have the ill luck just to fall upon, and break down, that one part, which should break down the fortunes of our house with it.

It might have been worse, replied my uncle Toby.... I don't comprehend, said my father.... Suppose the hip had presented, replied my uncle Toby, as Dr. Slop foreboded?

My father reflected half a minute—looked down—touched the middle of his forehead slightly with his finger——

—True, said he.

CHAPTER X.

Is it not a shame to make two chapters of what passed in going down one pair of stairs? for we are got no further yet than the first landing, and there are fifteen more steps down to the bottom; and, for aught I know, as my father and my uncle Toby are in a talking humour, there may be as many chapters as steps.—Let that be as it will, Sir, I can no more help it than my destiny: a sudden impulse comes across

me——Drop the curtain, Shandy——I drop it—Strike a line here across the paper, Tristram :—I strike it—and hey for a new chapter!

The deuce of any other rule have I to govern myself by in this affair;——and if I had one——as I do all things out of all rule—I would twist it and tear it to pieces, and throw it into the fire when I had done—Am I warm? I am, and the cause demands it——A pretty story! is a man to follow rules—or rules to follow him?

Now this, you must know, being my chapter upon chapters, which I promised to write before I went to sleep, I thought it meet to ease my conscience entirely before I lay down, by telling the world all I knew about the matter at once. Is not this ten times better than to set out dogmatically with a sententious parade of wisdom, and telling the world a story of a roasted horse—that chapters relieve the mind—that they assist—or impose upon the imagination—and that, in a work of this dramatic cast, they are as necessary as the shifting of scenes—with fifty other cold conceits, enough to extinguish the fire which roasted him——O! but to understand this, which is a puff at the fire of Diana's Temple—you must read Longinus—read away——If you are not a jot the wiser by reading him the first time over—never fear—read him again.—Avicenna and Licetus read Aristotle's metaphysics forty times through, a-piece, and never understood a single word!—But mark the consequence——Avicenna turned out a desperate writer at all kinds of writing;—for he wrote books *de omni scribili;* and for Licetus (Fortunio)——though all the world knows he was born a *fætus,** of no more than five inches and a half in length, yet he grew to that astonishing height in literature as to write a book with a title as long as himself. The learned know I mean his *Gonopsychanthropologia,* upon the Origin of the Human Soul.

* Ce fœtus n'étoit pas plus grand que la paume de la main : mais son pere l'ayant examiné en qualité de médecin, & ayant trouvé que n'etoit quelque chose de plus qu'un embroyon, le fit transporter tout vivant à Rapallo, ou il le fit voir à Jerôme Bardi & à d'autres Médecins du lieu. On trouva qu'il ne lui manquoit rien d'essentiel à la vie; & son pere, pour faire voir un essai de son experience, entreprit d'achever l'ouvrage de la Nature, & de travailler à la formation de l'enfan avec le même artifice que celui dont on se sert pour faire écclore les poulets en Egypte. Il instruisit une nourisse de tout ce qu'elle avoit à faire, & ayant fait mettre son fils dans un pour proprement accommodé, il recussit a l'élever & a lui faire prendre ses accroissemens necessaires, par l'uniformité d'une, chaleur étrangere mesurée éxactement sur les dégrés d'un thermomêtre, ou d'un autre instrument equivalent. (Vide Mich. Giustiniae, ne gli Scritt. Liguri a Cart. 223. 418.)

On auroit toujours été très satisfait de l'industrie d'un pere si experimenté dans l'art de la generation quand il n'auroit epù prolonger la vie à son fils que pour quelques mois, ou pour peu d'années.

Mais quand on se represente que l'enfant a veçu prede quatrevingts ans, & qu'il a composé quatre-vingts ouvrages differents tous fruits d'une longue lecture—il faut convenir que tout ce qui est incroyable n'est pas toujours faux, & que la "Vraisemblance n'est pas toujours du cote de la Verité."

Il n'avoit que dix neuf ans lorsqu'il composa Gonopsychanthropologia de Origine Animæ humanæ.

(*Les Enfans celebres,* revûs & corrigés par M. de la Monnoye de l'Academie Françoise.)

So much for my chapter upon chapters, which I hold to be the best chapter in my whole work; and, take my word, whoever reads it is full as well employed as in picking straws.

CHAPTER XI.

We shall bring all things to rights, said my father, setting his foot upon the first step from the landing.——This Trismegistus, continued my father, drawing his leg back, and turning to my uncle Toby —was the greatest (Toby) of all earthly beings—he was the greatest king—the greatest law-giver—the greatest philosopher—and the greatest priest. . . . . And engineer—said my uncle Toby—

. . . . In course, said my father.

CHAPTER XII.

—And how does your mistress? cried my father, taking the same step over again from the landing, and calling to Susannah, whom he saw passing by the foot of the stairs, with a huge pincushion in her hand—how does your mistress?. . . . As well, said Susannah, tripping by but without looking up, as can be expected. . . . . What a fool am I! said my father, drawing his leg back again—let things be as they will, brother Toby, 'tis ever the precise answer——And how is the child, pray?——No answer. And where is Dr. Slop? added my father, raising his voice aloud, and looking over the balustrades——Susannah was out of hearing.

Of all the riddles of a married life, said my father, crossing the landing, in order to set his back against the wall, whilst he propounded it to my uncle Toby——of all the puzzling riddles, said he, in a marriage state,—of which, you may trust me, brother Toby, there are more asses' loads than all Job's stock of asses could have carried ———there is not one that has more intricacies in it than this,—that, from the very moment the mistress of the house is brought to bed, every female in it, from my lady's gentlewoman down to the cinder-wench, becomes an inch taller for it; and give themselves more airs upon that single inch than all their other inches put together.

I think, rather, replied my uncle Toby, that it is we who sink an inch lower—if I meet but a woman with child—I do it—'tis a heavy tax upon that half of our fellow-creatures, brother Shandy,—said my uncle Toby—it is a piteous burden upon 'em, continued he, shaking his head. . . . Yes, yes, 'tis a painful thing—said my father, shaking his head too———but certainly, since shaking of heads came into fashion, never did two heads shake together, in concert, from two such different springs.

God bless } 'em all—said my uncle Toby and my father, each to
Deuce take } himself.

CHAPTER XIII.

HOLLA!——you chairman!——here's sixpence—do step into that bookseller's shop, and call me a *day-tall* critic. I am very willing to give any one of 'em a crown to help me with his tackling, to get my father and my uncle Toby off the stairs, and to put them to bed.

'Tis even high time; for, except a short nap which they both got whilst Trim was boring the jack boots——and which, by the bye, did my father no sort of good, upon the score of the bad hinge——they have not else shut their eyes since nine hours before the time that Dr. Slop was led into the back parlour in that dirty pickle by Obadiah.

Was every day of my life to be as busy a day as this,—and to take up——Truce——

I will not finish that sentence till I have made an observation upon the strange state of affairs between the reader and myself, just as things stand at present——an observation never applicable before to any one biographical writer since the creation of the world, but to myself——and I believe will never hold good to any other, until its final destruction——and, therefore, for the very novelty of it alone, it must be worth your Worships' attending to.

I am this month one whole year older than I was this time twelve month; and having got, as you perceive, almost into the middle of my fourth volume*—and no further than to my first day's life—'tis demonstrative that I have three hundred and sixty-four days more life to write just now than when I first set out; so that, instead of advancing, as a common writer, in my work, with what I have been doing at it,—on the contrary, I am just thrown so many volumes back—Was every day of my life to be as busy a day as this,—and why not?—and the transactions and opinions of it to take up as much description,—and for what reason should they be cut short, as at this rate I should live 364 times faster than I should write,—it must follow, an' please your Worships, that the more I write the more I shall have to write,—and, consequently, the more your Worships read the more your Worships will have to read.

Will this be good for your Worships' eyes?

It will do well for mine; and, was it not that my *Opinions* will be the death of me, I perceive I shall lead a fine life of it out of this selfsame *Life* of mine; or, in other words, shall lead a couple of fine lives together.

As for the proposal of twelve volumes a year, or a volume a month, it no way alters my prospect:—write as I will, and rush as I may into the middle of things, as Horace advises,—I shall never overtake myself—whipped and driven to the last pinch, at the worst, I shall have one day the start of my pen—and one day is enough for two volumes;—and two volumes will be enough for one year.

Heaven prosper the manufacturers of paper under this propitious

* According to the original editions.

reign, which is now opened to us!—as I trust its providence will prosper every thing else in it that is taken in hand.

As for the propagation of geese,—I give myself no concern,—Nature is all-bountiful;—I shall never want tools to work with.

—So then, friend, you have got my father and my uncle Toby off the stairs, and seen them to bed?—And how did you manage it?—You dropped a curtain at the stair-foot.—I thought you had no other way for it.—Here's a crown for your trouble.

CHAPTER XIV.

—Then reach my breeches off the chair, said my father to Susannah. .... There is not a moment's time to dress you, Sir, cried Susannah, —the child is as black in the face as my.... As your what? said my father; for, like all orators, he was a dear searcher into comparisons. .... Bless me, Sir, said Susannah, the child's in a fit.... And where's Mr. Yorick?.... Never where he should be, said Susannah; but his curate's in the dressing-room, with the child upon his arm, waiting for the name;—and my Mistress bid me to run as fast as I could to know, as Captain Shandy is the godfather, whether it should not be called after him?

Were one sure, said my father to himself, scratching his eyebrow, that the child was expiring, one might as well compliment my brother Toby as not,—and it would be a pity, in such a case, to throw away so great a name as Trismegistus upon him:—but he may recover.

No, no,—said my father to Susannah, I'll get up.... There's no time, cried Susannah, the child's as black as my shoe.... Trismegistus, said my father.—But stay,—thou art a leaky vessel, Susannah, added my father; canst thou carry Trismegistus in thy head the length of the gallery without scattering?.... Can I? cried Susannah, shutting the door in a huff.... If she can, I'll be shot, said my father, bouncing out of bed in the dark, and groping for his breeches.

Susannah ran with all speed along the gallery.

My father made all possible speed to find his breeches.

Susannah got the start and kept it.—'Tis Tris—something, cried Susannah..... There is no Christian name in the world, said the curate, beginning with Tris—, but Tristram.... Then 'tis Tristramgistus, quoth Susannah.

There is no gistus to it, noodle!—'tis my own name, replied the curate, dipping his hand, as he spoke, into the bason; Tristram! said he, &c. &c. &c. &c.:—so Tristram was I called, and Tristram shall I be to the day of my death.

My father followed Susannah, with his night-gown across his arm, with nothing more than his breeches on: fastened, through haste, with but a single button; and that button, through haste, thrust only half into the button-hole.

——She has not forgot the name? cried my father, half-opening the door.——No, no, said the curate, with a tone of intelligence——

And the child is better, cried Susannah.... And how does your mistress?.... As well, said Susannah, as can be expected.... Pish! said my father, the button of his breeches slipping out of the button-hole;—so that whether the interjection was levelled at Susannah or the button-hole;—whether Pish was an interjection of contempt, or an interjection of modesty, is a doubt; and must be a doubt till I shall have time to write the three following favourite chapters; that is, my chapter of chamber-maids, my chapter of pishes, and my chapter of button-holes.

All the light I am able to give the reader at present is this, that the moment my father cried Pish! he whisked himself about,—and, with his breeches held up by one hand, and his night-gown thrown across the arm of the other, he returned along the gallery to bed, something slower than he came.

CHAPTER XV.

I WISH I could write a chapter upon sleep.

A fitter occasion could never have presented itself than what this moment offers, when all the curtains of the family are drawn,—the candles put out,—and no creature's eyes are open but a single one, for the other has been shut these twenty years, of my mother's nurse.

It is a fine subject.

And yet, as fine as it is, I would undertake to write a dozen chapters upon button-holes both quicker, and with more fame, than a single chapter upon this.

Button-holes! there is something lively in the very idea of 'em; and trust me, when I get amongst 'em,—you gentry with great beards,—look as grave as you will,—I'll make merry work with my button-holes,—I shall have 'em all to myself,—'tis a maiden subject, I shall run foul of no man's wisdom or fine sayings in it.

But for sleep,—I know I shall make nothing of it before I begin: I am no dab at your fine sayings, in the first place;—and, in the next, I cannot, for my soul, set a grave face upon a bad matter,—and tell the world 'tis the refuge of the unfortunate,—the enfranchisement of the prisoner,—the downy lap of the hopeless, the weary, and the broken-hearted; nor could I set out, with a lie in my mouth, by affirming that, of all the soft and delicious functions of our nature, by which the great Author of it, in his bounty, has been pleased to recompense the sufferings wherewith his justice and his good pleasure has wearied us—that this is the chiefest (I know pleasures worth ten of it);—or what a happiness it is to man, when the anxieties and passions of the day are over, and he lies down upon his back, that his soul shall be so seated within him that, whichever way she turns her eyes, the heavens shall look calm and sweet above her,—no desire, nor fear,—nor doubt that troubles the air; nor any difficulty past, present, or to come, that the imagination may not pass over without offence, in that sweet secession.

"God's blessing," said Sancho Panza, "be upon the man who first invented this self-same thing called sleep;—it covers a man all over like a cloak."—Now there is more to me in this, and it speaks warmer to my heart and affections, than all the dissertations squeezed out of the heads of the learned together upon the subject.

—Not that I altogether disapprove of what Montaigne advances upon it;—'tis admirable in its way—(I quote by memory).

The world enjoys other pleasures, says he, as they do that of sleep, without tasting or feeling it as it slips and passes by.—We should study and ruminate upon it, in order to render proper thanks to Him who grants it to us.——For this end, I cause myself to be disturbed in my sleep, that I may the better and more sensibly relish it:——and yet I see few, says he again, who live with less sleep, when need requires: my body is capable of a firm, but not of a violent and sudden, agitation,—I evade of late all violent exercises,—I am never weary with walking;—but, from my youth, I never liked to ride upon pavements. I love to lie hard and alone, and even without my wife.——This last word may stagger the faith of the world: but remember, "La Vraisemblance (as Bayle says in the affair of Liceti,) "n'est pas toujours du côté de la Verité."——And so much for sleep.

CHAPTER XVI.

If my wife will but venture him, brother Toby, Trismegistus shall be dressed and brought down to us, whilst you and I are getting our breakfasts together.

Go, tell Susannah, Obadiah, to step here.

She is run up stairs, answered Obadiah, this very instant, sobbing and crying, and wringing her hands as if her heart would break.

We shall have a rare month of it, said my father, turning his head from Obadiah, and looking wistfully in my uncle Toby's face, for some time,—we shall have a devilish month of it, brother Toby, said my father, setting his arms a-kimbo, and shaking his head: fire, water, women, wind, brother Toby!.... 'Tis some misfortune, quoth my uncle Toby..... That it is, cried my father, to have so many jarring elements breaking loose, and riding triumph in every corner of a gentleman's house.—Little boots it to the peace of a family, brother Toby, that you and I possess ourselves, and sit here silent and unmoved,—whilst such a storm is whistling over our heads.

And what's the matter, Susannah?.... They have called the child Tristram;—and my mistress is just got out of an hysteric fit about it.——No!—'tis not my fault, said Susannah,—I told him it was Tristram-gistus.

——Make tea for yourself, brother Toby, said my father, taking down his hat:—but how different from the sallies and agitations of voice and members which a common reader would imagine!

—For he spake in the sweetest modulation,—and took down his

hat with the genteelest movement of limbs that ever affliction harmonized and attuned together.

——Go to the bowling-green for Corporal Trim, said my uncle Toby, speaking to Obadiah, as soon as my father left the room.

CHAPTER XVII.

When the misfortune of my Nose fell so heavily upon my father's head,—the reader remembers that he walked instantly up stairs, and cast himself down upon his bed; and hence, unless he has a great insight into human nature, he will be apt to expect a rotation of the same ascending and descending movements from him, upon this misfortune of my Name.—No.

The different weight, dear Sir,—nay, even the different package of two vexations of the same weight,—makes a very wide difference in our manners of bearing and getting through with them.—It is not half an hour ago, when (in the great hurry and precipitation of a poor Devil's writing for daily bread) I threw a fair sheet, which I had just finished, and carefully wrote out, slap into the fire, instead of a foul one.

Instantly I snatched off my wig, and threw it perpendicularly, with all imaginable violence, up to the top of the room:—indeed I caught it as it fell;—but there was end of the matter; nor do I think any thing else in Nature would have given such immediate ease. She, dear goddess, by an instantaneous impulse, in all *provoking cases* determines us to a sally of this or that member,—or else she thrusts us into this or that place, or posture of body, we know not why:—but mark, Madam, we live amongst riddles and mysteries:—the most obvious things which come in our way have dark sides, which the quickest sight cannot penetrate into; and even the clearest and most exalted understandings amongst us find ourselves puzzled and at a loss in almost every cranny of Nature's works: so that this, like a thousand other things, falls out for us in a way which, though we cannot reason upon it, yet we find the good of it, may it please your Reverences and your Worships,—and that's enough for us.

Now, my father could not lie down with this affliction for his life, —nor could he carry it up stairs like the other.—He walked composedly out with it to the fish-pond.

Had my father leaned his head upon his hand, and reasoned an hour which way to have gone,—Reason, with all her force, could not have directed him to any thing like it: there is something, Sir, in fish-ponds; but what it is I leave to system-builders and fish-pond-diggers betwixt 'em to find out; but there is something, under the first disorderly transport of the humours, so unaccountably becalming in an orderly and a sober walk towards one of them, that I have often wondered that neither Pythagoras, nor Plato, nor Solon, nor Lycurgus, nor Mahomet, nor any of your noted lawgivers, ever gave order about them.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Your Honour, said Trim, shutting the parlour door before he began to speak, has heard, I imagine, of this unlucky accident.... O, yes, Trim, said my uncle Toby, and it gives me great concern.... I am heartily concerned too; but I hope your Honour, replied Trim, will do me the justice to believe that it was not in the least owing to me. .... To thee, Trim? cried my uncle Toby, looking kindly in his face, —'twas Susannah's and the curate's folly betwixt them.... What business could they have together, an' please your Honour, in the garden?.... In the gallery, thou meanest, replied my uncle Toby.

Trim found he was upon a wrong scent, and stopped short with a low bow.—Two misfortunes, quoth the Corporal to himself, are twice as many, at least, as are needful to be talked over at one time —the mischief the cow has done in breaking into the fortifications may be told his Honour hereafter.—Trim's casuistry and address, under the cover of his low bow, prevented all suspicion in my uncle Toby; so he went on with what he had to say to Trim as follows:

For my own part, Trim, though I can see little or no difference betwixt my nephew's being called Tristram or Trismegistus;—yet, as the thing sits so near my brother's heart, Trim, I would freely have given a hundred pounds rather than it should have happened..... A hundred pounds, an' please your Honour! replied Trim, —I would not give a cherry-stone to boot..... Nor would I, Trim, upon my own account, quoth my uncle Toby;—but my brother, whom there is no arguing with in this case,—maintains that a great deal more depends, Trim, upon a christian name than what ignorant people imagine;—for he says there never was a great or heroic action performed, since the world began, by one called Tristram.—Nay, he will have it, Trim, that a man can neither be learned, nor wise, nor brave.... 'Tis all fancy, an' please your Honour:—I fought just as well, continued the Corporal, when the régiment called me Trim, as when they called me James Butler..... And for my own part, said my uncle Toby, though I should blush to boast of myself, Trim;—yet had my name been Alexander, I could have done no more at Namur than my duty..... Bless your Honour! cried Trim, advancing three steps as he spoke, does a man think of his christian-name when he goes upon the attack?..... Or when he stands in the trench, Trim? cried my uncle Toby, looking firm.... Or when he enters a breach? said Trim, pushing in between two chairs.... Or forces the lines? cried my uncle, rising up, and pushing his crutch like a pike. ... Or facing a platoon? cried Trim, presenting his stick like a firelock.... Or when he marches up the glacis? cried my uncle Toby, looking warm, and setting his foot upon his stool.———

CHAPTER XIX.

My father was returned from his walk to the fish-pond—and opened the parlour door in the very height of the attack, just as my uncle Toby was marching up the glacis. Trim recovered his arms. Never was my uncle Toby caught riding at such a desperate rate in his life. Alas! my uncle Toby! had not a weightier matter called forth all the ready eloquence of my father—how hadst thou then, and thy poor *hobby-horse* too, been insulted!

My father hung up his hat with the same air he took it down; and, after giving a slight look at the disorder of the room, he took hold of one of the chairs which had formed the Corporal's breach, and, placing it over-against my uncle Toby, he sat down in it, and, as soon as the tea-things were taken away, and the door shut, he broke out in a lamentation as follows:

MY FATHER'S LAMENTATION.

It is in vain longer, said my father (addressing himself as much to Ernulphus's curse, which was laid upon the corner of the chimney-piece—as to my uncle Toby, who sat under it);—it is in vain longer, said my father, in the most querulous monotony imaginable, to struggle, as I have done, against this most uncomfortable of human persuasions.—I see it plainly that, either for my own sins, brother Toby, or the sins and follies of the Shandy family, Heaven has thought fit to draw forth the heaviest of its artillery against me; and that the prosperity of my child is the point upon which the whole force of it is directed to play..... Such a thing would batter the whole universe about our ears, brother Shandy, said my uncle Toby, if it was so.... Unhappy Tristram! child of wrath! child of decrepitude! interruption! mistake! and discontent! What one misfortune or disaster in the book of embryotic evils, that could unmechanize thy frame, or entangle thy filaments, which has not fallen upon thy head, ere ever thou camest into the world!—what evils in thy passage into it! what evils since!—Produced into being in the decline of thy father's days,—when the powers of his imagination and of his body were waxing feeble,—when radical heat, and radical moisture, the elements which should have tempered thine, were drying up; and nothing left to found thy stamina in but negations,—'tis pitiful,—brother Toby, at the best, and called out for all the little helps that care and attention on both sides could give it. But how were we defeated! You know the event, brother Toby!—'tis too melancholy a one to be repeated now,—when the few animal spirits I was worth in the world, and with which memory, fancy, and quick parts should have been conveyed,—were all dispersed, confused, confounded, scattered, and sent to the devil!—

Here then was the time to have put a stop to this persecution against him,—and tried an experiment at least,—whether calmness

and serenity of mind in your sister, with a due attention, brother Toby, to her evacuations and repletions,—and the rest of her non-naturals, might not, in the course of nine months' gestation, have set all things to rights.—My child was bereft of these! What a teasing life did she lead herself, and, consequently, her fœtus too, with that nonsensical anxiety of hers about lying-in in town!. . . . I thought my sister submitted with the greatest patience, replied my uncle Toby;—I never heard her utter one fretful word about it. . . . . She fumed inwardly, cried my father: and that, let me tell you, brother, was ten times worse for the child,—and then, what battles did she fight with me! and what perpetual storms about the midwife!. . . . There she gave vent, said my uncle Toby. . . . . Vent! cried my father, looking up.

But what was all this, my dear Toby, to the injuries done us by my child's coming head foremost into the world, when all I wished, in this general wreck of his frame, was to have saved this little casket unbroke, unrifled!—

With all my precautions, how was my system turned topsy-turvy in the womb with my child! his head exposed to the hand of violence, and a pressure of 470 pounds avoirdupoise weight acting so perpendicularly upon its apex—that, at this hour, 'tis ninety *per cent.* insurance that the fine net-work of the intellectual web be not rent and torn to a thousand tatters.

—— Still we could have done!—Fool, Coxcomb, Puppy,—give him but a *Nose*;—Cripple, Dwarf, Driveller, Goosecap,—(shape him as you will) the door of fortune stands open,—O, Licetus! Licetus! had I been blessed with a fœtus five inches long and a half, like thee,—Fate might have done her worst.

Still, brother Toby, there was one cast of the dye left for our child, after all:—O, Tristram! Tristram! Tristram!

We will send for Mr. Yorick, said my uncle Toby.

———You may send for whom you will, replied my father.

CHAPTER XX.

What a rate have I gone on at, curvetting and frisking it away, two up and two down, for three volumes* together, without looking once behind, or even on one side of me, to see whom I trod upon!—I'll tread upon no one,—quoth I to myself, when I mounted,—I'll take a good rattling gallop; but I'll not hurt the poorest jack-ass upon the road.—So off I set,—up one lane,—down another, through this turnpike,—over that, as if the arch-jockey of jockeys had got behind me.

Now, ride at this rate with what good intention and resolution you may,—'tis a million to one you'll do some one a mischief, if not yourself.—He's flung, he's off,—he's lost his seat,—he's down,—he'll

* According to the original editions

break his neck!—see! if he has not gallopped full amongst the scaffolding of the undertaking critics!—he'll knock his brains out against some of their posts!—he's bounced out!—look,—he's now riding like a mad-cap full tilt through a whole crowd of painters, fiddlers, poets, biographers, physicians, lawyers, logicians, players, schoolmen, churchmen, statesmen, soldiers, casuists, connoisseurs, prelates, popes, and engineers.—Don't fear, said I,—I'll not hurt the poorest jack-ass upon the king's highway.——But your horse throws dirt! see, you've splashed a bishop!—I hope in God, 'twas only Ernulphus, said I.—But you have squirted full in the faces of Mess. Le Moyne, De Romigny, and De Marcilly, doctors of the Sorbonne.—That was last year, replied I.—But you have trod this moment upon a king.—Kings have bad times on't, said I, to be trod upon by such people as me.

You have done it, replied my accuser.

I deny it, quoth I, and so have got off, and here am I standing with my bridle in one hand, and with my cap in the other, to tell my story.——And what is it?——You shall hear in the next chapter.

CHAPTER XXI.

As Francis the First, of France, was one winterly night warming himself over the embers of a wood-fire, and talking with his first minister of sundry things for the good of the state,*—It would not be amiss, said the king, stirring up the embers with his cane, if this good understanding betwixt ourselves and Switzerland was a little strengthened.... There is no end, Sire, replied the minister, in giving money to these people,—they would swallow up the treasury of France.... Poo! poo! answered the king,—there are more ways, Mons. le Premier, of bribing states besides that of giving money!—I'll pay Switzerland the honour of standing godfather for my next child..... Your majesty, said the minister, in so doing would have all the grammarians in Europe upon your back;—Switzerland, as a republic, being a female, can in no construction be godfather.... She may be godmother, replied Francis, hastily;—so announce my intentions by a courier to-morrow morning.

I am astonished, said Francis the First (that day fortnight), speaking to his minister as he entered the closet, that we have had no answer from Switzerland.... Sire, I wait upon you this moment, said Mons. le Premier, to lay before you my despatches upon that business.... They take it kindly? said the king.... They do, Sire, replied the minister, and have the highest sense of the honour your Majesty has done them—but the republic, as godmother, claims her right, in this case, of naming the child.

In all reason, quoth the king——she will christen him Francis, or Henry, or Louis, or some other name that she knows will

* Vide Menagiana, Vol. I.

be agreeable to us..... Your majesty is deceived, replied the minister —I have this hour received a despatch from our resident, with the determination of the republic on that point also.... And what name has the republic fixed upon for the Dauphin?.... Shadrach-Meshech-Abednego, replied the minister.... By St. Peter's girdle, I will have nothing to do with the Swiss! cried Francis the First, pulling up his breeches, and walking hastily across the floor.

Your majesty, replied the minister calmly, cannot bring yourself off.

We'll pay them in money—said the king.

Sire, there are not sixty thousand crowns in the treasury, answered the minister.... I'll pawn the best jewel in my crown, quoth Francis the First.

Your honour stands pawned already in this matter, answered Monsieur le Premier.

Then, Mons. le Premier, said the king, by —— we'll go to war with 'em.

CHAPTER XXII.

Albeit, gentle reader, I have lusted earnestly, and endeavoured carefully (according to the measure of slender skill God has vouchsafed me, and as convenient leisure from other occasions of needful profit and healthful pastime have permitted) that these little books, which I here put into thy hands, might stand instead of many bigger books—yet have I carried myself towards thee in such fanciful guise of careless desport that right sore am I ashamed now to entreat thy lenity seriously—in beseeching thee to believe it of me that, in the story of my father and his christian names,—I have no thoughts of treading upon Francis the First;—nor, in the affair of the nose, of Francis the Ninth;—nor, in the character of my uncle Toby—of characterising the militating spirits of my country—the wound upon his groin is a wound to every comparison of that kind;—nor, by Trim, that I meant the Duke of Ormond;—or that my book is wrote against predestination, or free-will, or taxes.—If 'tis wrote against any thing—'tis wrote, an' please your Worships, against the spleen; in order, by a more frequent and a more convulsive elevation and depression of the diaphragm, and the succussations of the intercostal and abdominal muscles in laughter, to drive the *gall* and other *bitter juices* from the gall-bladder, liver, and sweet-bread of his Majesty's subjects, with all the inimicitious passions which belong to them, down into their duodenums.

CHAPTER XXIII.

——But can the thing be undone, Yorick? said my father,—for, in my opinion, continued he, it cannot. I am a vile canonist, replied Yorick—but, of all evils, holding suspense to be the most tormenting, we shall at least know the worst of this matter.... I hate these

great dinners, said my father. . . . The size of the dinner is not the point, answered Yorick—we want, Mr. Shandy, to dive into the bottom of this doubt, whether the name can be changed or not—and as the beards of so many commissaries, officials, advocates, proctors, registers, and of the most eminent of our school-divines and others, are all to meet in the middle of one table, and Didius has so pressingly invited you—who, in your distress, would miss such an occasion? All that is requisite, continued Yorick, is to apprise Didius, and let him manage a conversation, after dinner, so as to introduce the subject. . . . Then my brother Toby, cried my father, clapping his two hands together, shall go with us.

——Let my old tie-wig, quoth my uncle Toby, and my laced regimentals, be hung to the fire all night, Trim.

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CHAPTER XXV.

——No doubt, Sir,—there is a whole chapter wanting here—and a chasm made in the book by it—but the bookbinder is neither a fool, nor a knave, nor a puppy—nor is the book a jot more imperfect (at least upon that score)—but, on the contrary, the book is more perfect and complete by wanting the chapter, than having it, as I shall demonstrate to your Reverences in this manner—I question first, by the bye, whether the same experiment might not be made as successfully upon sundry other chapters—but there is no end, an' please your Reverences, in trying experiments upon chapters—we have had enough of it—so there's an end of that matter.

But before I begin my demonstration, let me only tell you that the chapter which I have torn out, and which otherwise you would all have been reading just now, instead of this,—was the description of my father's, my uncle Toby's, Trim's, and Obadiah's setting out and journeying to the visitation at * **.

We'll go in the coach, said my father—Prithee have the arms been altered, Obadiah?——It would have made my story much better to have begun with telling you that, at the time my mother's arms were added to the Shandy's, when the coach was repainted upon my father's marriage, it had so fallen out that the coach-painter, whether by performing all his works with the left hand, like Turpilius the Roman, or Hans Holbein of Basil—or whether 'twas more from the blunder of his head than hand—or whether, lastly, it was from the sinister turn which every thing relating to our family was apt to take—it so fell out, however, to our reproach, that, instead of the

bend-dexter, which, since Henry the Eighth's reign was honestly our due—a *bend-sinister,* by some of these fatalities, had been drawn quite across the field of the Shandy Arms. 'Tis scarce credible that the mind of so wise a man as my father could be so much incommoded with so small a matter. The word coach—let it be whose it would—or coachman, or coach-horse, or coach-hire, could never be named in the family but he constantly complained of carrying this vile mark of illegitimacy upon the door of his own; he never once was able to step into the coach, or out of it, without turning round to take a view of the arms, and making a vow, at the same time, that it was the last time he would ever set his foot in it again till the *bend-sinister* was taken out—but, like the affair of the hinge, it was one of the many things which the *Destinies* had set down in their books—ever to be grumbled at (and in wiser families than ours)—but never to be mended.

—Has the *bend-sinister* been brushed out, I say? said my father.... There has been nothing brushed out, Sir, answered Obadiah, but the lining.... We'll go o'horse-back, said my father, turning to Yorick .... Of all things in the world, except politics, the clergy know the least of heraldry, said Yorick.... No matter for that, cried my father—I should be sorry to appear with a blot in my escutcheon before them .... Never mind the *bend-sinister,* said my uncle Toby, putting on his tie-wig.... No, indeed, said my father—you may go with my aunt Dinah to a visitation with a *bend-sinister,* if you think fit—My poor uncle Toby blushed. My father was vexed at himself—No—my dear brother Toby, said my father, changing his tone—but the damp of the coach-lining, about my loins, may give me the sciatica again, as it did December, January, and February last winter—so, if you please, you shall ride my wife's pad—and as you are to preach, Yorick, you had better make the best of your way before—and leave me to take care of my brother Toby, and to follow at our own rates.

Now the chapter I was obliged to tear out was the description of this cavalcade, in which Corporal Trim and Obadiah, upon two coach-horses a-breast, led the way as slow as the patrole—whilst my uncle Toby, in his laced regimentals and tie-wig, kept his rank with my father, in deep roads and dissertations alternately upon the advantage of learning and arms, as each could get the start.

But the painting of this journey, upon reviewing it, appears to be so much above the style and manner of any thing else I could have been able to paint in this book that it could not have remained in it without depreciating every other scene, and destroying, at the same time, that necessary equipoise and balance (whether of good or bad) betwixt chapter and chapter, whence the just proportions and harmony of the whole work result. For my own part, I am but just set up in the business, so know little about it—but, in my opinion, to write a book is, for all the world, like humming a song—be but in tune with yourself, Madam, 'tis no matter how high or how low you take it.

—This is the reason, may it please your Reverences, that some of the lowest and flattest compositions pass off very well (as Yorick told my uncle Toby one night) by siege—My uncle Toby looked brisk at the sound of the word *siege*, but could neither make head nor tail of it.

I'm to preach at Court, next Sunday, said Homenas—run over my notes—so I hummed over Dr. Homenas's notes—The modulation's very well,—it will do, Homenas, if it holds on at this rate—so on I hummed—and a tolerable tune I thought it was; and to this hour, may it please your Reverences, had never found out how low, how flat, how spiritless and jejune it was, but that, all of a sudden, up started an air in the middle of it, so fine, so rich, so heavenly—it carried my soul up with it into the other world. Now, had I (as Montaigne complained in a parallel accident)—had I found the declivity easy, or the ascent accessible—certes I had been outwitted—Your notes, Homenas, I should have said, are good notes—but it was so perpendicular a precipice—so wholly cut off from the rest of the work, that, by the first note I hummed, I found myself flying into the other world, and thence discovered the vale whence I came, so deep, so low, and dismal, that I shall never have the heart to descend into it again.

☞ A dwarf who brings a standard along with him, to measure his own size—take my word, is a dwarf in more articles than one.—And so much for tearing out of chapters.

CHAPTER XXVI.

—See if he is not cutting it all into slips, and giving them about him to light their pipes!—'Tis abominable, answered Didius;—it should not go unnoticed, said Doctor Kysarcius—☞ He was of the Kysarcii of the low Countries.

Methinks, said Didius, half rising from his chair, in order to remove a bottle and a tall decanter which stood in a direct line betwixt him and Yorick,—you might have spared this sarcastic stroke, and have hit upon a more proper place, Mr. Yorick, or at least upon a more proper occasion, to have shewn your contempt of what we have been about: if the sermon is of no better worth than to light pipes with, —'twas certainly, Sir, not good enough to be preached before so learned a body; and if 'twas good enough to be preached before so learned a body—'twas certainly, Sir, too good to light their pipes with afterwards.

—I have got him fast hung up, quoth Didius to himself, upon one of the two horns of my dilemma—let him get off as he can.

I have undergone such unspeakable torments in bringing forth this sermon, quoth Yorick, upon this occasion—that I declare, Didius, I would suffer martyrdom—and, if it was possible, my horse with me, a thousand times over, before I would sit down and make such another: I was delivered of it the wrong end of me—it came from my head

instead of my heart—and it is for the pain it gave me, both in the writing and preaching of it, that I revenge myself of it in this manner. ——To preach, to show the extent of our reading, or the subtleties of our wit—to parade it in the eyes of the vulgar, with the beggarly accounts of a little learning, tinselled over with a few words which glitter, but convey little light, and less warmth—is a dishonest use of the poor single half hour in a week which is put into our hands—'Tis not preaching the gospel—but ourselves.—For my own part, continued Yorick, I had rather direct five words point-blank to the heart.

As Yorick pronounced the word *point-blank*, my uncle Toby rose up to say something upon projectiles—when a single word, and no more, uttered from the opposite side of the table, drew every one's ears towards it—a word, of all others in the dictionary, the last in that place to be expected—a word I am ashamed to write—yet must be written—must be read;—illegal—uncanonical:—guess ten thousand guesses multiplied into themselves—rack,—torture your invention for ever, you're where you were.——In short, I'll tell it in the next chapter.

CHAPTER XXVII.

ZOUNDS!——Z——ds! cried Phutatorius, partly to himself,—and yet high enough to be heard; and, what seemed odd, 'twas uttered in a construction of look, and in a tone of voice, somewhat between that of a man in amazement, and one in bodily pain.

One or two who had very nice ears, and could distinguish the expression and mixture of the two tones as plainly as a *third* or a *fifth*, or any other chord in music—were the most puzzled and perplexed with it——The *concord* was good itself—but then 'twas quite out of the key, and no way applicable to the subject started;——so that, with all their knowledge, they could not tell what in the world to make of it.

Others, who knew nothing of musical expression, and merely lent their ears to the plain import of the word, imagined that Phutatorius, who was somewhat of a choleric spirit, was just going to snatch the cudgels out of Didius's hands, in order to bemaul Yorick to some purpose:—and that the desperate monosyllable Z——ds was the exordium to an oration, which, as they judged from the sample, presaged but a rough kind of handling of him: so that my uncle Toby's good-nature felt a pang for what Yorick was about to undergo. But seeing Phutatorius stop short, without any attempt to desire to go on—a third party began to suppose that it was no more than an involuntary respiration, casually forming itself into the shape of a twelve-penny oath, without the sin or substance of one.

Others, and especially one or two who sat next him, looked upon it, on the contrary, as a real and substantial oath prepensely formed against Yorick, to whom he was known to bear no good liking;—which said oath, as my father philosophized upon it, actually lay fretting and fuming at that very time in the upper regions of Phutatorius's purtenance; and so was naturally, and according to the due course of things, first squeezed out by the sudden influx of blood, which was driven into the right ventricle of Phutatorius's heart, by the stroke of surprise which so strange a theory of preaching had excited.

How finely we argue upon mistaken facts!

There was not a soul busied in all these various reasonings upon the monosyllable which Phutatorius uttered—who did not take this for granted, proceeding upon it as from an axiom, namely, that Phutatorius's mind was intent upon the subject of debate which was arising between Didius and Yorick; and, indeed, as he looked first towards the one, and then towards the other, with the air of a man listening to what was going forwards—who would not have thought the same? But the truth was that Phutatorius knew not one word or one syllable of what was passing;—but his whole thoughts and attention were taken up with a transaction which was going forwards at that very instant within the precincts of his own galligaskins, and in a part of them, where, of all others, he stood most interested to watch accidents: so that, notwithstanding he looked with all the attention in the world, and had gradually screwed up every nerve and muscle in his face to the utmost pitch the instrument would bear, in order, as it was thought, to give a sharp reply to Yorick, who sat over against him—yet, I say, was Yorick never once in any one domicile of Phutatorius's brain; but the true cause of his exclamation lay at least a yard below.

This I will endeavour to explain to you with all imaginable decency.

You must be informed, then, that Gastripheres, who had taken a turn into the kitchen a little before dinner, to see how things went on—observing a wicker-basket of fine chestnuts standing upon the dresser, had ordered that a hundred or two of them might be roasted and sent in as soon as dinner was over—Gastripheres enforcing his orders about them, that Didius, but Phutatorius especially, were particularly fond of 'em.

About two minutes before the time that my uncle Toby interrupted Yorick's harangue—Gastripheres's chesnuts were brought in—and, as Phutatorius's fondness for 'em was uppermost in the waiter's head, he laid them directly before Phutatorius, wrapt up hot in a clean damask napkin.

Now, whether it was physically impossible, with half a dozen hands all thrust into the napkin at one time—but that some one chesnut, of more life and rotundity than the rest, must be put in motion,—it so fell out, however, that one was actually sent rolling

off the table,—and as Phutatorius sat straddling under,—it fell perpendicularly into that particular aperture of Phutatorius's breeches for which, to the shame and indelicacy of our language be it spoke, there is no chaste word throughout all Johnson's dictionary:—Let t suffice to say—it was that particular aperture which, in all good societies, the laws of decorum do strictly require, like the temple of Janus (in peace at least), to be universally shut up.

The neglect of this punctilio in Phutatorius (which, by the bye, should be a warning to all mankind) had opened a door to this accident.—

Accident, I call it, in compliance with a received mode of speaking; —but in no opposition to the opinion either of Acrites or Mythogeras in this matter; I know they were both prepossessed and fully persuaded of it—and are so to this hour—that there was nothing of accident in the whole event,—but that the chesnut's taking that particular course, and, in a manner, of its own accord,—and then falling with all its heat directly into that one particular place, and no other,—was a real judgment upon Phutatorius, for that filthy and obscene treatise *de Concubinis retinendis*, which Phutatorius had published about twenty years ago, and was that identical week going to give the world a second edition of.

It is not my business to dip my pen in this controversy:—much undoubtedly may be wrote on both sides of the question:—all that concerns me, as a historian, is to represent the matter of fact, and render it credible to the reader that the hiatus in Phutatorius's breeches was sufficiently wide to receive the chesnut;—and that the chesnut, somehow or other, did fall perpendicularly and piping hot into it, without Phutatorius's perceiving it, or any one else at that time.

The genial warmth which the chesnut imparted was not undelectable for the first twenty or five-and-twenty seconds,—and did no more than gently solicit Phutatorius's attention towards the part:—but the heat gradually increasing, and in a few seconds more getting beyond the point of all sober pleasure, and then advancing with all speed into the regions of pain,—the soul of Phutatorius, together with all his ideas, his thoughts, his attention, his imagination, judgment, resolution, deliberation, ratiocination, memory, fancy, with ten battalions of animal spirits, all tumultuously crowded down, through different defiles and circuits, to the place in danger, leaving all his upper regions, as you may imagine, as empty as my purse.

With the best intelligence which all these messengers could bring him back, Phutatorius was not able to dive into the secret of what was going forward below, nor could he make any kind of conjecture what the devil was the matter with it. However, as he knew not what the true cause might turn out, he deemed it most prudent, in the situation he was in at present,—to bear it, if possible, like a Stoic; which, with the help of some wry faces and compursions of the mouth, he had certainly accomplished, had his imagination con-

tinued neuter:—but the sallies of the imagination are ungovernable in all things of this kind;—a thought instantly darted into his mind, that, though the anguish had the sensation of glowing heat.—it might, notwithstanding that, be a bite as well as a burn; and, if so, that possibly a newt, or an asker, or some such detested reptile had crept up, and was fastening his teeth;—the horrid idea of which, with a fresh glow of pain arising that instant from the chesnut, seized Phutatorius with a sudden panic,—and in the first terrifying disorder of the passion, it threw him, as it had done the best generals upon earth, quite off his guard: the effect of which was this, that he leapt incontinently up, uttering, as he rose, that interjection of surprise so much descanted upon, with the apposiopestic break after it, marked thus, Z——ds!—which, though not strictly canonical, was still as little as any man could have said upon the occasion;—and which, by the bye, whether canonical or not, Phutatorius could no more help than he could the cause of it.

Though this has taken up some time in the narrative, it took up little more time in the transaction than just to allow time for Phutatorius to draw forth the chesnut, and throw it down with violence upon the floor,—and for Yorick to rise from his chair, and pick the chesnut up.

It is curious to observe the triumph of slight incidents over the mind;—what incredible weight they have in forming and governing our opinions, both of men and things!—that trifles, light as air, shall waft a belief into the soul, and plant it so immoveably within it,—that Euclid's demonstrations, could they be brought to batter it in breach, should not all have power to overthrow it!

Yorick, I said, picked up the chesnut which Phutatorius's wrath had flung down:—the action was trifling;—I am ashamed to account for it:—he did it—for no reason but that he thought the chesnut not a jot worse for the adventure;—and that he held a good chesnut worth stooping for.—But this incident, trifling as it was, wrought differently in Phutatorius's head: he considered this act of Yorick's, in getting off his chair, and picking up the chesnut, as a plain acknowledgement in him that the chesnut was originally his;—and, in course, that it must have been the owner of the chesnut, and no one else, who could have played him such a prank with it. What greatly confirmed him in this opinion was this,—that the table being parallelogrammical and very narrow, it afforded a fair opportunity for Yorick, who sat directly over-against Phutatorius, of slipping the chesnut in;—and consequently that he did it. The look of something more than suspicion which Phutatorius cast full upon Yorick, as these thoughts arose, too evidently spoke his opinion;—and, as Phutatorius was naturally supposed to know more of the matter than any person besides, his opinion at once became the general one; and for a reason very different from any which have been yet given—in a little time it was put out of all manner of dispute.

When great or unexpected events fall out upon the stage of this sublunary world—the mind of man, which is an inquisitive kind of substance, naturally takes a flight behind the scenes, to see what is the cause and first spring of them.—The search was not long in this instance.

It was well known that Yorick had never a good opinion of the treatise which Phutatorius had wrote *de Concubinis retinendis,* as a thing which he feared had done hurt in the world;—and 'twas easily found out that there was a mystical meaning in Yorick's prank,—and that his chucking the chesnut hot into Phutatorius's ***—**** was a sarcastical fling at his book;—the doctrines of which, they said, had inflamed many an honest man in the same place.

This conceit awakened Somnolentius;—made Agelastes smile;—and, if you can recollect the precise look and air of a man's face intent in finding out a riddle,—it threw Gastripheres's into that form;—and, in short, was thought by many to be a master-stroke of arch wit.

This, as the reader has seen from one end to the other, was as groundless as the dreams of philosophy. Yorick, no doubt, as Shakespeare said of his ancestor—"was a man of jest," but it was tempered with something which withheld him from that, and many other ungracious pranks, of which he as undeservedly bore the blame;—but it was his misfortune, all his life long, to bear the imputation of saying and doing a thousand things, of which (unless my esteem blinds me) his nature was incapable. All I blame him for,—or rather, all I blame and alternately like him for, was that singularity of his temper which would never suffer him to take pains to set a story right with the world, however in his power. In every ill usage of that sort, he acted precisely as in the affair of his lean horse.—He could have explained it to his honour, but his spirit was above it; and, besides, he ever looked upon the inventor, the propagator, and believer of an illiberal report alike so injurious to him,—he could not stoop to tell his story to them;—and so trusted to time and truth to do it for him.

This heroic cast produced him inconveniences in many respects;—in the present, it was followed by the fixed resentment of Phutatorius, who, as Yorick had just made an end of his chesnut, rose up from his chair a second time, to let him know it; which indeed he did with a smile; saying only,—That he would endeavour not to forget the obligation.

But you must mark and carefully separate and distinguish these two things in your minds:—

—The smile was for the company;

—The threat was for Yorick.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

—Can you tell me, quoth Phutatorius, speaking to Gastripheres, who sat next to him—for one would not apply to a surgeon in so foolish an affair,—Can you tell me, Gastripheres, what is best to take out the fire?.... Ask Eugenius, said Gastripheres.... That greatly depends, said Eugenius, pretending ignorance of the adventure, upon the nature of the part.—If it is a tender part, and a part which can conveniently be wrapt up.... It is both the one and the other, replied Phutatorius, laying his hand as he spoke, with an emphatical nod of his head, upon the part in question, and lifting up his right leg at the same time, to ease and ventilate it.... If that is the case, said Eugenius, I would advise you, Phutatorius, not to tamper with it by any means; but if you will send to the next printer, and trust your cure to such a simple thing as a soft sheet of paper just come off the press—you need do nothing more than twist it round.... The damp paper, quoth Yorick (who sat next to his friend Eugenius), though I know it has a refreshing coolness in it—yet, I presume, is no more than the vehicle;—and that the oil and lamp-black, with which the paper is so strongly impregnated, does the business.... Right, said Eugenius; and is, of any outward application I would venture to recommend, the most anodyne and safe.

Was it my case, said Gastripheres, as the main thing is the oil and lamp-black, I should spread them thick upon a rag, and clap it on directly.... That would make a very devil of it, replied Yorick.... And besides, added Eugenius, it would not answer the intention, which is the extreme neatness and elegance of the prescription; which the faculty hold to be half in half:—for consider, if the type is a very small one (which it should be) the sanative particles, which come into contact in this form, have the advantage of being spread so infinitely thin, and with such a mathematical equality (fresh paragraphs and large capitals excepted), as no art or management of the spatula can come up to.... It falls out very luckily, replied Phutatorius, that the second edition of my Treatise, *de Concubinis retinendis*, is at this instant in the press..... You may take any leaf of it, said Eugenius; no matter which.... Provided, quoth Yorick, there is no bawdy in it.—

They are just now, replied Phutatorius, printing off the ninth chapter;—which is the last chapter but one in the book.... Pray, what is the title of that chapter? said Yorick; making a respectful bow to Phutatorius, as he spoke..... I think, answered Phutatorius, 'tis that *de Re Concubinariâ*.

For Heaven's sake keep out of that chapter, quoth Yorick.

——By all means,—added Eugenius.

CHAPTER XXIX.

—Now, quoth Didius, rising up, and laying his right hand, with his fingers spread, upon his breast,—had such a blunder about a Christian-name happened before the Reformation,.... [It happened the day before yesterday, quoth my uncle Toby to himself]—and when baptism was administered in Latin—['Twas all in English, said my uncle] —many things might have coincided with it; and, upon the authority of sundry decreed cases, to have pronounced the baptism null, with a power of giving the child a new name.—Had a priest, for instance, which was no uncommon thing, through ignorance of the Latin tongue, baptized a child of Tom-o'Stiles, *in nomine patriæ & filia & spiritum sanctos,*—the baptism was held null.... I beg your pardon, replied Kysarcius;—in that case, as the mistake was only the terminations, the baptism was valid;—and to have rendered it null, the blunder of the priest should have fallen upon the first syllable of each noun;—and not, as in your case, upon the last.

My father delighted in subtleties of this kind, and listened with infinite attention.

Gastripheres, for example, continued Kysarcius, baptizes a child of John Stradling's *in gomine Gatris, &c.*, instead of *in nomine Patris, &c.*——Is this a baptism?—No,—say the ablest canonists; inasmuch as the radix of each word is hereby torn up, and the sense and meaning of them removed and changed quite to another object; for *Gomine* does not signify a name, nor *gatris* a father.... What do they signify? said my uncle Toby..... Nothing at all—quoth Yorick..... Ergo, such a baptism is null, said Kysarcius....

In course, answered Yorick,——in a tone two parts jest and one part earnest.

But in the case cited, continued Kysarcius, where *patriæ* is put for *patris, filia* for *filii*, and so on,—as it is a fault only in the declension, and the roots of the word continue untouched, the inflection of their branches, either this way or that, does not in any sort hinder the baptism, inasmuch as the same sense continues in the words as before. .... But then, said Didius, the intention of the priest's pronouncing them grammatically must have been proved to have gone along with it.... Right, answered Kysarcius; and of this, brother Didius, we have an instance in a decree of the decretals of Pope Leo the Third .... But my brother's child, cried my uncle Toby, has nothing to do with the Pope; 'tis the plain child of a Protestant gentleman christened Tristram against the wills and wishes both of his father and mother, and all who are akin to it.——

If the wills and wishes, said Kysarcius, interrupting my uncle Toby of those only who stand related to Mr. Shandy's child were to have weight in this matter, Mrs. Shandy, of all people, has the least to do in it.——My uncle Toby laid down his pipe, and my father drew his chair still closer to the table, to hear the conclusion of so strange an introduction

——It has not only been a question, Captain Shandy, amongst the *best lawyers and civilians in this land, continued Kysarcius, "Whether the mother be of kin to her child;"—but, after much dispassionate enquiry and jactitation of the arguments on all sides—it has been adjudged for the negative;—namely, "That the mother is not of kin to her child."† My father instantly clapp'd his hand upon my uncle Toby's mouth, under colour of whispering in his ear;—the truth was he was alarm'd for *Lillibullero*—and, having a great desire to hear more of so curious an argument—he begged my uncle Toby, for Heaven's sake, not to disappoint him in it.——My uncle Toby gave a nod—resumed his pipe, and, contenting himself with whistling *Lillibullero* inwardly—Kysarcius, Didius, and Triptolemus went on with the discourse as follows:—

This determination, continued Kysarcius, how contrary soever it may seem to run to the stream of vulgar ideas, yet had reason strongly on its side, and has been put out of all manner of dispute from the famous case, known commonly by the name of the Duke of Suffolk's Case.... It is cited in Brooke, said Triptolemus.... And taken notice of by Lord Coke, added Didius.... And you may find it in Swinburne on Testaments, said Kysarcius.

The case, Mr. Shandy, was this:—

In the reign of Edward the Sixth, Charles Duke of Suffolk having issue a son by one venter, and a daughter by another venter, made his last will, wherein he devised goods to his son, and died; after whose death the son died also;—but without will, without wife, and without child;—his mother and his sister by the father's side (for she was born of the former venter) then living. The mother took the administration of her son's goods, according to the statute of the 21st of Harry the Eighth; whereby it is enacted that, in case any person die intestate, the administration of his goods shall be committed to the next of kin.

The administration being thus (surreptitiously) granted to the mother—the sister, by the father's side, commenced a suit before the Ecclesiastical Judge, alledging, 1st, That she herself was next of kin; and, 2dly, That the mother was not of kin at all to the party deceased; and therefore, prayed the Court that the administration granted to the mother might be revoked, and be committed unto her as next of kin to the deceased, by force of the said statute.

Hereupon, as it was a great cause, and much depending upon its issue—and many causes of great property likely to be decided in times to come, by the precedent to be then made—the most learned, as well in the laws of this realm as in the civil law, were consulted together, Whether the mother was of kin to her son, or no?—Whereunto not only the temporal lawyers—but the church lawyers—the juris-consulti—the juris-prudentes—the civilians—the advocates—the

* Vide Swinburne on Testaments, Part 7, § 8.

† Vide Brooke's Abridg. Tit. Adminstr. No. 47.

commissaries—the judges of the consistory and prerogative courts of Canterbury and York, with the master of the faculties, were all unanimously of opinion that the mother was not of kin to her child.*—

And what said the Duchess of Suffolk to it? said my uncle Toby.

The unexpectedness of my uncle Toby's question confounded Kysarcius more than the ablest advocate.—He stopped a full minute, looking in my uncle Toby's face without replying;—and in that single minute Triptolemus put by him, and took the lead as follows:—

'Tis a ground and principle in the law, said Triptolemus, that things do not ascend, but descend in it; and I make no doubt 'tis for this cause that, however true it is that the child may be of the blood and seed of its parent—that the parents, nevertheless, are not of the blood and seed of it; inasmuch as the parents are not begot by the child, but the child by the parents;—for so they write, *Liberi sunt de sanguine patris et matris, sed pater et mater non sunt de sanguine liberorum.*

.... But this, Triptolemus, cried Didius, proves too much;—for, from this authority cited, it would follow, not only what indeed is granted on all sides, that the mother is not of kin to her child,—but the father likewise.... It is held, said Triptolemus, the better opinion; because the father, the mother, and the child, though they be three persons, yet are they but (*una caro*†) one flesh; and, consequently, no degree of kindred,—or any method of acquiring one *in nature*.... There you push the argument again too far, cried Didius,—for there is no prohibition *in nature*, though there is in the Levitical law,—but that a man may beget a child upon his grandmother;—in which case, supposing the issue of a daughter, she would stand in relation both of.... But who ever thought, cried Kysarcius, of lying with his grandmother?.... The young gentleman, replied Yorick, whom Selden speaks of,—who not only thought of it, but justified his intention to his father by the argument drawn from the law of retaliation:—"You lay, Sir, with my mother," said the lad; "why may not I lie with yours?".... 'Tis the *argumentum commune*, added Yorick.... 'Tis as good, replied Eugenius, taking down his hat, as they deserve. The company broke up.

CHAPTER XXX.

—And pray, said my uncle Toby, leaning upon Yorick, as he and my father were helping him leisurely down the stairs,—don't be terrified, Madam; this staircase conversation is not so long as the last.——And pray, Yorick, said my uncle Toby, which way is this sad affair of Tristram at length settled by these learned men?——Very satisfactorily, replied Yorick; no mortal, Sir, has any concern with it;——for Mrs. Shandy, the mother, is nothing at all a-kin to him;

* Mater non numeratur inter consanguineos. Bald. in ult. de Verb. signifie

† Vide Brooke's Abridg. tit. Administr. N. 47.

—and as the mother's is the surest side,—Mr. Shandy, in course, is still less than nothing.—In short, he is not so much a-kin to him, Sir, as I am.——

. . . . That may well be, said my father, shaking his head.

. . . . Let the learned say what they will, there must certainly, quoth my uncle Toby, have been some sort of consanguinity betwixt the Duchess of Suffolk and her son.

The vulgar are of the same opinion, quoth Yorick, to this hour.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Though my father was hugely tickled with the subtleties of these learned discourses,—'twas still but like the anointing of a broken bone.—The moment he got home, the weight of his afflictions returned upon him but so much the heavier, as is ever the case when the staff we lean on slips from under us.—He became pensive,—walked frequently forth to the fish-pond,—let down one loop of his hat,—sigh'd often,—forbore to snap;—and, as the hasty sparks of temper, which occasion snapping, so much assist perspiration and digestion, as Hippocrates tells us,—he had certainly fallen ill with the extinction of them, had not his thoughts been critically drawn off and his health rescued by a fresh train of disquietudes left him, with a legacy of a thousand pounds, by my aunt Dinah.

My father had scarce read the letter when, taking the thing by the right end, he instantly began to plague and puzzle his head how to lay it out mostly to the honour of his family.—A hundred-and-fifty odd projects took possession of his brains by turns;—he would do this, and that, and t'other.—He would go to Rome; he would go to law;—he would buy stock;—he would buy John Hobson's farm;—he would new fore-front his house, and add a new wing to make it even.—There was a fine water-mill on this side; and he would build a wind-mill on the other side of the river, in full view to answer it.——But, above all things in the world, he would inclose the great Ox-moor, and send out my brother Bobby immediately upon his travels.

But, as the sum was *finite*, and consequently could not do every thing;—and in truth very few of these, to any purpose—of all the projects which offered themselves upon this occasion, the two last seemed to make the deepest impression; and he would infallibly have determined upon both at once, but for the small inconvenience hinted at above, which absolutely put him under a necessity of deciding in favour either of the one or the other.

This was altogether not so easy to be done; for though 'tis certain my father had long before set his heart upon this necessary part of my brother's education, and, like a prudent man, had actually determined to carry it into execution, with the first money that returned from the second creation of actions in the Mississippi-scheme, in which he was an adventurer;—yet the Ox-moor, which was a fine, large, whinny, undrained, unimproved common, belonging to the

Shandy-estate, had almost as old a claim upon him: he had long and affectionately set his heart upon turning it likewise to some account. But having never hitherto been pressed with such a conjuncture of things as made it necessary to settle either the priority or justice of their claims,—like a wise man, he had refrained entering into any nice or critical examination about them; so that, upon the dismission of every other project at this crisis,—the two old projects, the Ox-moor and my brother, divided him again; and so equal a match were they for each other as to become the occasion of no small contest in the old gentleman's mind—which of the two should be set a-going first.

——People may laugh as they will;—but the case was this—

It had ever been the custom of the family, and by length of time was almost become a matter of common right, that the eldest son of it should have free ingress, egress, and regress into foreign parts before marriage;—not only for the sake of bettering his own private parts, by the benefit of exercise and change of so much air,—but simply for the mere delectation of his fancy, by the feather put into his cap of having been abroad.—*Tantum valet,* my father would say, *quantum sonat.*

Now, as this was a reasonable, and, in course, a most Christian indulgence,—to deprive him of it without why or wherefore,—and thereby make an example of him, as the first Shandy unwhirl'd about Europe, in a post-chaise, and only because he was a heavy lad,—would be using him ten times worse than a Turk.

On the other hand, the case of the Ox-moor was full as hard.

Exclusive of the original purchase money, which was eight hundred pounds,—it had cost the family eight hundred pounds more in a lawsuit about fifteen years before,—besides the Lord knows what trouble and vexation.

It had been moreover in possession of the Shandy family ever since the middle of the last century: and though it lay full in view before the house, bounded on one extremity by the water-mill, and on the other by the projected wind-mill spoken of above;—and for all these reasons seemed to have the fairest title of any part of the estate to the care and protection of the family,—yet, by an unaccountable fatality, common to men, as well as the ground they tread on—it had all along most shamefully been overlooked; and, to speak the truth of it, had suffered so much by it that it would have made any man's heart bleed (Obadiah said) who understood the value of land, to have rode over it, and only seen the condition it was in.

However, as neither the purchasing this tract of ground—nor indeed the placing of it where it lay, were either of them, properly speaking, of my father's doing,—he had never thought himself any way concerned in the affair—till the fifteen years before, when the breaking out of that cursed lawsuit mentioned above (and which had arose about its boundaries)—which being altogether my father's own act and deed, it naturally awakened every other argument in its

favour; and, upon summing them all up together, he saw, not merely in interest, but in honour, he was bound to do something for it;—and that now or never was the time.

I think there must certainly have been a mixture of ill-luck in it that the reasons on both sides should happen to be so equally balanced by each other; for though my father weighed them in all humours and conditions, spent many an anxious hour in the most profound and abstracted meditation upon what was best to be done;—reading books of farming one day,—books of travels another,—laying aside all passion whatever,—viewing the arguments on both sides in all their lights and circumstances,—communing every day with my uncle Toby,—arguing with Yorick, and talking over the whole affair of the Ox-Moor with Obadiah,—yet nothing in all that time appeared so strongly in behalf of the one, which was not either strictly applicable to the other, or at least so far counterbalanced by some consideration of equal weight, as to keep the scales even.

For to be sure, with proper helps, and in the hands of some people, though the Ox-moor would undoubtedly have made a different appearance in the world from what it did, or ever could do in the condition it lay,—yet every tittle of this was true with regard to my brother Bobby,—let Obadiah say what he would.——

In point of interest,—the contest, I own, at first sight, did not appear so undecisive betwixt them; for whenever my father took pen and ink in hand, and set about calculating the simple expense of paring and burning and fencing in the Ox-moor, &c.—with the certain profit it would bring him in return,—the latter turned out so prodigiously, in his way of working the account, that you would have sworn the Ox-moor would have carried all before it; for it was plain he should reap a hundred lasts of rape, at twenty pounds a last, the very first year,—besides an excellent crop of wheat the year following;—and the year after that, to speak within bounds, a hundred;—but, in all likelihood, a hundred and fifty, if not two hundred,—quarters of pease and beans,—besides potatoes without end.—But then to think he was all this while breeding up my brother, like a hog to eat them—knocked all on the head again, and generally left the old gentleman in such a state of suspense—that, as he often declared to my uncle Toby, he knew no more than his heels what to do.

Noboby but he who has felt it can conceive what a plaguing thing it is to have a man's mind torn asunder by two projects of equal strength, both obstinately pulling in a contrary direction at the same time; for, to say nothing of the havoc which, by a certain consequence is unavoidably made by it all over the finer system of the nerves, which you know convey the animal spirits and more subtle juices from the heart to the head, and so on,—it is not to be told in what a degree such a wayward kind of friction works upon the more gross and solid parts, wasting the fat and impairing the strength of a man every time as it goes backwards and forwards.

My father had certainly sunk under this evil, as certainly as he had done under that of my CHRISTIAN NAME, had he not been rescued out of it, as he was out of that, by a fresh evil:—the misfortune of my brother Bobby's death.

What is the life of man? is it not to shift from side to side?——from sorrow to sorrow;—to button up one cause of vexation,—and unbutton another?

CHAPTER XXXII.

FROM this moment I am to be considered as heir-apparent to the Shandy-family;—and it is from this point, properly, that the story of my LIFE and OPINIONS sets out. With all my hurry and precipitation, I have been but clearing the ground to raise the building: and such a building do I foresee it will turn out as never was planned, and as never was executed, since Adam. In less than five minutes I shall have thrown my pen into the fire, and the little drop of thick ink which is left remaining at the bottom of my ink-horn after it:—I have but half a score of things to do in the time;—I have a thing to name,—a thing to lament,—a thing to hope,—a thing to promise,—and a thing to threaten.—I have a thing to suppose,—a thing to declare,—a thing to conceal,—a thing to choose, and a thing to pray for.—This chapter, therefore, I *name* the chapter of THINGS,—and my next chapter to it, that is, the first chapter of my next volume, if I live, shall be my chapter upon WHISKERS, in order to keep up some sort of connexion in my works.

The thing I lament is that things have crowded in so thick upon me that I have not been able to get into that part of my work towards which I have been all the way looking forwards with so much earnest desire; and that is the campaigns, but especially the amours, of my uncle Toby, the events of which are of so singular a nature, and so Cervantic a cast, that if I can so manage it as to convey but the same impressions to every other brain which the occurrences themselves excited in my own,—I will answer for it the book shall make its way in the world much better than its master has done before it.—Oh Tristram! Tristram! can this but be once brought about,—the credit which will attend thee as an author shall counterbalance the many evils which have befallen thee as a man:—thou wilt feast upon the one,—when thou hast lost all sense and remembrance of the other!——

No wonder I itch so much as I do to get at these amours:—they are the choicest morsel of my whole story! and when I do get at 'em,—assure yourselves, good folks—(nor do I value whose squeamish stomach takes offence at it) I shall not be at all nice in the choice of my words!—and that's the thing I have to *declare*.—I shall never get all through in five minutes, that I *fear*:—and the thing I *hope* is that your Worships and Reverences are not offended:—if you are,

depend upon't I'll give you something, my good gentry, next year to be offended at;—that's my dear Jenny's way;—but who my Jenny is,—and which is the right and which the wrong end of a woman,—is the thing to be *concealed*:—it shall be told you in the next chapter but one to my chapter of Button-holes;—and not one chapter before.

And now that you have just got to the end of these four volumes,*—the thing I have to *ask* is how you feel your heads? my own aches dismally!—As for your healths, I know they are much better. True Shandeism, think what you will against it, opens the heart and lungs; and, like all those affections which partake of its nature, it forces the blood and other vital fluids of the body to run freely through their channels, and makes the wheel of life run long and cheerfully round.

Was I left, like Sancho Panza, to choose my kingdom, it should not be maritime,—or a kingdom of blacks, to make a penny of;—no, it should be a kingdom of hearty laughing subjects: and as the bilious and more saturnine passions, by creating disorders in the blood and humours, have as bad an influence, I see, upon the body politic as body natural;—and as nothing but a habit of virtue can fully govern those passions, and subject them to reason,—I should add to my prayer—that God would give my subjects grace to be WISE as they were MERRY; and then should I be the happiest monarch, and they the happiest people, under Heaven.

And so with this moral for the present, may it please your Worships and your Reverences, I take my leave of you, till this time twelvemonth, when (unless this vile cough kills me in the mean time) I'll have another pluck at your beards, and lay open a story to the world you little dream of.

THE LIFE AND OPINIONS

OF

TRISTRAM SHANDY, GENT.

CHAPTER I.

IF it had not been for these two mettlesome tits, and that madcap of a postilion who drove them from Stilton to Stamford, the thought had never entered my head. He flew like lightning:—there was a slope of three miles and a half;—we scarcely touched the ground—the motion was most rapid,—most impetuous;—'twas communicated to my brain, my heart partook of it.—"By the great God of day," said I, looking towards the Sun, and thrusting my arm out of the fore-window of the chaise, as I made my vow, "I will

* According to the original editions.

lock up my study-door the moment I get home, and throw the key of it ninety feet below the surface of the earth, into the draw-well at the back of my house."

The London waggon confirmed me in my resolution; it hung tottering upon the hill, scarcely progressive, dragged—dragged up by eight *heavy beasts,*—" by main strength!"—quoth I nodding; "but your betters draw the same way,—and something of every body's!—O rare!"

Tell me, ye learned, shall we for ever be adding so much to the *bulk,*—so little to the *stock?*

Shall we for ever make new books, as apothecaries make new mixtures, by pouring only out of one vessel into another?

Are we for ever to be twisting and untwisting the same rope! for ever in the same track,—for ever at the same pace?

Shall we be destined, to the days of eternity, on holy-days as well as working days, to be showing the *relics of learning,* as monks do the relics of their saints—without working one—one single miracle with them?

Who made Man with powers which dart him from earth to heaven in a moment;—that great, that most excellent, and most noble creature of the world,—the *miracle* of nature, as Zoroaster in his book περὶ φύσεως, called him;—the *Shekinah* of the Divine Presence, as Chrysostom;—the *image* of God, as Moses;—the *ray* of divinity, as Plato;—the *marvel* of *marvels,* as Aristotle,—to go sneaking on at this pitiful,—pimping,—pettifogging rate?

I scorn to be as abusive as Horace upon the occasion; but if there is no catachresis in the wish, and no sin in it, I wish from my soul that every imitator in Great Britain, France, and Ireland had the farcy for his pains; and that there was a farcical house, large enough to hold,—aye—and sublimate them, *tag-rag and bob-tail,* male and female, all together: and this leads me to the affair of *Whiskers:*—but, by what chain of ideas, I leave as a legacy in *mortmain* to Prudes and Tartuffes to enjoy and make the most of.

UPON WHISKERS.

I'm sorry I made it—'twas as inconsiderate a promise as ever entered a man's head.—A chapter upon whiskers! alas! the world will not bear it!—'tis a delicate world;—but I knew not of what mettle it was made,—nor had I ever seen the underwritten fragment; otherwise, as surely as noses are noses, and whiskers are whiskers still (let the world say what it will to the contrary), so surely would I have steered clear of this dangerous chapter.

THE FRAGMENT.

* * * * * *
* * * * * *

——You are half asleep, my good lady, said the old gentleman, taking hold of the old lady's hand, and giving it a gentle squeeze, as

he pronounced the word *whiskers*.—Shall we change the subject? .... By no means, replied the old lady;—I like your account of those matters: so, throwing a thin gauze handkerchief over her head, and leaning it back upon the chair with her face turned towards him, and advancing her two feet as she reclined herself,—I desire, continued she, you will go on.

The old gentleman went on as follows:—Whiskers! cried the Queen of Navarre, dropping her knotting-ball, as La Fosseuse uttered the word.... Whiskers, Madam! said La Fosseuse, pinning the ball to the Queen's apron, and making a courtesy as she repeated it.

La Fosseuse's voice was naturally soft and low, yet 'twas an articulate voice; and every letter of the word *whiskers* fell distinctly upon the Queen of Navarre's ear.—Whiskers? cried the queen, laying a greater stress upon the word, and as if she had still distrusted her ears. .... Whiskers! replied La Fosseuse, repeating the word a third time. —There is not a cavalier, Madam, of his age in Navarre, continued the maid of Honour, pressing the page's interest upon the queen, that has so gallant a pair.... Of what? cried Margaret, smiling.... Of whiskers, said La Fosseuse, with infinite modesty.

The word *whiskers* still stood its ground, and continued to be made use of in most of the best companies throughout the little kingdom of Navarre, notwithstanding the indiscreet use which La Fosseuse had made of it: the truth was, La Fosseuse had pronounced the word not only before the queen, but upon sundry other occasions at Court, with an accent which always implied something of a mystery.—And as the court of Margaret, as all the world knows, was at that time a mixture of gallantry and devotion,—and whiskers being as applicable to the one as the other, the word naturally stood its ground;—it gained full as much as it lost; that is, the clergy were for it,—the laity were against it,—and, for the women, *they* were divided.

The excellency of the figure and mien of the young Sieur De Croix was at that time beginning to draw the attention of the maids of honour towards the terrace before the palace-gate, where the guard was mounted. The lady De Baussiere fell deeply in love with him—La Batarelle did the same:—it was the finest weather for it that ever was remembered in Navarre.—La Guyol, La Maronette, La Sabatiere, fell in love with the Sieur De Croix also;—La Rebours and La Fosseuse knew better:—De Croix had failed in an attempt to recommend himself to La Rebours; and La Rebours and La Fosseuse were inseparable.

The Queen of Navarre was sitting with her ladies in the painted bow-window, facing the gate of the second court, as De Croix passed through it. He is handsome, said the Lady Baussiere.... He has a good mien, said La Batarelle.... He is finely shaped, said La Guyol. .... I never saw an officer of the horse-guards in my life, said La Maronette, with two such legs;.... Or who stood so well upon them,

said La Sabatiere. . . . But he has no whiskers, cried La Fosseuse. . . . Not a pile, said La Rebours.

The queen went directly to her oratory, musing all the way, as she walked through the gallery, upon the subject; turning it this way and that way in her fancy.—Ave Maria + —what can La Fosseuse mean? said she, kneeling down upon the cushion.

La Guyol, La Batarelle, La Maronette, La Sabatiere, retired instantly to their chambers.—Whiskers! said all four of them to themselves, as they bolted their doors on the inside.

The Lady Carnavallette was counting her beads with both hands, unsuspected, under her farthingale.—From St. Anthony down to St. Ursula, inclusive, not a saint passed through her fingers without whiskers; St. Francis, St. Dominick, St. Bennet, St. Basil, St. Bridget, had all whiskers.

The Lady Baussiere had got into a wilderness of conceits, with moralizing too intricately upon La Fosseuse's text:—she mounted her palfrey, her page followed her—the Host passed by—the Lady Baussiere rode on.

One denier, cried the Order of Mercy—one single denier, in behalf of a thousand patient captives, whose eyes look towards Heaven and you for their redemption.

——The Lady Baussiere rode on.

Pity the unhappy, said a devout, venerable, hoary-headed man, meekly holding up a box, begirt with iron, in his withered hands.—I beg for the unfortunate:—good my lady, 'tis for a prison,—for an hospital,—'tis for an old man,—a poor man undone by shipwreck, by suretyship, by fire:—I call God and all his angels to witness,—'tis to clothe the naked,—to feed the hungry,—'tis to comfort the sick and the broken-hearted.

——The Lady Baussiere rode on.

A decayed kinsman bowed himself to the ground.

——The Lady Baussiere rode on.

He ran begging bare-headed on one side of her palfrey, conjuring her by the former bonds of friendship, alliance, consanguinity, &c.—Cousin, aunt, sister, mother—for virtue's sake, for your own, for mine, for Christ's sake, remember me!—pity me!

——The Lady Baussiere rode on.

Take hold of *my whiskers*, said the Lady Baussiere.——The page took hold of *her palfrey*. She dismounted at the end of the terrace.

There are some trains of certain ideas which leave prints of themselves about our eyes and eye-brows; and there is a consciousness of it, somewhere about the heart, which serves but to make these etchings the stronger.—We see, spell, and put them together without a dictionary.

Ha, ha! he, he! cried La Guyol and La Sabatiere, looking close at each other's prints. Ho, ho! cried La Batarelle and Maronette, doing the same.—Whist! cried one;—St, st, said a second;—Hush,

quoth a third;—Poo, poo, replied a fourth:—Gramercy; cried the Lady Carnavellette—'twas she who bewhiskered St. Bridget.

La Fosseuse drew her bodkin from the knot of her hair, and having traced the outline of a small whisker, with the blunt end of it, upon one side of her upper lip, put it in to La Rebours' hand.—La Rebours shook her head.

The Lady Baussiere coughed thrice into the inside of her muff.—La Guyol smiled.——Fye! said the Lady Baussiere. The Queen of Navarre touched her eye with the tip of her fore-finger—as much as to say, I understand you all.

'Twas plain to the whole Court the word was ruined: La Fosseuse had given it a wound, and it was not the better for passing through all these defiles.—It made a faint stand, however, for a few months; by the expiration of which, the Sieur De Croix, finding it high time to leave Navarre for the want of whiskers—the word in course became indecent, and (after a few efforts) absolutely unfit for use.

The best word, in the best language of the best world, must have suffered under such combinations.——The Curate d'Estella wrote a book against them, setting forth the dangers of accessory ideas, and warning the Navarrois against them.

Does not all the world know, said the Curate d'Estella at the conclusion of his work, that Noses ran the same fate, some centuries ago, in most parts of Europe, which whiskers have now done in the kingdom of Navarre?—The evil, indeed, spread no further then; but have not beds and bolsters, and night-caps, and chamber-pots, stood upon the brink of destruction ever since? Are not trouse, and placket-holes, and pump-handles—and spigots and faucets, in danger still, from the same association?—Chastity, by nature the gentlest of all affections—give it but its head—'tis like a ramping and a roaring lion.

The drift of the Curate d'Estella's argument was not understood.—They ran the scent the wrong way.—The world bridled his ass at the tail.—And when the *extremes* of *Delicacy* and the *beginnings* of *Concupiscence* hold their next provincial chapter together, they may decree *that* bawdy also.

CHAPTER II.

When my father received the letter which brought him the melancholy account of my brother Bobby's death, he was busy calculating the expense of his riding post from Calais to Paris, and so on to Lyons.

'Twas a most inauspicious journey: my father having had every foot of it to travel over again, and his calculations to begin afresh, when he had almost got to the end of it, by Obadiah's opening the door, to acquaint him the family was out of yeast—and to ask whether he might not take the great coach-horse early in the morning, and ride in search of some..... With all my heart, Obadiah, said my father (pursuing his journey);—take the coach-horse, and welcome.

.... But he wants a shoe, poor creature! said Obadiah..... Poor creature! said my uncle Toby, vibrating the note back again, like a string in unison..... Then ride the Scotch horse, quoth my father, hastily.... He cannot bear a saddle upon his back, quoth Obadiah, for the whole world..... The Devil's in that horse; then take Patriot, cried my father, and shut the door..... Patriot is sold, said Obadiah. .... Here's for you! cried my father, making a pause, and looking in my uncle Toby's face, as if the thing had not been a matter of fact..... Your Worship ordered me to sell him last April, said Obadiah.... Then go on foot, for your pains, cried my father..... I had much rather walk than ride, said Obadiah, shutting the door.

What plagues! cried my father, going on with his calculation.—But the waters are out, said Obadiah,—opening the door again.

Till that moment, my father, who had a map of Sanson's, and a book of the post-roads before him, had kept his hand upon the head of his compasses, with one foot of them fixed upon Nevers, the last stage he had paid for,—purposing to go on from that point with his journey and calculation, as soon as Obadiah quitted the room: but this second attack of Obadiah's, in opening the door, and laying the whole country under water, was too much.——He let go his compasses, —or, rather with a mixed motion between accident and anger, he threw them upon the table: and then there was nothing for him to do but to return back to Calais (like many others) as wise as he set out.

When the letter was brought into the parlour which contained the news of my brother's death, my father had got forwards again upon his journey, to within a stride of the compasses of the very same stage of Nevers..... By your leave, Mons. Sanson, cried my father, striking the point of his compasses through Nevers into the table,—and nodding to my uncle Toby, to see what was in the letter,—twice in one night is too much for an English gentleman and his son, Mons. Sanson, to be turned back from so lousy a town as Nevers. What think'st thou, Toby? added my father, in a sprightly tone.... Unless it be a garrison town, said my uncle Toby, for then..... I shall be a fool, said my father, smiling to himself, as long as I live.——So giving a second nod, and keeping his compasses still upon Nevers with one hand, and holding his book of the post-roads in the other —half-calculating and half-listening, he leaned forwards upon the table with both elbows, as my uncle Toby hummed over the letter.

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He's gone! said my uncle Toby.... Where?—Who?—cried my father..... My nephew, said my uncle Toby..... What,—without leave,—without money,—without governor? cried my father in amazement..... No:——he is dead, my dear brother, quoth my uncle Toby..... Without being ill? cried my father again.... I dare say

not, said my uncle Toby, in a low voice, and fetching a deep sigh from the bottom of his heart;—he has been ill enough, poor lad! I'll answer for him,—for he is dead.

When Agrippina was told of her son's death, Tacitus informs us that, not being able to moderate the violence of her passions, she abruptly broke off her work. ——My father stuck his compasses into Nevers but so much the faster.—What contrarieties! his indeed was a matter of calculation! Agrippina's must have been quite a different affair; who else could pretend to reason from history?

How far my father went on, in my opinion, deserves a chapter to itself.

CHAPTER III.

——————And a chapter it shall have, and a devil of a one too;—so look to yourselves.

'Tis either Plato, or Plutarch, or Seneca, or Xenophon, or Epictetus, or Theophrastus, or Lucian,—or some one, perhaps, of later date, either Cardan, or Budæus, or Petrarch, or Stella,—or, possibly, it may be some divine or father of the church; St. Austin, or St. Cyprian, or Barnard—who affirms that it is an irresistible and natural passion to weep for the loss of our friends or children;—and Seneca (I'm positive) tells us somewhere that such griefs evacuate themselves best by that particular channel: and, accordingly, we find that David wept for his son Absalom, Adrian for his Antinöus, Niobe for her children, and that Apollodorus and Crito both shed tears for Socrates before his death.

My father managed his affliction otherwise; and indeed differently from most men, either ancient or modern; for he neither wept it away, as the Hebrews and the Romans,—nor slept it off, as the Laplanders,—nor hanged it, as the English,—nor drowned it, as the Germans;—nor did he curse it, nor damn it, nor excommunicate it, nor rhyme it, nor *lillibullero* it.

—He got rid of it, however.

Will your Worships give me leave to squeeze in a story between these two pages?

When Tully was bereft of his dear daughter Tullia, at first he laid it to his heart,—he listened to the voice of nature, and modulated his own unto it.—O, my Tullia!—my daughter! my child!—Still, still, still,—it was, O, my Tullia!—my Tullia! Methinks I see my Tullia, I hear my Tullia, I talk with my Tullia.—But as soon as he began to look into the stores of philosophy, and consider how many excellent things might be said upon the occasion,—nobody upon earth can conceive, says the great orator, how happy, how joyful it made me.

My father was as proud of his eloquence as Marcus Tullius Cicero could be, for his life, and, for aught I am convinced of to the contrary,

at present, with as much reason: it was, indeed, his strength,—and his weakness too.—His strength, for he was by nature eloquent; and his weakness, for he was hourly a dupe to it; and, provided an occasion in life would but permit him to show his talents, or say either a wise thing, a witty, or a shrewd one—(bating the case of a systematic misfortune)—he had all he wanted.—A blessing which tied up my father's tongue, and a misfortune which set it loose with a good grace, were pretty equal: sometimes, indeed, the misfortune was the better of the two; for instance, where the pleasure of the harangue was as *ten*, and the pain of the misfortune but as *five*,—my father gained half in half; and consequently was as well again off as if it had never befallen him.

This clew will unravel what otherwise would seem very inconsistent in my father's domestic character:—and it is this, that in the provocations arising from the neglects and blunders of servants, or other mishaps, unavoidable in a family, his anger, or rather the duration of it, eternally ran counter to all conjecture.

My father had a favourite little mare, which he had consigned over to a most beautiful Arabian horse, in order to have a pad out of her for his own riding. He was sanguine in all his projects; so talked about his pad every day with as absolute a security as if it had been reared, broke,—and bridled and saddled at his door ready for mounting. By some neglect or other in Obadiah, it so fell out that my father's expectations were answered with nothing better than a mule, and as ugly a beast of the kind as ever was produced.

My mother and my uncle Toby expected my father would be the death of Obadiah, and that there would never be an end of the disaster.——See here! you rascal, cried my father, pointing to the mule, what you have done!.... It was not I, said Obadiah.... How do I know that? replied my father.

Triumph swam in my father's eyes, at the repartee,—the Attic salt brought water into them;—and so Obadiah heard no more about it.

Now let us go back to my brother's death.

Philosophy has a fine saying for every thing.—For Death, it has an entire set: the misery was they all at once rushed so into my father's head that 'twas difficult to string them together, so as to make any thing of a consistent show out of them.—He took them as they came.——

"'Tis an inevitable chance,——the first statute in Magna Charta;—it is an everlasting act of parliament, my dear brother,—*All must die.*

"If my son could not have died, it had been matter of wonder, not that he is dead.

"Monarchs and princes dance in the same ring with us.

"*To die* is the great debt and tribute due unto nature: tombs and monuments, which should perpetuate our memories, pay it themselves; and the proudest pyramid of them all, which Wealth and Science have

erected, has lost its apex, and stands obtruncated in the traveller's horizon."——(My father found he got great ease, and went on.)—"Kingdoms and provinces, and towns and cities, have they not their periods? and when those principles and powers which at first cemented and put them together have performed their several evolutions, they fall back".... Brother Shandy, said my uncle Toby, laying down his pipe at the word *evolutions*,.... Revolutions, I meant, quoth my father—by Heaven! I meant revolutions, brother Toby;—evolutions is nonsense.... 'Tis not nonsense,—said my uncle Toby.... But is it not nonsense to break the thread of such a discourse upon such an occasion? cried my father;—do not, dear Toby, continued he, taking him by the hand, do not—do not, I beseech thee, interrupt me at this crisis.——My uncle Toby put his pipe into his mouth.

"Where is Troy and Mycenæ, and Thebes and Delos, Persepolis and Agrigentum?" continued my father, taking up his book of post-roads, which he had laid down.—"What is become, brother Toby, of Nineveh and Babylon, of Cizycum and Mitylenæ? the fairest towns that ever the sun rose upon are now no more; the names only are left; and those (for many of them are wrong spelt) are falling themselves by piece-meal to decay, and in length of time will be forgotten, and involved with every thing in a perpetual night. The world itself, brother Toby, must—must come to an end.

"Returning out of Asia, when I sailed from Ægina towards Megara," (when can this have been, thought my uncle Toby,) "I began to view the country round about.—Ægina was behind me, Megara was before, Pyræus on the right hand, Corinth on the left.—What flourishing towns, now prostrate upon the earth! Alas! alas! said I to myself, that man should disturb his soul for the loss of a child, when so much as this lies awfully buried in his presence!—Remember, said I to myself again,—remember thou art a man."

Now, my uncle Toby knew not that this last paragraph was an extract of Servius Sulpicius's consolatory letter to Tully:—he had as little skill, honest man, in the fragments as he had in the whole pieces of antiquity:—and as my father, whilst he was concerned in the Turkey trade, had been three or four different times in the Levant, in one of which he had stayed a whole year and a half at Zant, my uncle Toby naturally concluded that, in some one of these periods, he had taken a trip across the Archipelago into Asia; and that all this sailing affair, with Ægina behind, and Megara before, and Pyræus on the right hand, &c., was nothing more than the true course of my father's voyage and reflections.—'Twas certainly in his *manner*;—and many an undertaking critic would have built two stories higher upon worse foundations.——And pray, brother, quoth my uncle Toby, laying the end of his pipe upon my father's hand, in a kindly way of interruption—but waiting till he finished the account,—What year of our Lord was this?—'Twas no year of our Lord, replied my father.... That's impossible, cried my uncle Toby....

Simpleton! said my father,—'twas forty years before Christ was born.

My uncle Toby had but two things for it; either to suppose his brother to be the Wandering Jew, ——or that his misfortunes had disordered his brain.——"May the Lord God of heaven and earth protect him and restore him," said my uncle Toby, praying silently for my father, and with tears in his eyes.——

My father placed the tears to a proper account, and went on with his harangue with great spirit.———

"There is not such great odds, brother Toby, betwixt good and evil, as the world imagines." (This way of setting off, by the bye, was not likely to cure my uncle Toby's suspicions.)——"Labour, sorrow, grief, sickness, want, and wo, are the sauces of life."....Much good may it do them,—said my uncle Toby to himself.——

"My son is dead!—so much the better;—'tis a shame, in such a tempest, to have but one anchor.

"But he is gone for ever from us! be it so.—He is got from under the hands of his barber before he was bald;—he is but risen from a feast before he was surfeited;—from a banquet before he had got drunken.

"The Thracians wept when a child was born,"....(And we were very near it, quoth my uncle Toby)...."and feasted and made merry when a man went out of the world; and with reason—Death opens the gate of fame, and shuts the gate of Envy after it;—it unlooses the chain of the captive,—and puts the bondsman's task into another man's hands.

"Shew me the man, who knows what life is, who dreads it,—and I'll show thee a prisoner who dreads his liberty."——

Is it not better, my dear brother Toby—(for mark—our appetites are but diseases)—is it not better not to hunger at all, than to eat? ——not to thirst, than to take physic to cure it?

Is it not better to be freed from cares and agues,—from love and melancholy,—and the other hot and cold fits of life, than, like a galled traveller who comes weary to his inn, to be bound to begin his journey afresh?

There is no terror, brother Toby, in its looks but what it borrows from groans and convulsions—and the blowing of noses and the wiping away of tears with the bottoms of curtains in a dying man's room.—Strip it of these,—What is it?....'Tis better in battle than in bed, said my uncle Toby.—Take away its hearses, its mutes, and its mourning, its plumes, escutcheons, and other mechanic aids—What is it?....*Better in battle?* continued my father, smiling; for he had absolutely forgot my brother Bobby—it is terrible no way—for consider, brother Toby,—when we *are*—death is *not;*——and when death *is*—we are *not*.——My uncle Toby laid down his pipe, to consider the proposition; my father's eloquence was too rapid to stay for any man;—away it went—and hurried my uncle Toby's ideas along with it.——

For this reason, continued my father, 'tis worthy to recollect how little alteration, in great men, the approaches of death have made—Vespasian died in a jest upon his close-stool—Galba with a sentence; —Septimus Severus in a despatch;—Tiberius in dissimulation;—and Cæsar Augustus in a compliment.... I hope 'twas a sincere one, —quoth my uncle Toby—

'Twas to his wife,—said my father.

CHAPTER IV.

——And lastly—for of all the choice anecdotes which history can produce of this matter, continued my father,—this, like the gilded dome which covers in the fabric, crowns all.—

'Tis of Cornelius Gallus, the prætor,—which I dare say, brother Toby, you have read.... I dare say I have not, replied my uncle.... He died, said my father, as * * * * * .... And if it was with his wife, said my uncle Toby—there could be no hurt in it.... That's more than I know, replied my father.

CHAPTER V

My mother was going very gingerly in the dark, along the passage which led to the parlour, as my uncle Toby pronounced the word *wife*.——'Tis a shrill penetrating sound of itself, and Obadiah had helped it, by leaving the door a little a-jar, so that my mother heard enough of it to imagine herself the subject of the conversation: so, laying the edge of her finger across her two lips, holding in her breath, and bending her head a little downwards, with a twist of her neck—(not towards the door, but from it, by which means her ear was brought to the chink)—she listened with all her powers:—— the listening slave, with the goddess of Silence at his back, could not have given a finer thought for an intaglio.

In this attitude, I am determined to let her stand for five minutes, till I bring up the affairs of the kitchen (as Rapin does those of the church) to the same period.

CHAPTER VI.

Though, in one sense, our family was certainly a simple machine, as it consisted of a few wheels; yet there was thus much to be said for it, that these wheels were set in motion by so many different springs, and acted one upon the other from such a variety of strange principles and impulses—that, though it was a simple machine, it had all the honour and advantages of a complex one—and a number of as odd movements within it as ever were beheld in the inside of a Dutch silk-mill.

Amongst these there was one, I am going to speak of, in which,

perhaps, it was not altogether so singular as in many others; and it was this, that whatever motion, debate, harangue, dialogue, project, or dissertation, was going forward in the parlour, there was generally another, at the same time, and upon the same subject, running parallel along with it in the kitchen.

Now, to bring this about, whenever an extraordinary message or letter was delivered in the parlour—or a discourse suspended till a servant went out—or the lines of discontent were observed to hang upon the brows of my father or mother—or, in short, when any thing was supposed to be upon the tapis worth knowing or listening to, it was the rule to leave the door, not absolutely shut, but somewhat a-jar—as it stands just now; which under covert of the bad hinge (and that possibly might be one of the many reasons why it was never mended) it was not difficult to manage; by which means, in all these cases, a passage was generally left, not, indeed, so wide as the Dardanelles, but wide enough, for all that, to carry on as much of this windward trade as was sufficient to save my father the trouble of governing his house:——my mother at this moment stands profiting by it.——Obadiah did the same thing as soon as he had left the letter upon the table which brought the news of my brother's death; so that before my father had well got over his surprise, and entered upon his harangue—had Trim got upon his legs, to speak his sentiments upon the subject.

A curious observer of nature, had he been worth the inventory of all Job's stock—though, by the bye, *your curious observers are seldom worth a groat*—would have given the half of it to have heard Corporal Trim and my father, two orators so contrasted by nature and education, haranguing over the same bier.

My father,—a man of deep reading—prompt memory,—with Cato, and Seneca, and Epictetus at his fingers' ends:——

The Corporal—with nothing—to remember—of no deeper reading than his muster-roll,—or greater names at his fingers' ends than the contents of it.

The one proceeding from period to period, by metaphor and allusion, and striking the fancy as he went along (as men of wit and fancy do), with the entertainment and pleasantry of his pictures and images.

The other, without wit, or antithesis, or point, or turn, this way or that; but leaving the images on one side, and the pictures on the other, going straight forwards, as nature could lead him, to the heart. O Trim! would to heaven thou hadst a better historian!—Would thy historian had a better pair of breeches!——O ye critics! will nothing melt you?

CHAPTER VII.

——My young master in London is dead! said Obadiah.

——A green satin night-gown of my mother's, which had been twice scoured, was the first idea which Obadiah's exclamation brought

into Susannah's head.——Well might Locke write a chapter upon the imperfections of words.——Then, quoth Susannah, we must all go into mourning.——But note a second time: the word *mourning*, notwithstanding Susannah made use of it herself—failed also of doing its office; it excited not one single idea, tinged either with grey or black,—all was green.—The green satin night-gown hung there still.——

——Oh! 'twill be the death of my poor mistress, cried Susannah.—My mother's whole wardrobe followed.—What a procession! her red damask,—her orange-tawny,—her white and yellow lute-strings,—her brown taffeta,—her bone-laced caps, her bed-gowns, and comfortable under-petticoats——Not a rag was left behind.——"No—*she will never look up again!*" said Susannah.

We had a fat foolish scullion;—my father, I think, kept her for her simplicity;—she had been all autumn struggling with a dropsy.——He is dead! said Obadiah;—he is certainly dead!.... So am not I, said the foolish scullion.

——Here is sad news, Trim! cried Susannah, wiping her eyes as Trim stepped into the kitchen,—master Bobby is dead and *buried*—the funeral was an interpolation of Susannah's—we shall have all to go into mourning, said Susannah.

I hope not, said Trim.....You hope not! cried Susannah earnestly.——The mourning ran not in Trim's head, whatever it did in Susannah's.... I hope,—said Trim, explaining himself, I hope in God the news is not true.... I heard the letter read with my own ears, answered Obadiah; and we shall have a terrible piece of work of it in stubbing the Ox-moor.... Oh! he's dead, said Susannah.... As sure, said the scullion, as I'm alive.

I lament for him from my heart and my soul, said Trim, fetching a sigh.—Poor creature!—poor boy!—poor gentleman!

——He was alive last Whitsuntide! said the coachman..... Whitsuntide!—alas! cried Trim, extending his right arm, and falling instantly into the same attitude in which he read the sermon,—what is Whitsuntide, Jonathan (for that was the coachman's name), or Shrovetide, or any tide or time past, to this! Are we not here now, continued the Corporal (striking the end of his stick perpendicularly upon the floor, so as to give an idea of health and stability);—and are we not—(dropping his hat on the ground) gone! in a moment!—'Twas infinitely striking—Susannah burst into a flood of tears.—We are not stocks and stones.——Jonathan, Obadiah, the cook-maid, all melted.—The foolish fat scullion herself, who was scouring a fish-kettle upon her knees, was roused with it.—The whole kitchen crowded about the Corporal.

Now, as I perceive plainly that the preservation of our constituiton in church and state, and, possibly, the preservation of the whole world,—or, what is the same thing, the distribution and balance of its property and power, may in time to come depend greatly upon

the right understanding of this stroke of the Corporal's eloquence,—I do demand your attention:—your Worships and Reverences, for any ten pages together, take them where you will in any other part of the work, shall sleep for it at your ease.

I said, "We are not stocks and stones:"—'tis very well. I should have added, nor are we angels,—I wish we were;—but men clothed with bodies, and governed by our imaginations:—and what a junketing piece of work of it there is betwixt these and our seven senses, especially some of them; for my own part, I own it, I am ashamed to confess. Let it suffice to affirm that, of all the senses, the eye (for I absolutely deny the touch, tho' most of your *Barbati*, I know, are for it) has the quickest commerce with the soul,—gives a smarter stroke, and leaves something more inexpressible upon the fancy than words can either convey—or sometimes get rid of.

—I've gone a little about;—no matter, 'tis for health,—let us only carry it back in our mind, to the mortality of Trim's hat—"Are we not here now,—and gone in a moment?"—There was nothing in the sentence;—'twas one of your self-evident truths we have the advantage of hearing every day; and if Trim had not trusted more to his hat than his head, he had made nothing at all of it.

——"Are we not here now," continued the Corporal, "and are we not"—— dropping his hat plump upon the ground,—and pausing, before he pronounced the word—"gone! in a moment?" The descent of the hat was as if a heavy lump of clay had been kneaded into the crown of it. Nothing could have expressed the sentiment of mortality, of which it was the type and forerunner, like it;—his hand seemed to vanish from under it;—it fell dead;—the Corporal's eye fixed upon it as upon a corpse;—and Susannah burst into a flood of tears.

Now,—ten thousand, and ten thousand times ten thousand (for matter and motion are infinite) are the ways by which a hat may be dropped upon the ground without any effect.—Had he flung it or thrown it, or cast it, or skimmed it, or squirted it, or let it slip or fall in any possible direction under Heaven,—or in the best direction that could be given to it:—had he dropped it like a goose,—like a puppy,—like an ass,—or in doing it, or even after he had done it, had he looked like a fool,—like a ninny,—like a nincompoop,—it had failed, and the effect upon the heart had been lost.

Ye who govern this mighty world and its mighty concerns with the engines of eloquence;—who heat it, and cool it, and melt it, and mollify it,—and then harden it again to your purpose;———

Ye who wind and turn the passions with this great windlass; and having done it, lead the owners of them whither ye think meet;——

Ye, lastly, who drive——; and why not? Ye also who are driven, like turkeys to market, with a stick and a red clout,—meditate,—meditate, I beseech you, upon Trim's hat.

CHAPTER VIII.

Stay,—I have a small account to settle with the reader before Trim can go on with his harangue.—I shall be done in two minutes.

Amongst many other book-debts, all of which I shall discharge in due time, I own myself a debtor to the world for two items,—a chapter upon chamber-maids and button-holes; which, in the former part of my work, I promised and fully intended to pay off this year; but some of your Worships and Reverences telling me that the two subjects, especially so connected together, might endanger the morals of the world,—I pray the chapter upon chambermaids and button-holes may be forgiven me, and that they will accept of the last chapter in lieu of it; which is nothing, an't please your Reverences, but a chapter of chamber-maids, green gowns, and old hats.

Trim took his hat off the ground,—put it upon his head,—and then went on with his oration upon death, in manner and form following:—

CHAPTER IX.

——To us, Jonathan, who know not what want or care is;—who live here in the service of two of the best of masters—(bating in my own case, his Majesty King William the Third, whom I had the honour to serve both in Ireland and Flanders)—I own it; that from Whitsuntide to within three weeks of Christmas,—'tis not long,—'tis like nothing;—but to those, Jonathan, who know what death is, and what havoc and destruction he can make before a man can well wheel about,—'tis like a whole age.—O Jonathan!—'twould make a good-natured man's heart bleed to consider, continued the Corporal (standing perpendicularly), how low many a brave and upright fellow has been laid since that time!—And trust me, Susy, added the Corporal, turning to Susannah, whose eyes were swimming in water,—before that time comes round again,—many a bright eye will be dim.——Susannah placed it to the right side of the page;—she wept,—but she court'sied too.—Are we not, continued Trim, looking still at Susannah,—are we not like a flower of the field?——A tear of pride stole in betwixt every two tears of humiliation,—else no tongue could have described Susannah's affliction.——Is not all flesh grass?—'Tis clay,—'tis dirt.——They all looked directly at the scullion;—the scullion had just been scouring a fish-kettle.—It was not fair.—

—What is the finest face that ever man looked at!.... I could hear Trim talk so for ever, cried Susannah,.... what is it!—(Susannah laid her hand upon Trim's shoulder)—but corruption!——Susannah took it off.

—Now I love you for this;—and 'tis this delicious mixture within

you which makes you dear creatures what you and he who hates you for it——all I can say of the matter is,—that he had either a pumpkin for his head,—or a pippin for his heart;—and whenever he is dissected 'twill be found so.

CHAPTER X.

Whether Susannah, by taking her hand too suddenly from off the Corporal's shoulder—(by the whisking about of her passions)—broke a little the chain of his reflections;—

Or whether the Corporal began to be suspicious he had got into the Doctor's quarters, and was talking more like the Chaplain than himself;

Or whether, - - - - - - - - - - -

Or whether,—for in all such cases a man of invention and parts may, with pleasure, fill a couple of pages with suppositions,—which of all these was the cause, let the curious physiologist or the curious anybody, determine,—'tis certain, as least, the Corporal went on thus with his harangue:—

For my own part, I declare it, that, out of doors, I value not death at all:—not this——added the Corporal, snapping his fingers,—but with an air—which no one but the Corporal could have given to the sentiment.—In battle, I value death not this——and let him not take me cowardly, like poor Joe Gibbons, in scouring his gun.—What is he? A pull of a trigger;—a push of a bayonet an inch this way or that,—makes the difference.—Look along the line to the right,—see! Jack's down! Well,—'tis worth a regiment of horse to him.—No;—'tis Dick.—Then Jack's no worse.—Never mind which;—we pass on,—in hot pursuit: the wound itself which brings him is not felt,—the best way is to stand up to him;—the man who flies is in ten times more danger than the man who marches up into his jaws.—I've looked him, added the Corporal, a hundred times in the face,—and know what he is.—He's nothing, Obadiah, at all in the field.... But he's very frightful in a house, quoth Obadiah.... I never minded it myself, said Jonathan, upon a coach-box.... It must, in my opinion, be most natural in bed, replied Susannah.

And could I escape him by creeping into the worst calf's skin that ever was made into knapsack, I would do it there, said Trim;—but that is nature.

.... Nature is nature, said Jonathan.... And that is the reason, cried Susannah, I so much pity my Mistress.——She will never get the better of it.... Now I pity the captain the most of any one in the family, answered Trim,—Madam will get ease of heart in weeping—and the Squire in talking about it—but my poor Master will keep it all in silence to himself.—I shall hear him sigh in his bed for a whole month together, as he did for Lieutenant Le Fevre. An' please your Honour, do not sigh so piteously, I would say to him, as I lay

beside him.—I cannot help it, Trim, my Master would say;—'tis so melancholy an accident—I cannot get it off my heart.——Your Honour fears not death yourself.——I hope, Trim, I fear nothing, he would say, but doing a wrong thing.—Well, he would add, whatever betides, I will take care of Le Fevre's boy.—And with that, like a quieting draught, his Honour would fall asleep.

I like to hear Trim's stories about the Captain, said Susannah.... He is a kindly-hearted gentleman, said Obadiah, as ever lived.... Aye, and as brave a one too, said the Corporal, as ever stept before a platoon.—There never was a better officer in the King's army—or a better man in God's world; for he would march up to the mouth of a cannon, though he saw the lighted match at the very touch-hole;—and yet for all that, he has a heart as soft as a child for other people:—he would not hurt a chicken.... I would sooner, quoth Jonathan, drive such a gentleman for seven pounds a year than some for eight. .... Thank thee, Jonathan! for thy twenty shillings—as much, Jonathan, said the Corporal, shaking him by the hand, as if thou hadst put the money into my own pocket.—I would serve him to the day of my death out of love. He is a friend and a brother to me; and could I be sure my poor brother Tom was dead—continued the Corporal, taking out his handkerchief—was I worth ten thousand pounds, I would leave every shilling of it to the Captain.—Trim could not refrain from tears at this testamentary proof he gave of his affection to his Master.—The whole kitchen was affected.... Do tell us the story of the poor Lieutenant, said Susannah.... With all my heart, answered the Corporal.

Susannah, the cook, Jonathan, Obadiah, and Corporal Trim, formed a circle about the fire; and as soon as the scullion had shut the kitchen door—the corporal began:

CHAPTER XI.

I AM a Turk if I had not as much forgot my mother as if nature had plastered me up, and set me down naked upon the banks of the river Nile, without one.—Your most obedient servant, Madam—I've cost you a great deal of trouble,—I wish it may answer;—but you have left a crack in my back;—and here's a great piece fallen off here before:—and what must I do with this foot?—I shall never reach England with it.

For my own part, I never wonder at any thing;—and so often has my judgment deceived me in my life that I always suspect it, right or wrong;—at least, I am seldom hot upon cold subjects. For all this, I reverence truth as much as any body; and when it has slipped us, if a man will but take me by the hand, and go quietly and search for it, as for a thing we have both lost, and can neither of us do well without,—I'll go to the world's end with him.—But I hate disputes—and therefore (bating religious points, or such as touch society) I

would almost subscribe to any thing which does not choke me in the first passage, rather than be drawn into one.—But I cannot bear suffocation;—and bad smells worst of all.——For which reasons, I resolved, from the beginning, that if ever the army of Martyrs was to be augmented—or a new one raised—I would have no hand in it, one way or t'other.

CHAPTER XII.

—But to return to my mother.

My uncle Toby's opinion, Madam, "That there could be no harm in Cornelius Gallus, the Roman prætor's lying with his wife;"—or rather the last word of that opinion—(for it was all my mother heard of it) caught hold of her by the weak part of the whole sex:—you shall not mistake me,—I mean her curiosity;—she instantly concluded herself the subject of the conversation, and, with that prepossession upon her fancy, you will readily conceive every word my father said was accommodated either to herself or her family-concerns.

—Pray, Madam, in what street does the lady live who would not have done the same?

From the strange mode of Cornelius's death, my father had made a transition to that of Socrates, and was giving my uncle Toby an abstract of his pleading before his judges;—'twas irresistible:—not the oration of Socrates—but my father's temptation to it.—He had wrote the Life of Socrates* himself the year before he left off trade; which, I fear, was the means of hastening him out of it;—so that no one was able to set out with so full a sail, and in so swelling a tide of heroic loftiness upon the occasion, as my father was. Not a period in Socrates's oration which closed with a shorter word than transmigration, or annihilation,—or a worse thought in the middle of it than *to be*,—or *not to be*,—the entering upon a new and untried state of things—or upon a long, a profound and peaceful sleep, without dreams, without disturbance!—*That we and our children were born to die—but neither of us born to be slaves.*—No, there I mistake; that was part of Eleazar's oration, as recorded by Josephus (de Bell. Judaic.)—Eleazar owns he had it from the philosophers of India. In all likelihood Alexander the Great, in his irruption into India, after he had overrun Persia, amongst the many things he stole—stole that sentiment also; by which means it was carried, if not all the way by himself (for we all know he died in Babylon) at least by some of his marauders, into Greece,—from Greece it got to Rome,—from Rome to France, and from France to England.—So things come round:

By land-carriage; I can conceive no other way—

By water, the sentiment might easily have come down the Ganges

* This book my father would never consent to publish; 'tis in manuscript, with some other tracts of his, in the family; all, or most of which, will be printed in due time.

into the Sinus Gangeticus, or Bay of Bengal, and so into the Indian sea; and, following the course of trade (the way from India by the Cape of Good Hope being then unknown), might be carried, with other drugs and spices, up the Red Sea to Joddah, the port of Mecca, or else to Tor, or Suez, towns at the bottom of the Gulf; and thence by caravans to Coptos, but three days' journey distant, so down the Nile directly to Alexandria, where the *sentiment* would be landed at the very foot of the great staircase of the Alexandrian library; —and from that storehouse it would be fetched.—Bless me! what a trade was driven by the learned in those days.

CHAPTER XIII.

Now my father had a way a little like that of Job's (in case there ever was such a man)—if not, there's an end of the matter.

Though, by the bye, because your learned men find some difficulty in fixing the precise æra in which so great a man lived;—whether, for instance, before or after the patriarchs, &c.—to vote, therefore, that he never lived at all is a little cruel;—'tis not doing as they would be done by.—Happen that as it may,—my father, I say, had a way, when things went extremely wrong with him, especially upon the first sally of his impatience—of wondering why he was begot;—wishing himself dead;—sometimes worse:—and when the provocation ran high, and grief touched his lips with more than ordinary powers—Sir, you scarce could have distinguished him from Socrates himself.—Every word would breathe the sentiments of a soul disdaining life, and careless about all its issues; for which reason, though my mother was a woman of no deep reading, yet the abstract of Socrates's oration, which my father was giving my uncle Toby, was not altogether new to her.—She listened to it with composed intelligence, and would have done so to the end of the chapter, had not my father plunged (which he had no occasion to have done) into that part of the pleading where the great philosopher reckons up his connections, his alliances, and children; but renounces a security to be so won, by working upon the passions of his judges.—"I have friends,—I have relations,—I have three desolate children,"—says Socrates.—

——Then, cried my mother, opening the door,—you have one more, Mr. Shandy, than I know of.

——By Heaven! I have one less,—said my father, getting up and walking out of the room.

CHAPTER XIV.

They are Socrates's children, said my uncle Toby..... He has been dead a hundred years ago, replied my mother.

My uncle Toby was no chronologer;—so, not caring to advance one step but upon safe ground, he laid down his pipe deliberately

upon the table, and rising up, and taking my mother most kindly by the hand, without saying another word, either good or bad, to her, he led her out after my father, that he might finish the eclaircissement himself.

CHAPTER XV.

Had this volume been a farce, which, unless every one's Life and Opinions are to be looked upon as a farce as well as mine, I see no reason to suppose—the last chapter, Sir, had finished the first act of it; and then this chapter must have set off thus:—

Ptr..r..r..ing,—twing,—twang,—prut,—trut; 'tis a cursed bad fiddle.—Do you know whether my fiddle's in tune or no?—trut..prut. —They should be fifths.—'Tis wickedly strung,—tr. . a.e.i.o.u. twang. —The bridge is a mile too high, and the sound-post absolutely down, —else,—trut. . prut.—Hark! 'tis not so bad a tone.—Diddle diddle, diddle diddle, diddle diddle, dum. There is nothing in playing before good judges;—but there's a man there,—no,—no him with a bundle under his arm,—the grave man in black.—'Sdeath! not the gentleman with the sword on.—Sir, I had rather play a Capriccio to Calliope herself than draw my bow across my fiddle before that very man; and yet I'll stake my Cremona to a Jew's trump, which is the greatest musical odds that ever were laid, that I will this moment stop three hundred and fifty leagues out of tune upon my fiddle without punishing one single nerve that belongs to him.—Twaddle diddle,—tweddle diddle—twiddle diddle,—twoddle diddle,—twuddle diddle;—prut-trut —krish,—krash,—krush.—I've undone you, Sir,—but you see he's no worse;—and was Apollo to take his fiddle after me, he can make him no better.

Diddle diddle, diddle diddle, diddle diddle,—hum,—dum,—drum.

—Your Worships and your Reverences love music,—and God has made you all with good ears,—and some of you play delightfully yourselves;—trut-prut,—prut-trut.

O! there is—whom I could sit and hear whole days,—whose talents lie in making what he fiddles to be felt; who inspires me with his joys and hopes, and puts the most hidden springs of my heart into motion,—If you would borrow five guineas of me, Sir,—which is generally ten guineas more than I have to spare,—or you, Messrs. Apothecary and Taylor, want your bills paying,—that's your time.

CHAPTER XVI.

The first thing which entered my father's head, after affairs were a little settled in the family, and Susannah had got possession of my mother's green satin night-gown,—was to sit down coolly, after the example of Xenophon, and write a *Tristra-pædia*, or system of education for me: collecting first for that purpose his own scattered thoughts, councils, and notions; and binding them together so as to

form an INSTITUTE for the government of my childhood and adolescence.—I was my father's last stake,—he had lost my brother Bobby entirely,—he had lost, by his own computation, full three-fourths of me,—that is, he had been unfortunate in his three first great casts for me:—my geniture, nose, and name:—there was but this one left; and accordingly my father gave himself up to it with as much devotion as ever my uncle Toby had done to his doctrine of projectiles.—The difference between them was that my uncle Toby drew his whole knowledge of projectiles from Nicholas Tartaglia;—my father spun his every thread of it out of his own brain,—or had so reeled and cross-twisted what all other spinners and spinsters had spun before him, that 'twas pretty near the same torture to him.

In about three years, or something more, my father had got advanced into the middle of his work.—Like all other writers he met with disappointments.—He imagined he should be able to bring whatever he had to say into so small a compass that, when it was finished and bound, it might be rolled up in my mother's housewife. Matter grows under our hands.—Let no man say,—"Come,—I'll write a *duodecimo*."

My father gave himself up to it, however, with the most painful diligence, proceeding step by step in every line with the same kind of caution and circumspection (though I cannot say upon quite so religious a principle) as was used by John de la Casse, the Lord Archbishop of Benevento, in composing his Galatea; in which his Grace of Benevento spent near forty years of his life; and when the thing came out, it was not of above half the size or the thickness of a Rider's Almanack. How the holy man managed the affair, unless he spent the greatest part of his time in combing his whiskers, or playing at *primero* with his chaplain,—would pose any mortal not let into the true secret—and therefore, 'tis worth explaining to the world, was it only for the encouragement of those few in it who write, not so much to be fed—as to be famous.

I own, had John de la Casse, the Archbishop of Benevento, for whose memory (notwithstanding his Galatea) I retain the highest veneration,—had he been, Sir, a slender clerk, of dull wit,—slow parts,—costive head, and so forth,—he and his Galatea might have jogged on together to the age of Methuselah for me;—the phenomenon had not been worth a parenthesis.

But the reverse of this was the truth: John de la Casse was a genius of fine parts and fertile fancy; and yet with all these great advantages of nature, which should have pricked him forwards with his Galatea, he lay under an impuissance at the same time, of advancing above a line and a half in the compass of a whole summer's day. This disability in his Grace arose from an opinion he was afflicted with;—which opinion was this,—*viz.*—that whenever a Christian was writing a book (not for his private amusement, but) where his intent and purpose was, *bonâ fide*, to print and publish it to the

world,—his first thoughts were always the temptations of the evil One. —This was the state of ordinary writers: but when a personage of venerable character and high station, either in church or state, once turned author,—he maintained that, from the very moment he took pen in hand,—all the Devils in hell broke out of their holes to cajole him.—'Twas term-time with them;—every thought, first and last, was captious;—how specious and good soever—'twas all one;—in whatever form or colour it presented itself to the imagination—'twas still a stroke of one or other of them levelled at him, and was to be fenced off.—So that the life of a writer, whatever he might fancy to the contrary, was not so much a state of *composition*, as a state of *warfare;* and his probation in it precisely that of any other man militant upon earth,—both depending alike, not half so much upon the degrees of his wit, as his *resistance.*

My father was hugely pleased with this theory of John de la Casse, Archbishop of Benevento; and (had it not cramped him a little in his creed) I believe would have given ten of the best acres in the Shandy estate to have been the broacher of it.—How far my father actually believed in the Devil will be seen when I come to speak of my father's religious notions, in the progress of this work: 'tis enough to say here, as he could not have the honour of it, in the literal sense of the doctrine,—he took up with the allegory of it; and would often say, especially when his pen was a little retrograde, there was as much good meaning, truth, and knowledge, couched under the veil of John de la Casse's parabolical representation—as was to be found in any one poetic fiction, or mystic record of antiquity.—Prejudice of education, he would say, *is the Devil,*—and the multitudes of them which we suck in with our mother's milk *are the Devil and all.*—We are haunted with them, brother Toby, in all our lucubrations and researches; and, was a man fool enough to submit tamely to what they obtruded upon him—what would his book be? Nothing; he would add, throwing his pen away with a vengeance; —nothing but a farrago of the clack of nurses, and of the nonsense of the old women (of both sexes) throughout the kingdom.

This is the best account I am determined to give of the slow progress my father made in his *Tristra-pædia;* at which (as I said) he was three years, and something more, indefatigably at work, and, at last, had scarce completed, by his own reckoning, one half of his undertaking: the misfortune was that I was all that time totally neglected and abandoned to my mother: and what was almost as bad, by the very delay, the first part of the work, upon which my father had spent the most of his pains, was rendered entirely useless! —every day a page or two became of no consequence.

Certainly it was ordained as a scourge upon the pride of human wisdom that the wisest of us all should thus outwit ourselves, and eternally forego our purposes in the intemperate act of pursuing them.

In short, my father was so long in all his acts of resistance,—or,

in other words,—he advanced so very slow with his work, and I began to live and get forwards at such a rate, that, if an event had not happened—which, when we get to it, if it can be told with decency, shall not be concealed a moment from my reader,—I verily believe, I had put by my father, and left him drawing a sun-dial, for no better purpose than to be buried under-ground.

CHAPTER XVII.

——'Twas nothing;—I did not lose two drops of blood by it: —'twas not worth calling in a surgeon, had he lived next door to us. —Thousands suffer by choice what I did by accident.—Doctor Slop made ten times more of it than there was occasion.—Some men rise by the art of hanging great weights upon small wires:—and I am this day (August the 10th, 1761) paying part of the price of this man's reputation. O, 'twould provoke a stone to see how things are carried on in this world!—The chambermaid had left no ******* *** under the bed..... Cannot you contrive, master, quoth Susannah, lifting up the sash with one hand as she spoke, and helping me up into the window seat with the other,—cannot you manage, my dear, for a single time, to **** *** ** *** ******?

I was five years old.—Susannah did not consider that nothing was well hung in our family;—so, slap came the sash down like lightning upon us..... Nothing is left,—cried Susannah,—nothing is left—for me, but to run my country.

My uncle Toby's house was a much kinder sanctuary; and so Susannah fled to it.

CHAPTER XVIII.

When Susannah told the Corporal the misadventure of the sash, with all the circumstances which attended the *murder* of me—(as she called it)—the blood forsook his cheeks:—all accessaries in murder being principals,—Trim's conscience told him he was as much to blame as Susannah;—and, if the doctrine had been true, my uncle Toby had as much of the bloodshed to answer for to Heaven as either of 'em;—so that neither reason nor instinct, separate or together, could possibly have guided Susannah's steps to so proper an asylum.—It is in vain to leave this to the reader's imagination:—to form any kind of hypothesis that will render these propositions feasible, he must cudgel his brains sore; and to do it without—he must have such brains as no reader ever had before him.—Why should I put them either to trial or to torture?—'Tis my own affair: I'll explain it myself.

CHAPTER XIX.

'Tis a pity, Trim, said my uncle Toby, resting with his hand upon the Corporal's shoulder, as they both stood surveying their works —that we have not a couple of field-pieces to mount in the gorge of

that redoubt;—'twould secure the lines all along there, and make the attack on that side quite complete.—Get me a couple cast, Trim.... Your Honour shall have them, replied Trim, before to-morrow morning.——

It was the joy of Trim's heart, nor was his fertile head ever at a loss for expedients in doing it, to supply my uncle Toby in his campaigns with whatever his fancy called for: had it been his last crown, he would have sat down and hammered it into a paderero, to have prevented a single wish in his master.—The Corporal had already,—what with cutting off the ends of my uncle Toby's spouts, —hacking and chiselling up the sides of his leaden gutters,—— melting down his pewter shaving-bason;—and going at last, like Louis the Fourteenth, on to the top of the church for spare ends, &c., he had that very campaign brought no less than eight new battering cannons, besides three demi-culverins into the field. My uncle Toby's demand for two more pieces for the redoubt had set the Corporal at work again; and, no better resource offering, he had taken the two leaden weights from the nursery-window; and, as the sash-pulleys, when the lead was gone, were of no kind of use, he had taken them away also, to make a couple of wheels for one of their carriages.

He had dismantled every sash-window in my uncle Toby's house long before, in the very same way—though not always in the same order; for sometimes the pulleys had been wanted, and not the lead, —so then he began with the pulleys;—and the pulleys being picked out, then the lead became useless;—and so the lead went to pot too.

——A great MORAL might be picked handsomely out of this, but I have not time;—'tis enough to say, Wherever the demolition began, 'twas equally fatal to the sash-window.

CHAPTER XX.

THE Corporal had not taken his measures so badly in this stroke of artilleryship but that he might have kept the matter entirely to himself, and left Susannah to have sustained the whole weight of the attack as she could: true courage is not content with coming off so. —The Corporal, whether as general or comptroller of the train— 'twas no matter—had done that, without which, as he imagined, the misfortune could never have happened,—*at least in Susannah's hands.* —How would your Honours have behaved?—He determined at once not to take shelter behind Susannah,—but to give it; and, with this resolution upon his mind, he marched upright into the parlour, to lay the whole *manœuvre* before my uncle Toby.

My uncle Toby had just then been giving Yorick an account of the battle of Steinkirk, and of the strange conduct of Count Solmes, in ordering the foot to halt, and the horse to march where it could not act; which was directly contrary to the king's command, and proved the loss of the day.

There are accidents in some families so pat to the purpose of what is going to follow—they are scarce exceeded by the invention of a dramatic writer—I mean of ancient days.—

Trim, by the help of his fore-finger laid flat upon the table, and the edge of his hand striking across it at right angles, made a shift to tell his story so that priests and virgins might have listened to it;—and the story being told, the dialogue went on as follows:—

CHAPTER XXI.

——I WOULD be piquetted to death, cried the Corporal, as he concluded Susannah's story, before I would suffer the woman to come to any harm:—'twas my fault, an' please your Honour,—not hers.

Corporal Trim, replied my uncle Toby, (putting on his hat, which lay upon the table,) if any thing can be said to be a fault, when the service absolutely requires it should be done, 'tis I certainly who deserve the blame; you obeyed your orders.

Had Count Solmes, Trim, done the same at the battle of Steinkirk, said Yorick, drolling a little upon the Corporal, who had been run over by a dragoon in the retreat—he had saved thee.... Saved! cried Trim, interrupting Yorick, and finishing the sentence for him after his own fashion,—he had saved five battalions, an' please your Reverence, every soul of them.—There was Cutts's, continued the Corporal, clapping the fore-finger of his right hand upon the thumb of his left, and counting round his hand—there was Cutts's—Mackay's—Angus's—Graham's—and Leven's all cut to pieces;—and so had the English life-guards, too, had it not been for some regiments upon the right, who marched up boldly to their relief, and received the enemy's fire in their faces, before any one of their own platoons discharged a musket.—They'll go to heaven for it, added Trim.... Trim is right, said my uncle Toby, nodding to Yorick;—he's perfectly right.... What signified his marching the horse, continued the Corporal, where the ground was so strait that the French had such a nation of hedges, and copses, and ditches, and fell'd trees laid this way and that, to cover them (as they always have).—Count Solmes should have sent us; we would have fired muzzle to muzzle with them for their lives. —There was nothing to be done for the horse:—he had his foot shot off, however, for his pains, continued the Corporal, the very next campaign, at Landen.... Poor Trim got his wound there, quoth my uncle Toby.... 'Twas owing, an' please your Honour, entirely to Count Solmes; had he drubbed them soundly at Steinkirk, they would not have fought us at Landen.... Possibly not, Trim, said my uncle Toby; though, if they have the advantage of a wood, or you give them a moment's time to entrench themselves, they are a nation which will pop and pop for ever at you. There is no way but to march coolly up to them, receive their fire, and fall in upon them pell-mell;.... Ding-dong, added Trim;.... Horse and foot, said my uncle Toby;.... Helter-skelter, said Trim;.... Right and left, cried my uncle Toby.... Blood an' ounds! shouted the Corporal:—the

battle raged; Yorick drew his chair a little to one side for safety; and, after a moment's pause, my uncle Toby, sinking his voice a note, resumed the discourse as follows:—

CHAPTER XXII.

King William, said my uncle Toby, addressing himself to Yorick, was so terribly provoked at Count Solmes for disobeying his orders, that he would not suffer him to come into his presence for many months after. . . . I fear, answered Yorick, the Squire will be as much provoked at the Corporal as the King at the Count.—But 'twould be singularly hard in this case, continued he, if Corporal Trim, who has behaved so diametrically opposite to Count Solmes, should have the fate to be rewarded with the same disgrace:—too often, in this world, do things take that train. . . . I would spring a mine, cried my uncle Toby, rising up, and blow up my fortifications, and my house with them, and we would perish under their ruins, ere I would stand by and see it.——Trim directed a slight, but a grateful, bow, towards his master,—and so the chapter ends.

CHAPTER XXIII.

—Then, Yorick, replied my uncle Toby, you and I will lead the way abreast: and do you, Corporal, follow, a few paces behind us. . . . And Susannah, an' please your Honour, said Trim, shall be put in the rear. 'Twas an excellent disposition; and, in this order, without either drums beating, or colours flying, they marched slowly from my uncle Toby's house to Shandy-hall.

——I wish, said Trim, as they entered the door, instead of the sash-weights, I had cut off the church-spout, as I once thought to have done. . . . You have cut off spouts enow, replied Yorick.

CHAPTER XXIV.

As many pictures as have been given of my father, how like him soever in different airs and attitudes, not one or all of them can ever help the reader to any kind of preconception of how my father would think, speak, or act, upon any untried occasion or occurrence of life. There was that infinitude of oddities in him, and of chances along with it, by which handle he would take a thing—it baffled, Sir, all calculations. The truth was, his road lay so very far on one side from that wherein most men travelled, that every object before him presented a face and section of itself to his eye altogether different from the plan and elevation of it seen by the rest of mankind. In other words, 'twas a different object, and, in course, was differently considered.

This is the true reason that my dear Jenny and I, as well as all the world besides us, have such eternal squabbles about nothing. She looks at her outside;—I, at her in—. How is it possible we should agree about her value?

CHAPTER XXV.

'Tis a point settled, and I mention it for the comfort of Confucius,* who is apt to get entangled in telling a plain story, that, provided he keeps along the line of his story, he may go backwards and forwards as he will, 'tis still held to be no digression.

This being premised, I take the benefit of the *act of going backwards* myself.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Fifty thousand pannier loads of devils (not of the Archbishop of Benevento's,—I mean of Rabelais's devils) with their tails chopped off by their rumps, could not have made so diabolical a scream of it as I did—when the accident befel me: it summoned up my mother instantly into the nursery; so that Susannah had but just time to make her escape down the back-stairs, as my mother came up the fore.

Now, though I was old enough to have told the story myself,—and young enough, I hope, to have done it without malignity,—yet Susannah, in passing by the kitchen, for fear of accidents, had left it in short hand with the cook;—the cook had told it, with a commentary, to Jonathan; and Jonathan to Obadiah; so that, by the time my father had rung the bell half a dozen times to know what was the matter above,—was Obadiah enabled to give him a particular account of it, just as it had happened.... I thought as much, said my father, tucking up his night-gown;—and so walked up stairs.

One would imagine from this—(though for my own part I somewhat question it)—that my father, before that time, had actually wrote that remarkable chapter in the *Tristra-pædia*, which to me is the most original and entertaining in the whole book,—and that is the *chapter upon sash-windows*, with a bitter *Philippic* at the end of it, upon the forgetfulness of chamber-maids. I have but two reasons for thinking otherwise.

First, had the matter been taken into consideration before the event happened, my father certainly would have nailed up the sash-window for good an' all; which, considering with what difficulty he composed books, he might have done with ten times less trouble than he could have wrote the chapter. This argument, I foresee, holds good against his writing the chapter, even after the event; but 'tis obviated under the second reason, which I have the honour to offer to the world in support of my opinion, that my father did not write the chapter upon sash-windows and chamber-pots at the time supposed,—and it is this:—

—That, in order to render the *Tristra-pædia* complete, I wrote the chapter myself.

* Mr. Shandy is supposed to mean * * * * * * * * * * *, Esq., member for * * * * * *,—and not the Chinese Legislator.

CHAPTER XXVII.

My father put on his spectacles,—looked,—took them off,—put them into the case,—all in less than a statutable minute; and, without opening his lips, turned about and walked precipitately down stairs. My mother imagined he had stepped down for lint and basilicon; but, seeing him return with a couple of folios under his arm, and Obadiah following him with a large reading-desk, she took it for granted it was a Herbal, and so drew him a chair to the bed-side, that he might consult upon the case at his ease.

——If it be but right done, said my father, turning to the section —*de sede vel subjecto circumcisionis*,—for he had brought up *Spenser de Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus*,—and *Maimonides*, in order to confront and examine us altogether——

——If it be but right done, quoth he,.... Only tell us, cried my mother, interrupting him, what herbs?.... For that, replied my father you must send for Dr. Slop.

My mother went down, and my father went on, reading the section as follows:—

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* * * * *——Very well, said my father

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* * * * —nay, if it has that convenience, —and so, without stopping a moment to settle it first in his mind, whether the Jews had it from the Egyptians, or the Egyptians from the Jews,—he rose up, and, rubbing his forehead two or three times across with the palm of his hand, in the manner we rub out the footsteps of care, when evil has trod lighter upon us than we foreboded,—he shut the book, and walked down stairs.——Nay, said he, mentioning the name of a different great nation upon every step as he set his foot upon it,—if the Egyptians,—Syrians,—Phœnicians,—Arabians,—Cappadocians—if the Colchi, and Troglodytes did it,—if Solon and Pythagoras submitted, what is Tristram?——Who am I, that I should fret or fume one moment about the matter!

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Dear Yorick, said my father smiling (for Yorick had broke his rank with my uncle Toby in coming through the narrow entry, and so had first stept into the parlour), this Tristram of ours, I find, comes very hardly by all his religious rites. Never was the son of Jew, Christian, Turk, or Infidel, initiated into them in so oblique and slovenly a manner.... But he is no worse, I trust, said Yorick.... There has been certainly, continued my father, the deuce and all to do in some part or other of the ecliptic, when this offspring of mine was formed.... *That* you are a better judge of than I, replied

Yorick..... Astrologers, quoth my father, know better than us both: the trine and sextile aspects have jumped awry, or the opposite of their ascendants have not hit it, as they should, or the lords of the genitures (as they call them) have been at *bo-peep*,—or something has been wrong above, or below, with us.

'Tis possible, answered Yorick..... But is the child, cried my uncle Toby, the worse?.... The Troglodytes say not, replied my father. And your theologists, Yorick, tell us.... Theologically, said Yorick; or speaking after the manner of apothecaries?*—statesmen?†—or washerwomen?‡

....I'm not sure, replied my father;—but they tell us, brother Toby, he's the better for it..... Provided, said Yorick, you travel him into Egypt..... Of that, answered my father, he will have the advantage, when he sees the Pyramids.

.... Now, every word of this, quoth my uncle Toby, is Arabic to me..... I wish, said Yorick, 'twas so to half the world.

.... Illus, § continued my father, circumcised his whole army one morning..... Not without a court-martial? cried my uncle Toby.

.... Though the learned, continued he, (taking no notice of my uncle Toby's remark, but turning to Yorick,)—are greatly divided still, who Illus was;—some say Saturn;—some the Supreme Being;—others, no more than a brigadier-general under Pharaoh Neco.... Let him be who he will, said my uncle Toby, I know not by what article of war he could justify it.

The controvertists, answered my father, assign two-and-twenty different reasons for it;—others, indeed, who have drawn their pens on the opposite side of the question, have shown the world the futility of the greatest part of them.—But then again, our best polemic divines.... I wish there was not a polemic divine, said Yorick, in the kingdom:—one ounce of practical divinity—is worth a painted ship-load of all their Reverences have imported these fifty years..... Pray, Mr. Yorick, quoth my uncle Toby,—do tell me what a polemic divine is?.... The best description, Captain Shandy, I have ever read, is of a couple of 'em, replied Yorick, in the account of the battle fought, single hands, betwixt Gymnast and Captain Tripet; which I have in my pocket..... I beg I may hear it, quoth my uncle Toby, earnestly..... You shall, said Yorick,.... and as the Corporal is waiting for me at the door,—and I know the description of a battle will do the poor fellow more good than his supper,—I beg, brother, you'll give him leave to come in..... With all my soul, said my father.———Trim came in, erect and happy as an emperor; and, having shut the door, Yorick took a book from his right hand coat-pocket, and read, or pretended to read. as follows:

* Χαλεπῆς νόσε, καὶ δυσιάτε ἀπαλλαγή, ἣν ἄνθρακα καλοῦσιν.——PHILO.

† Τὰ τεμνόμενα τῶν ἐθῶν πολυγονωτατα, και πολυανθρωπότατα εἶναι.

‡ Καθαριότητος εινεκεν.——BOCHART.

§ Ὁ Ιλος, τὰ αἰδοια περὶτέμνεται. Ταυτο ποιησαι και τως ἅμ' αυτῳ συμμάχυς καταναγκάσας.——SANCHUNIANTHO.

CHAPTER XXIX.

——"Which words being heard by all the soldiers who were there, divers of them, being inwardly terrified, did shrink back, and make room for the assailant.—All this did Gymnast very well remark and consider; and, therefore, making as if he would have alighted from off his horse, as he was poising himself on the mounting side, he most nimbly (with his short sword by his thigh) shifting his feet in the stirrup, and performing the stirrup-leather feat, whereby after the inclining of his body downwards, he forthwith launched himself aloft into the air, and placed both his feet together upon the saddle, standing upright, with his back turned towards his horse's head.—Now (said he) my case goes forward. Then, suddenly, in the same posture wherein he was, he fetched a gambol upon one foot, and turning to the left hand, failed not to carry his body perfectly round, just into his former position, without missing one jot..... Ha! said Tripet, I will not do that at this time; and not without cause..... Well, said Gymnast, I have failed,—I will undo this leap; then, with a marvellous strength and agility, turning towards the right hand, he fetched another frisking gambol as before; which done, he set his right hand thumb upon the bow of the saddle, raised himself up, and sprang into the air, poising and upholding his whole weight upon the muscle and nerve of the said thumb, and so turned and whirled himself about three times: at the fourth, reversing his body, and overturning it upside down, and foreside back, without *touching any thing*, he brought himself betwixt the horse's two ears; and then giving himself a jerking swing, he seated himself upon the crupper."—

(This can't be fighting, said my uncle Toby.—The Corporal shook his head at it..... Have patience, said Yorick)

" Then (Tripet) passed his right leg over his saddle, and placed himself *en croup*.—But, said he, 'twere better for me to get into the saddle. Then putting the thumbs of both hands upon the crupper before him and thereupon leaning himself, as upon the only supporters of his body, he incontinently turned heels over head in the air, and straight found himself betwixt the bow of the saddle, in a tolerable seat: then springing into the air with a summerset, he turned him about like a windmill, and made above a hundred frisks, turns, and demi-pommadas."....Good God! cried Trim, losing all patience,—one home-thrust of a bayonet is worth it all..... I think so too, replied Yorick....

I am of a contrary opinion, quoth my father.

CHAPTER XXX.

——No; I think I have advanced nothing, replied my father, making answer to a question which Yorick had taken the liberty to put to him —I have advanced nothing in the *Tristra-pædia*, but what is as clear

as any one proposition in Euclid.—Reach me, Trim, that book from off the scrutoire.—It has oftentimes been in my mind, continued my father, to have read it over, both to you, Yorick, and to my brother Toby; and I think it a little unfriendly in myself, in not having done it long ago.—Shall we have a short chapter or two now, —and a chapter or two hereafter, as occasions serve; and so on, till we get through the whole? My uncle Toby and Yorick made the obeisance which was proper; and the Corporal, though he was not included in the compliment, laid his hand upon his breast, and made his bow at the same time.—The company smiled.——Trim, quoth my father, has paid the full price for staying out the entertainment. .... He did not seem to relish the play, replied Yorick.... 'Twas a Tom-fool battle, an' please your Reverence, of Captain Tripet's and that other officer, making so many summersets as they advanced:—the French come on capering now and then in that way,—but not quite so much.

My uncle Toby never felt the consciousness of his existence with more complacency than what the Corporal's and his own reflections made him do at that moment:—he lighted his pipe.— Yorick drew his chair closer to the table,—Trim snuffed the candle,—my father stirred up the fire,—took up the book,—coughed twice, and began.

CHAPTER XXXI.

The first thirty pages, said my father, turning over the leaves,—are a little dry; and as they are not closely connected with the subject, —for the present we will pass them by: 'tis a prefatory introduction, continued my father, or an introductory preface (for I am not determined which name to give it) upon political or civil government; the foundation of which being laid in the first conjunction betwixt male and female, for procreation of the species,—I was insensibly led into it.... 'Twas natural, said Yorick.

The original of society, continued my father, I'm satisfied, is what Politian tells us, *i. e.* merely conjugal, and nothing more than the getting together of one man and one woman,—to which (according to Hesiod) the philosopher adds a servant:—but supposing, in the first beginning, there were no men-servants born,—he lays the foundation of it in a man,—a woman,—and a bull.... I believe 'tis an ox, quoth Yorick, quoting the passage *οἶκου μὲν πρῶιστα, γυναῖκα τε, βου τ' ἀροτηρα*—A bull must have given more trouble than his head was worth.... But there is a better reason still, said my father (dipping his pen into his ink); the ox being the most patient of animals, and the most useful withal in tilling the ground for their nourishment, —was the properest instrument, and emblem, too, for the new-joined couple, that the creation could have associated with them.... And there is a stronger reason, added my uncle Toby, than them all for the ox.—My father had not power to take his pen out of his ink-horn.

till he had heard my uncle Toby's reason.——For when the ground was tilled, said my uncle Toby, and made worth inclosing, then they began to secure it by walls and ditches, which was the origin of fortification.... True, true, dear Toby, cried my father, striking out the bull, and putting the ox in his place.

My father gave Trim a nod to snuff the candle, and resumed his discourse.

—I enter upon this speculation, said my father, carelessly, and half shutting the book, as he went on, merely to show the foundation of the natural relation between a father and his child; the right and jurisdiction over whom he acquires these several ways:—

1st, By marriage;

2d, By adoption;

3d, By legitimation; and

4th, By procreation; all which I consider in their order.

I lay a slight stress upon one of them, replied Yorick,—the act, especially where it ends there, in my opinion, lays as little obligation upon the child as it conveys power to the father.... You are wrong, —said my father, argutely: and for this plain reason * *

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—I own, added my father, that the offspring, upon this account, is not so under the power and jurisdiction of the mother.... But the reason, replied Yorick, equally holds good for her.... She is under authority herself, said my father:——and besides, continued my father, nodding his head, and laying his finger upon the side of his nose, as he assigned his reason,—*she is not the principal agent*, Yorick..... In what? quoth my uncle Toby, stopping his pipe..... Though, by all means, added my father (not attending to my uncle Toby), "*The son ought to pay her respect;*" as you may read, Yorick, at large, in the first book of the Institutes of Justinian, at the eleventh title and the tenth section.... I can read it as well, replied Yorick, in the catechism.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Trim can repeat every word of it by heart, quoth my uncle Toby.... Pugh! said my father, not caring to be interrupted with Trim's saying his catechism.... He can, upon my honour, replied my uncle Toby.——Ask him, Mr. Yorick, any question you please.——

—The Fifth Commandment, Trim,——said Yorick, speaking mildly, and with a gentle nod, as to a modest cate humen.—The Corporal stood silent.... You don't ask him right, said my uncle Toby, raising his voice, and giving it rapidly, like the word of command:—The fifth?.... I must begin with the first, an' please your Honour, said the Corporal.

—Yorick could not forbear smiling.—Your Reverence does not consider, said the Corporal, shouldering his stick like a musket, and marching into the middle of the room to illustrate his position,—tha' 'tis exactly the same thing as doing one's exercise in the field.—

"*Join your right hand to your firelock,*" cried the Corporal, giving the word of command, and performing the motion.—

"*Poise your firelock,*" cried the Corporal; doing the duty still both of adjutant and private man.

"*Rest your firelock,*".... One motion, an' please your Reverence, you see leads into another.—If his Honour will begin but with the first....

The First?—cried my uncle Toby, setting his hand upon his side,—

* * * * * * * *

The Second?—cried my uncle Toby, waving his tobacco-pipe, as he would have done his sword at the head of a regiment.—The Corporal went through his *manual* with exactness; and having *honoured his father and mother,* made a low bow, and fell back to the side of the room.

Every thing in this world, said my father, is big with jest, and has wit in it, and instruction too,—if we can but find it out.

—Here is the *scaffold-work of Instruction;* its true point of folly, without the *building* behind it.

—Here is the glass for the pedagogues, preceptors, tutors, governors, gerund-grinders, and bear-leaders, to view themselves in, in their true dimensions.—

Oh! there is a husk and shell, Yorick, which grows up with learning, which their unskilfulness knows not how to fling away!

—*Sciences may be learned by rote, but Wisdom not.*

Yorick thought my father inspired,—I will enter into obligations this moment, said my father, to lay out all my aunt Dinah's legacy in charitable uses (of which, by the bye, my father had no high opinion) if the Corporal has any one determinate idea annexed to any one word he has repeated.—Prithee, Trim, quoth my father, turning round to him,—What dost thou mean by "*honouring my father and mother?*"

Allowing them, an' please your Honour, three halfpence a day out of my pay, when they grow old..... And didst thou do that, Trim? said Yorick..... He did indeed, replied my uncle Toby..... Then, Trim, said Yorick, springing out of his chair, and taking the Corporal by the hand, thou art the best commentator upon that part of the Decalogue;—and I honour thee more for it, Corporal Trim, than if thou hadst had a hand in the Talmud itself.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

O BLESSED health! cried my father, making an exclamation, as he turned over the leaves to the next chapter, thou art above all gold and treasure; 'tis thou who enlargest the soul,— and openest all its powers to receive instruction and to relish virtue.—He that has thee has little more to wish for;—and he that is so wretched as to want thee—wants every thing with thee.

I have concentrated all that can be said upon this important head said my father, into very little room; therefore we'll read the chapter quite through.

My father read as follows:—

"The whole secret of health depending upon the due contention for mastery betwixt the radical heat and the radical moisture,".... You have proved that matter of fact, I suppose, above, said Yorick. .... Sufficiently, replied my father.

In saying this, my father shut the book,—not as if he resolved to read no more of it, for he kept his fore-finger in the chapter:—not pettishly,—for he shut the book slowly: his thumb resting, when he had done it, upon the upper side of the cover, as his three fingers supported the lower side of it without the least compressive violence.—

I have demonstrated the truth of that point, quoth my father, nodding to Yorick, most sufficiently in the preceding chapter.

Now, could the man in the moon be told that a man in the earth had wrote a chapter sufficiently demonstrating that the secret of all health depended upon the due contention for mastery betwixt the *radical heat* and the *radical moisture*;—and that he had managed the point so well that there was not one single word, wet or dry upon radical heat or radical moisture, throughout the whole chapter —or a single syllable in it, *pro* or *con*, directly or indirectly, upon the contention betwixt these two powers in any part of the animal economy,—

"O thou eternal Maker of all beings!"—he would cry striking his breast with his right hand (in case he had one)—"Thou whose power and goodness can enlarge the faculties of thy creatures to this infinite degree of excellence and perfection!—What have we *Moonites* done?"

CHAPTE XXXIRV.

WITH two strokes, the one at Hippocrates, the other at Lord Verulam, did my father achieve it.

The stroke at the prince of physicians, with which he began, was no more than a short insult upon his sorrowful complaint of the *ars longa*—and *vita brevis*.—Life short, cried my father, and the art of healing tedious? And who are we to thank for both the one and

other, but the ignorance of quacks themselves—and the stage-loads of chemical nostrums, and peripatetic lumber, with which, in all ages, they have first flattered the world, and at last deceived it!

—O my Lord Verulam! cried my father, turning from Hippocrates, and making his second stroke at him, as the principal of nostrum-mongers, and the fittest to be made an example of to the rest,—What shall I say to thee, my great Lord Verulam?—What shall I say to thy internal spirit—thy opium,—thy saltpetre,—thy greasy unctions,—thy daily purges,—thy nightly clisters, and succedaneums?

—My father was never at a loss what to say to any man, upon any subject; and had the least occasion for the exordium of any man breathing. How he dealt with his Lordship's opinion—you shall see; —but when—I know not:——we must first see what his Lordship's opinion was.

CHAPTER XXXV.

"The two geart causes which conspire with each other to shorten life," says Verulam, "are first,—

"The internal spirit, which, like a gentle flame, wastes the body down to death:—and, secondly, the external air, that parches the body up to ashes:—which two enemies attacking us on both sides of our bodies together, at length destroy our organs, and render them unfit to carry on the functions of life."

This being the state of the case, the road to longevity was plain; nothing more being required, says his Lordship, but to repair the waste committed by the internal spirit, by making the substance of it more thick and dense, by a regular course of opiates on one side, and by refrigerating the heat of it on the other, by three grains and a half of saltpetre every morning before you get up.——

Still this frame of ours was left exposed to the inimical assaults of the air without; but this was fenced off again by a course of greasy unctions, which so fully saturated the pores of the skin that no spicula could enter;—nor could any one get out.—This put a stop to all perspiration, sensible and insensible, which being the cause of so many scurvy distempers—a course of clysters was requisite to carry off redundant humours,—and render the system complete.

What my father had to say to my Lord of Verulam's opiates, his saltpetre, and greasy unctions and clysters, you shall read,—but not to-day,—or to-morrow:—time presses upon me—my reader is impatient—I must get forwards.—You shall read the chapter at your leisure (if you chuse it) as soon as the *Tristra-pædia* is published.—

Suffice it at present to say—my father levelled the hypothesis with the ground; and in doing that, the learned know, he built up and established his own.——

CHAPTER XXXVI.

The whole secret of health, said my father, beginning the sentence again, depending evidently upon the due contention betwixt the radical heat and radical moisture within us,—the least imaginable skill had been sufficient to have maintained it, had not the schoolmen confounded the task, merely (as Van Helmont, the famous chemist, has proved) by all along mistaking the radical moisture for the tallow and fat of animal bodies.

Now the radical moisture is not the tallow or fat of animals, but an oily and balsamous substance; for the fat, or tallow, as also the phlegm, or watery parts, are cold; whereas the oily and balsamous parts are of a lively heat and spirit; which accounts for the observation of Aristotle, "*Quod omne animal post coitum est* triste."

Now it is certain that the radical heat lives in the radical moisture; but whether *vice versâ* is a doubt: however, when the one decays the other decays also; and then is produced, either an unnatural heat, which causes an unnatural dryness,—or an unnatural moisture, which causes dropsies:—so that if a child, as he grows up, can but be taught to avoid running into fire or water, as either of 'em threaten his destruction,—'twill be all that is needful to be done upon that head.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

The description of the siege of Jericho itself could not have engaged the attention of my uncle Toby more powerfully than the last chapter;—his eyes were fixed upon my father throughout it;—he never mentioned radical heat, and radical moisture, but my uncle Toby took his pipe out of his mouth, and shook his head; and, as soon as the chapter was finished, he beckoned to the Corporal to come close to his chair, to ask him the following question,—*aside:*—* ——It was at the siege of Limerick, 'an please your Honour, replied the Corporal, making a bow.——

The poor fellow and I, quoth my uncle Toby, addressing himself to my father, were scarce able to crawl out of our tents at the time the siege of Limerick was raised, upon the very account you mention. .... Now what can have got into that precious noddle of thine, my dear brother Toby? cried my father, mentally.——By Heaven! continued he, communing still with himself, it would puzzle an Œdipus to bring it in point.——

I believe, an' please your Honour, quoth the Corporal, that if it had not been for the quantity of brandy we set fire to every night, and the claret and cinnamon with which I plied your Honour off,.... And the Geneva, Trim, added my uncle Toby, which did us more good than all.... I verily believe, continued the Corporal, we had both, an' please your Honour, left our lives in the trenches, and been buried in them too.... The noblest grave, Corporal, cried my uncle Toby, his eyes sparkling as he spoke, that a soldier could wish to lie down in!

. . . . But a pitiful death for him! an' please your Honour, replied the Corporal.

All this was as much Arabic to my father as the rites of the Colchi and Troglodites had been before to my uncle Toby; my father could not determine whether he was to frown or to smile.

My uncle Toby, turning to Yorick, resumed the case at Limerick more intelligibly than he had begun it—and so settled the point for my father at once.——

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

It was undoubtedly, said my uncle Toby, a great happiness for myself and the Corporal that we had all along a burning fever, attended with a most raging thirst, during the whole five-and-twenty days the flux was upon us in the camp; otherwise, what my brother calls the radical moisture must, as I conceive it, inevitably have got the better. ——My father drew in his lungs top-full of air, and, looking up, blew it forth again, as slow as he possibly could.——

It was Heaven's mercy to us, continued my uncle Toby, which put it into the Corporal's head to maintain that due contention betwixt the radical heat and the radical moisture, by reinforcing the fever, as he did all along with hot wine and spices; whereby the Corporal kept up (as it were) a continual firing; so that the radical heat stood its ground from the beginning to the end, and was a fair match for the moisture, terrible as it was. . . . Upon my honour, added my uncle Toby, you might have heard the contention within our bodies, brother Shandy, twenty toises. . . . If there was no firing, said Yorick. . . .

Well,—said my father, with a full aspiration, and pausing awhile after the word—was I a judge, and the laws of the country which made me one permitted it, I would condemn some of the worst malefactors, provided they had had their clergy,——

——Yorick, foreseeing the sentence was likely to end with no sort of mercy, laid his hand upon my father's breast, and begged he would respite it for a few minutes, till he asked the Corporal a question. . . . . Prithee, Trim, said Yorick, without staying for my father's leave,—tell us honestly—what is thy opinion concerning this self-same radical heat and radical moisture ?. . . .

With humble submission to his Honour's better judgment, quoth the Corporal, making a bow to my uncle Toby. . . . Speak thy opinion freely, Corporal, said my uncle Toby.——The poor fellow is my servant —not my slave, added my uncle Toby, turning to my father.——

The Corporal put his hat under his left arm, and with his stick hanging upon the wrist of it, by a black thong split into a tassel about the knot, he marched up to the ground where he had performed his catechism; then, touching his under-jaw with the thumb and fingers of his right hand before he opened his mouth,—he delivered his notion thus:

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Just as the Corporal was hemming to begin,—in waddled Dr. Slop. ——'Tis not two-pence matter,—the Corporal shall go on in the next chapter, let who will come in.——

Well, my good Doctor, cried my father, sportively, for the transitions of his passions were unaccountably sudden;—and what has this whelp of mine to say to the matter?——

Had my father been asking after the amputation of the tail of a puppy dog—he could not have done it in a more careless air: the system, which Dr. Slop had laid down to treat the accident by no way allowed of such a mode of inquiry.—He sat down.——

Pray, Sir, quoth my uncle Toby, in a manner which could not go unanswered,—in what condition is the boy?.... 'Twill end in a *phimosis*, replied Dr. Slop....

I am no wiser than I was, quoth my uncle Toby, returning his pipe into his mouth.... Then let the Corporal go on, said my father, with his medical lecture.... The Corporal made a bow to his old friend, Dr. Slop, and then delivered his opinion concerning radical heat and radical moisture, in the following words:—

CHAPTER XL.

The city of Limerick, the siege of which was begun under his Majesty, King William himself, the year after I went into the army, —lies, an' please your Honours, in the middle of a devilish wet swampy country.... 'Tis quite surrounded, said my uncle Toby, with the Shannon, and is, by its situation, one of the strongest fortified places in Ireland.—

I think this is a new fashion, quoth Dr. Slop, of beginning a medical lecture.... 'Tis all true, answered Trim.... Then I wish the faculty would follow the cut of it, said Yorick.... 'Tis all cut through, an' please your Reverence, said the Corporal, with drains and bogs; and besides, there was such a quantity of rain fell during the siege, the whole country was like a puddle:—'twas that, and nothing else, which brought on the flux, and which had like to have killed both his Honour and myself. Now there was no such thing, after the first ten days, continued the Corporal, as for a soldier to lie dry in his tent, without cutting a ditch round it, to draw off the water;—nor was that enough for those who could afford it, as his Honour could, without setting fire every night to a pewter dish full of brandy, which took off the damp of the air, and made the inside of the tent as warm as a stove....

And what conclusion dost thou draw, Corporal Trim, cried my father, from all these premises?....

I infer, an' please your Worship, replied Trim, that the radical moisture is nothing in the world but ditch-water—and that the

radical heat, of those who can go to the expense of it, is burnt brandy :—the radical heat and moisture of a private man, 'an please your Honours, is nothing but ditch-water,—and a dram of Geneva :—and give us but enough of it, with a pipe of tobacco, to give us spirits, and drive away the vapours,—we know not what it is to fear death.

I am at a loss, Captain Shandy, quoth Doctor Slop, to determine in what branch of learning your servant shines most, whether in physiology, or divinity.——Slop had not forgot Trim's comment upon the sermon. . . .

It is but an hour ago, replied Yorick, since the Corporal was examined in the latter, and passed muster with great honour. . . . .

The radical heat and moisture, quoth Doctor Slop, turning to my father, you must know, is the basis and foundation of our being,—as the root of a tree is the source and principle of its vegetation.—It is inherent in the seeds of all animals, and may be preserved sundry ways ; but, principally, in my opinion, by *consubstantials, imprimments* and *occullents.*—Now, this poor fellow, continued Dr. Slop, pointing to the Corporal, has had the misfortune to have heard some superficial empiric discourse upon this nice point. . . . . That he has,—said my father. . . . . Very likely, said my uncle. . . . . I am sure of it —quoth Yorick.

CHAPTER XLI.

Doctor Slop being called out to look at a cataplasm he had ordered, it gave my father an opportunity of going on with another chapter in the *Tristra-pædia.*——Come ! cheer up, my lads ; I'll show you, land ;—for when we have tugged through that chapter, the book shall not be opened again this twelvemonth.—Huzza !——

CHAPTER XLII.

——Five years with a bib under his chin ;
Four years in travelling from Christ-cross-row to Malachi ;
A year and a half in learning to write his own name ;
Seven long years and more τυπτω-ing it, at Greek and Latin.

Four years at his *probations* and his *negations* ;—the fine statue still lying in the middle of the marble block,—and nothing done, but his tools sharpened to hew it out !—'Tis a piteous delay !——Was not the great Julius Scaliger within an ace of never getting his tools sharpened at all ?—Forty-four years old was he before he could manage his Greek ;—and Peter Damianus, Lord Bishop of Ostia, as all the world knows, could not so much as read, when he was of man's estate ;—and Baldus himself, eminent as he turned out after, entered upon the law so late in life that every body imagined he intended to be an advocate in the other world. No wonder, when

Eudamidus, the son of Archidamas, heard Xenocrates at seventy-five disputing about *wisdom*, that he asked gravely,—"If the old man be yet disputing and inquiring concerning wisdom,—what time will he have to make use of it?"

Yorick listened to my father with great attention; there was a seasoning of wisdom unaccountably mixed up with his strangest whims; and he had sometimes such illuminations in the darkest of his eclipses as almost atoned for them.—Be wary, Sir, when you imitate him.

I am convinced, Yorick, continued my father, half reading and half discoursing, that there is a north-west passage to the intellectual world; and that the soul of man has shorter ways of going to work, in furnishing itself with knowledge and instruction, than we generally take with it.—But, alack! all fields have not a river or a spring running beside them;—every child, Yorick, has not a parent to point it out.

—The whole entirely depends, added my father, in a low voice, upon the *auxiliary verbs*, Mr. Yorick.

Had Yorick trod upon Virgil's snake, he could not have looked more surprised.—I am surprised too, cried my father, observing it; —and I reckon it as one of the greatest calamities which ever befel the republic of letters that those who have been entrusted with the education of our children, and whose business it was to open their minds, and stock them early with ideas, in order to set the imagination loose upon them, have made so little use of the auxiliary verbs in doing it, as they have done;—so that, except Raymond Lullius, and the elder Pelegrini, the last of whom arrived to such perfection in the use of 'em, with his topics, that, in a few lessons, he could teach a young gentleman to discourse with plausibility upon any subject, *pro* and *con*, and to say and write all that could be spoken or written concerning it, without blotting a word, to the admiration of all who beheld him. . . . . I should be glad, said Yorick, interrupting my father, to be made to comprehend this matter. . . . . You shall, said my father.

The highest stretch of improvement a single word is capable of is a high metaphor;—for which, in my opinion, the idea is generally the worse, and not the better:—but be that as it may,—when the mind has done that with it—there is an end;—the mind and the idea are at rest, until a second idea enters;—and so on.

Now the use of the *Auxiliaries* is at once to set the soul a going by herself upon the materials as they are brought her; and, by the versability of this great engine, round which they are twisted, to open new tracks of enquiry, and make every idea engender millions. . . .

You excite my curiosity greatly, said Yorick. . . . For my own part, quoth my uncle Toby, I have given it up. . . . . The Danes, an' please your Honour, quoth the Corporal, who were on the left at the siege of Limerick, were all auxiliaries. . . . And very good ones, said my uncle Toby. . . . And your Honour roul'd with them—captains with captains

—very well, said the Corporal.... But the auxiliaries, Trim, my brother is talking about, answered my uncle Toby,—I conceive to be different things.

——You do? said my father, rising up.

CHAPTER XLIII.

My father took a single turn across the room, then sat down and finished the chapter.

The verbs auxiliary we are concerned in here, continued my father, are *am, was, have, had, do, did, make, made, suffer, shalt, should, will, would, can, could, owe, ought, used,* or *is wont;*—and these, varied with tenses, *present, past, future,* and conjugated with the verb see,—or with these questions added to them;—*Is it? Was it? Will it be? Would it be? May it be?—Might it be?*—and these again put negatively, *Is it not? Was it not? Ought it not?*—or affirmatively—*It is, It was, It ought to be;*—or chronologically—*Has it been always? Lately? How long ago?*—or hypothetically—*If it was? If it was not?*——what would follow?—If the French should beat the English? If the Sun go out of the Zodiac? Now, by the right use and application of these, continued my father, in which a child's memory should be exercised, there is no one idea can enter his brain, how barren soever, but a magazine of conceptions and conclusions may be drawn forth from it.—Didst thou ever see a white bear? cried my father, turning his head round to Trim, who stood at the back of his chair.... No, an' please your Honour, replied the Corporal.... But thou couldst discourse about one, Trim, said my father, in case of need?..... How is it possible, brother, quoth my uncle Toby, if the Corporal never saw one?.... 'Tis the fact I want, replied my father;—and the possibility of it is as follows:—

A WHITE BEAR; very well. Have I ever seen one? Might I ever have seen one? Am I ever to see one? Ought I ever to have seen one? Or can I ever see one?

Would I had seen a white bear! (for how can I imagine it?)

If I should see a white bear, what should I say? If I should never see a white bear, what then?

If I never have, can, must, or shall, see a white bear alive,—have I ever seen the skin of one? Did I ever see one painted?—described? Have I never dreamed of one?

Did my father, mother, uncle, aunt, brothers, or sisters, ever see a white bear? What would they give? How would they behave? How would the white bear have behaved? Is he wild? Tame? Terrible? Rough? Smooth?

—Is the white bear worth seeing?

—Is there no sin in it?—

—Is it better than a black one?

THE LIFE AND OPINIONS

OF

TRISTRAM SHANDY, GENT.

CHAPTER I.

We'll not stop two moments, my dear Sir;—only, as we have got through these five volumes* (do, Sir, sit down upon a set,—they are better than nothing) let us just look back upon the country we have passed through.

——What a wilderness has it been! and what a mercy that we have not both of us been lost, or devoured by wild beasts in it!

Did you think the world itself, Sir, had contained such a number of Jack-Asses?—How they viewed and reviewed us as we passed over the rivulet at the bottom of that little valley!—and when we climbed over that hill, and were just getting out of sight,—good God! what a braying did they all set up together!

—Prithee, Shepherd, who keeps all those Jack-asses?***

—Heaven be their comforter,—What! are they never curried?—Are they never taken in in winter?—Bray,—bray,—bray. Bray on,—the world is deeply your debtor;—louder still;—that's nothing;—in good sooth, you are ill used.—Was I a Jack-Ass, I solemnly declare I would bray in G-sol-re-ut from morning even unto night.

CHAPTER II.

When my father had danced his white bear backwards and forwards through half a dozen pages, he closed the book for good and all,—and, in a kind of triumph, re-delivered it into Trim's hand, with a nod to lay it upon the scrutoire where he found it.

Tristram, said he, shall be made to conjugate every word in the dictionary, backwards and forwards the same way:—every word, Yorick, by this means, you see, is converted into a thesis or a hypothesis;—every thesis and hypothesis have an offspring of propositions; and each proposition has its own consequences and conclusions;—every one of which leads the mind on again into fresh tracts of enquiries and doubtings.—The force of this engine, added my father, is incredible, in opening a child's head.... 'Tis enough, brother Shandy, cried my uncle Toby, to burst it into a thousand splinters.—

I presume, said Yorick, smiling, it must be owing to this—(for, let logicians say what they will, it is not to be accounted for sufficiently from the bare use of the ten predicaments)—that the famous Vincent Quirino, amongst the many other astonishing feats of his

* Seven, according to the original edition.

childhood, of which the Cardinal Bembo has given the world so exact a story,—should be able to paste up, in the public schools at Rome, so early as in the eighth year of his age, no less than four thousand five hundred and sixty different theses, upon the most abstruse points of the most abstruse theology;—and to defend and maintain them in such sort as to cramp and dumbfound his opponents.... What is that, cried my father, to what is told us of Alphonsus Tostatus, who, almost in his nurse's arms, learned all the sciences and liberal arts, without being taught any one of them?—What shall we say of the great Peireskius?.... That's the very man, cried my uncle Toby, I once told you of, brother Shandy, who walked a matter of five hundred miles, reckoning from Paris to Shevling, and from Shevling back again, merely to see Stevinus's flying chariot.—He was a very great man! added my uncle Toby (meaning Stevinus).... He was so, brother Toby, said my father (meaning Peireskius);—and had multiplied his ideas so fast, and increased his knowledge to such a prodigious stock, that, if we may give credit to an anecdote concerning him, which we cannot withhold here, without shaking the authority of all anecdotes whatsoever,—at seven years of age, his father committed entirely to his care the education of his younger brother, a boy of five years old, with the sole management of all his concerns. .... Was the father as wise as the son? quoth my uncle Toby.... I should think not, said Yorick.... But what are these, continued my father—(breaking out in a kind of enthusiasm)—what are these to those prodigies of childhood in Grotius, Scioppius, Heinsius, Politian, Pascal, Joseph Scaliger, Ferdinand de Cordoué, and others;—some of whom left off their *substantial forms* at nine years old, or sooner, and went on reasoning without them;—others went through their classics at seven;—wrote tragedies at eight.—Ferdinand de Cordoué was so wise at nine—'twas thought the devil was in him;—and at Venice gave such proofs of his knowledge and goodness that the monks imagined he was Antichrist, or nothing.——Others were masters of fourteen languages at ten;—finished the course of their rhetoric, poetry, logic, and ethics, at eleven;—put forth their commentaries upon Servius and Martianus Capella at twelve;—and at thirteen, received their degrees in philosophy, laws, and divinity.... But you forget the great Lipsius, quoth Yorick, who composed a work* the day he was born.... They should have wiped it up, said my uncle Toby, and said no more about it.

* Nous aurions quelque interêt, says Baillet, de montrer qu'il n' a rien de ridicule s'il étoit veritable, au moins dans le sens énigmatique que Nicius Erythræus a tâché de lui donner. Cet auteur dit que, pour comprendre comme Lipse, il a pû composer un ouvrage le premier jour de sa vie; il faut s'imaginer que ce premier jour n'est pas celui de sa naissance charnelle, mais celui au quel il a commencé d'user de la raison; il veut que ç'ait été à l'age de neuf ans; et il nous veut persuader que ce fut en cet âge que Lipse fit un poême.—La tour est ingénieux, &c.

CHAPTER III.

When the cataplasm was ready, a scruple of decorum had unreasonably rose up in Susannah's conscience, about holding the candle whilst Slop tied it on: Slop had not treated Susannah's distemper with anodynes;—and so a quarrel had ensued betwixt them.

—Oh! oh!—said Slop, casting a glance of undue freedom in Susannah's face, as she declined the office;—then, I think I know you, Madam.... You know me, Sir! cried Susannah fastidiously and with a toss of her head, levelled evidently, not at his profession, but at the Doctor himself;—you know me! cried Susannah again.—Doctor Slop clapped his finger and his thumb instantly upon his nostrils;——Susannah's spleen was ready to burst at it;... 'Tis false, said Susannah.... Come, come, Mrs. Modesty, said Slop, not a little elated with the success of his last thrust;—If you won't hold the candle and look,—you may hold it and shut your eyes.... That's one of your popish shifts, cried Susannah.... 'Tis better, said Slop, with a nod, than no shift at all, young woman.... I defy you, Sir, cried Susannah, pulling her shift-sleeve below her elbow.

It was almost impossible for two persons to assist each other in a surgical case with a more splenetic cordiality.

Slop snatched up the cataplasm:—Susannah snatched up the candle.——A little this way, said Slop.—Susannah, looking one way, and rowing another, instantly set fire to Slop's wig; which, being somewhat bushy and unctuous withal, was burnt out before it was well kindled.... You impudent whore! cried Slop,—(for what is passion but a wild beast?)—you impudent whore! cried Slop, getting upright, with the cataplasm in his hand.... I never was the destruction of any body's nose, said Susannah; which is more than you can say.... Is it? cried Slop, throwing the cataplasm in her face.... Yes, it is, cried Susannah, returning the compliment with what was left in the pan.

CHAPTER IV.

Doctor Slop and Susannah filed cross-bills against each other in the parlour; which done, as the cataplasm had failed, they retired into the kitchen to prepare a fomentation for me;—and whilst that was doing, my father determined the point as you will read.

CHAPTER V.

You see 'tis high time, said my father, addressing himself equally to my uncle Toby and Yorick, to take this young creature out of these women's hands and put him into those of a private governor. Marcus Antoninus provided fourteen governors, all at once, to superintend his son Commodus's education;—and in six weeks he cashiered five

of them. I know very well, continued my father, that Commodus's mother was in love with a gladiator at the time of her conception; which accounts for a great many of Commodus's cruelties when he became emperor;—but still I am of opinion that those five whom Antoninus dismissed did Commodus's temper, in that short time, more hurt than the other nine were able to rectify all their lives long.

Now, as I consider the person who is to be about my son as the mirror in which he is to view himself from morning to night; and by which he is to adjust his looks, his carriage, and, perhaps, the inmost sentiments of his heart,—I would have one, Yorick, if possible, polished at all points, fit for my child to look into.... This is very good sense, quoth my uncle Toby to himself.

—There is, continued my father, a certain mien and motion of the body and all its parts, both in acting and speaking, which argues a man *well within;* and I am not at all surprised that Gregory of Nazianzum, upon observing the hasty and untoward gestures of Julian, should foretell he would one day become apostate;—or that St. Ambrose should turn his amanuensis out of doors, because of an indecent motion of his head, which went backwards and forwards like a flail;—or that Democritus should conceive Protagoras to be a scholar, from seeing him bind up a faggot, and thrusting, as he did it, the small twigs inwards.—There are a thousand unnoticed openings, continued my father, which let a penetrating eye at once into a man's soul; and I maintain it, added he, that a man of sense does not lay down his hat in coming into a room, or take it up in going out of it, but something escapes which discovers him.

It is for these reasons, continued my father, that the governor I make choice of shall neither* lisp, nor squint, nor talk loud, nor grind his teeth, nor speak through his nose, nor pick it, nor blow it with his fingers.

He shall neither walk fast, nor slow, nor fold his arms,—for that is laziness;—nor hang them down,—for that is folly; nor hide them in his pocket,—for that is nonsense.

He shall neither strike, nor pinch, nor tickle,—nor bite, nor cut his nails, nor hawk, nor spit, nor sniff, nor drum with his feet or fingers in company;—nor (according to Erasmus) shall he speak to any one in making water,—nor point to carrion nor excrement.... Now this is all nonsense again, quoth my uncle Toby to himself.

I will have him, continued my father, cheerful, *faceté,* jovial; at the same time prudent, attentive to business, vigilant, acute, argute, inventive, quick in resolving doubts and speculative questions; he shall be wise, and judicious, and learned..... And why not humble, and moderate, and gentle-tempered, and good? said Yorick..... And why not, cried my uncle Toby, free, and generous, and bountiful, and brave?.... He shall, my dear Toby, replied my father, getting up and shaking him by the hand..... Then, brother Shandy, answered my uncle Toby, raising himself off the chair, and laying

* Vide Pellegrina.

down his pipe to take hold of my father's own hand,—I humbly beg I may recommend poor Le Fevre's son to you—(a tear of joy, of the first water, sparkled in my uncle Toby's eye,—another, the fellow to it, in the Corporal's, as the proposition was made)—you will see why, when you read Le Fevre's story.——— Fool that I was! nor can I recollect (nor perhaps you) without turning back to the place, what it was that hindered me from letting the Corporal tell it in his own words;—but the occasion is lost,—I must tell it now in my own.

CHAPTER VI.

THE STORY OF LE FEVRE.

It was sometime in the summer of that year in which Dendermond was taken by the Allies, which was about seven years before my father came into the country,—and about as many after the time that my uncle Toby and Trim had privately decamped from my father's house in town, in order to lay some of the finest sieges to some of the finest fortified cities in Europe;—when my uncle Toby was one evening getting his supper, with Trim sitting behind him at a small sideboard,—I say sitting,—for, in consideration of the Corporal's lame knee (which sometimes gave him exquisite pain) when my uncle Toby dined or supped alone, he would never suffer the Corporal to stand; and the poor fellow's veneration for his master was such that, with a proper artillery, my uncle Toby could have taken Dendermond itself with less trouble than he was able to gain this point over him; for many a time, when my uncle Toby supposed the Corporal's leg was at rest, he would look back, and detect him standing behind him with the most dutiful respect.—This bred more little squabbles betwixt them than all other causes, for five-and-twenty years together: but this is neither here nor there,—why do I mention it? Ask my pen: it governs me;—I govern not it.

He was one evening sitting thus at his supper, when the landlord of a little inn in the village came into the parlour, with an empty phial in his hand, to beg a glass or two of sack.——'Tis for a poor gentleman, I think of the army, said the landlord, who has been taken ill at my house four days ago, and has never held up his head since, or had a desire to taste any thing, till just now, that he has a fancy for a glass of sack and a thin toast.—*I think,* says he, taking his hand from his forehead, *it would comfort me.*

If I could neither beg, borrow, nor buy such a thing, added the landlord, I would almost steal it for the poor gentleman, he is so ill. I hope in God he will still mend, continued he; we are all of us concerned for him.

. . . . Thou art a good-natured soul, I will answer for thee, cried my uncle Toby: and thou shalt drink the poor gentleman's health in a glass of sack thyself,—and take a couple of bottles with my service, and tell him he is heartily welcome to them, and to a dozen more, if they will do him good.

Though I am persuaded, said my uncle Toby, as the landlord shut the door, he is a very compassionate fellow, Trim, yet I cannot help entertaining a high opinion of his guest too. There must be something more than common in him, that, in so short a time, should win so much upon the affections of his host;.... And of his whole family, added the Corporal, for they are all concerned for him.... Step after him, said my uncle Toby; do, Trim; and ask if he knows his name.

....I have quite forgot it truly, said the landlord, coming back into the parlour with the Corporal;—but I can ask his son again.... Has he a son with him, then? said my uncle Toby.... A boy, replied the landlord, of about eleven or twelve years of age; but the poor creature has tasted almost as little as his father; he does nothing but mourn and lament for him night and day. He has not stirred from the bed-side these two days.

My uncle Toby laid down his knife and fork, and thrust his plate from before him, as the landlord gave him the account; and Trim, without being ordered, took away, without saying one word, and, in a few minutes after, brought him his pipe and tobacco.

——Stay in the room a little, said my uncle Toby.

Trim, said my uncle Toby, after he lighted his pipe, and smoked about a dozen whiffs.——Trim came in front of his master, and made his bow;—my uncle Toby smoked on, and said no more.——Corporal! said my uncle Toby;——The Corporal made his bow.——My uncle Toby proceeded no farther, but finished his pipe.

Trim! said my uncle Toby, I have a project in my head, as it is a bad night, of wrapping myself up warm in my *roquelaure*, and paying a visit to this poor gentleman.... Your Honour's *roquelaure*, replied the Corporal, has not once been had on since the night before your Honour received your wound, when we mounted guard in the trenches before the gate of St. Nicholas; and, besides, it is so cold and rainy a night that, what with the *roquelaure*, and what with the weather, 'twill be enough to give your Honour your death, and bring on your Honour's torment in your groin.... I fear so, replied my uncle Toby; but I am not at rest in my mind, Trim, since the account the landlord has given me.—I wish I had not known so much of this affair, added my uncle Toby, or that I had known more of it. How shall we manage it?.... Leave it, an' please your Honour, to me, quoth the Corporal. I'll take my hat and stick, and go to the house and reconnoitre, and act accordingly; and I will bring your Honour a full account in an hour.... Thou shalt go, Trim, said my uncle Toby, and here's a shilling for thee to drink with his servant.... I shall get it all out of him, said the Corporal, shutting the door.

My uncle Toby filled his second pipe; and had it not been that he now and then wandered from the point, with considering whether it was not full as well to have the curtain of the *ténaille* a straight line as a crooked one,—he might be said to have thought of nothing else but poor Le Fevre and his boy the whole time he smoked it.

CHAPTER VII.

THE STORY OF LE FEVRE CONTINUED.

It was not till my uncle Toby had knocked the ashes out of his third pipe that Corporal Trim returned from the inn, and gave him the following account:—

——I despaired at first, said the Corporal, of being able to bring back your Honour any kind of intelligence concerning the poor sick Lieutenant. . . . . Is he in the army, then? said my uncle Toby. . . . . He is, said the Corporal. . . . And in what regiment? said my uncle Toby. . . . . I'll tell your Honour, replied the Corporal, every thing straight forwards, as I learnt it. . . . Then, Trim, I'll fill another pipe, said my uncle Toby, and not interrupt thee till thou hast done; so sit down at thy ease, Trim, in the window-seat, and begin thy story again.——The Corporal made his old bow, which generally spoke as plain as a bow could speak it, *Your Honour is good*:—and having done that, he sat down, as he was ordered, and began the story to my uncle Toby over again in pretty near the same words.

I despaired at first, said the Corporal, of being able to bring back any intelligence to your Honour, about the Lieutenant and his son;—for, when I asked where his servant was, from whom I made myself sure of knowing every thing which was proper to be asked,. . . . [That's a right distinction, Trim, said my uncle Toby]. . . . I was answered, an' please your Honour, that he had no servant with him; that he had come to the inn with hired horses, which, upon finding himself unable to proceed (to join, I suppose, the regiment) he had dismissed the morning after he came. . . . If I get better, my dear, said he, as he gave his purse to his son to pay the man, we can hire horses thence.—— But alas! the poor gentleman will never go hence, said the landlady to me, for I heard the death-watch all night long; and, when he dies, the youth, his son, will certainly die with him, for he is broken-hearted already.

I was hearing this account, continued the Corporal, when the youth came into the kitchen, to order the thin toast the landlord spoke of:——But I will do it for my father myself, said the youth. . . . Pray let me save you the trouble, young gentleman, said I, taking up a fork for the purpose, and offering him my chair to sit down upon by the fire, whilst I did it. . . . . I believe, Sir, said he, very modestly, I can please him best myself. . . . I am sure, said I, his Honour will not like the toast the worse for being toasted by an old soldier. . . . The youth took hold of my hand, and instantly burst into tears. . . . Poor youth! said my uncle Toby; he has been bred up from an infant in the army; and the name of a soldier, Trim, sounded in his ears like the name of a friend!—I wish I had him here.

. . . . I never, in the longest march, said the Corporal, had so great a mind for my dinner, as I had to cry with him for company. What

could be the matter with me, an' please your Honour?.... Nothing in the world, Trim, said my uncle Toby, blowing his nose, but that thou art a good-natured fellow.

.... When I gave him the toast, continued the Corporal, I thought it was proper to tell him I was Captain Shandy's servant, and that your Honour (though a stranger) was extremely concerned for his father; and that if there was any thing in your house or cellar.... [And thou might'st have added my purse, too, said my uncle Toby] .... he was heartily welcome to it.——He made a very low bow (which was meant to your Honour) but no answer;—for his heart was full;—so he went up stairs with the toast.—I warrant you, my dear, said I, as I opened the kitchen-door, your father will be well again. Mr. Yorick's curate was smoking a pipe by the kitchen-fire; but said not a word, good or bad, to comfort the youth.——I thought it wrong, added the Corporal.... I think so too, said my uncle Toby.

.... When the Lieutenant had taken his glass of sack and toast, he felt himself a little revived, and sent down into the kitchen to let me know that, in about ten minutes, he should be glad if I would step up stairs.——I believe, said the landlord, he is going to say his prayers; for there was a book laid upon the chair by his bed-side, and, as I shut the door, I saw his son take up a cushion.

.... I thought, said the Curate, that you gentlemen of the army, Mr. Trim, never said your prayers at all.... I heard the poor gentleman say his prayers last night, said the landlady, very devoutly, and with my own ears, or I could not have believed it.... Are you sure of it? replied the Curate.... A soldier, an' please your Reverence, said I, prays as often (of his own accord) as a parson; and when he is fighting for his king, and for his own life, and for his honour too, he has the most reason to pray to God of any one in the whole world. .... 'Twas well said of thee, Trim, said my uncle Toby.... But when a soldier, said I, an' please your Reverence, has been standing for twelve hours together in the trenches, up to his knees in cold water—or engaged, said I, for months together in long and dangerous marches;—harassed, perhaps, in his rear to-day;—harassing others to-morrow;—detached here;—countermanded there;—resting this night out upon his arms;—beat up in his shirt the next;—benumbed in his joints;—perhaps without straw in his tent to kneel on;—must say his prayers *how* and *when* he can.——I believe, said I,—for I was piqued, quoth the Corporal, for the reputation of the army—I believe, an' please your Reverence, said I, that when a soldier gets time to pray—he prays as heartily as a parson—though not with all his fuss and hypocrisy.... Thou shouldest not have said that, Trim, said my uncle Toby—for God only knows who is a hypocrite,—and who is not. —At the great and general review of us all, Corporal, at the day of judgment (and not till then)—it will be seen who have done their duties in this world,—and who have not; and we shall be advanced, Trim, accordingly.... I hope we shall, said Trim.... It is in the

Scripture, said my uncle Toby; and I will show it thee to-morrow —In the mean time we may depend upon it, Trim, for our comfort, said my uncle Toby, that God Almighty is so good and just a Governor of the world that, if we have but done our duties in it,—it will never be inquired into whether we have done them in a red coat or a black one.... I hope not, said the Corporal.... But go on, Trim, said my uncle Toby, with thy story....

When I went up, continued the Corporal, into the Lieutenant's room, which I did not do till the expiration of the ten minutes,—he was lying in his bed, with his head raised upon his hand, with his elbow upon the pillow, and a clean white cambric handkerchief beside it. The youth was just stooping down to take up the cushion, upon which I supposed he had been kneeling;—the book was laid upon the bed;—and, as he arose, in taking up the cushion with one hand, he reached out his other to take it away at the same time. .... Let it remain there, my dear, said the Lieutenant.——

He did not offer to speak to me till I had walked up close to his bed-side.... If you are Captain Shandy's servant, said he, you must present my thanks to your master, with my little boy's thanks along with them, for his courtesy to me.——If he was of Leven's—said the Lieutenant.... I told him your Honour was.... Then, said he, I served three campaigns with him in Flanders, and remember him; but 'tis most likely, as I had not the honour of any acquaintance with him, that he knows nothing of me.—You will tell him, however, that the person his good-nature has laid under obligations to him is one Le Fevre, a Lieutenant in Angus's;—but he knows me not,—said he, a second time, musing; possibly he may my story, added he.—Pray tell the Captain I was the Ensign at Breda whose wife was most unfortunately killed with a musket-shot, as she lay in my arms in my tent.... I remember the story, an' please your Honour, said I, very well.... Do you so?—said he, wiping his eyes with his handkerchief,—then well may I.———In saying this, he drew a little ring out of his bosom, which seemed tied with a black ribband about his neck, and kissed it twice.—Here, Billy, said he;—the boy flew across the room to the bed-side—and falling down upon his knee, took the ring in his hand, and kissed it too,—then kissed his father, and sat down upon the bed and wept....

I wish, said my uncle Toby, with a deep sigh,—I wish, Trim, I was asleep....

Your Honour, replied the Corporal, is too much concerned—Shall I pour your Honour out a glass of sack to your pipe?.... Do, Trim, said my uncle Toby.——

I remember, said my uncle Toby, sighing again, the story of the Ensign and his wife, with a circumstance his modesty omitted;—and particularly well that he, as well as she, upon some account or other (I forget what) was universally pitied by the whole regiment;—but finish the story thou art upon.... 'Tis finished already, said the

Corporal,—for I could stay no longer; so wished his Honour good night.—Young Le Fevre rose from off the bed, and saw me to the bottom of the stairs; and, as we went down together, told me that they had come from Ireland, and were on their route to join the regiment in Flanders.—But alas! said the Corporal,—the Lieutenant's last day's march is over!..... Then what is to become of his poor boy? cried my uncle Toby.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE STORY OF LE FEVRE CONTINUED.

It was to my uncle Toby's eternal honour,—though I tell it only for the sake of those who, when cooped in betwixt a natural and a positive law, know not, for their souls, which way in the world to turn themselves,—that, notwithstanding my uncle Toby was warmly engaged at that time in carrying on the siege of Dendermond, parallel with the Allies, who pressed theirs on so vigorously that they scarce allowed him time to get his dinner:—that nevertheless he gave up Dendermond, though he had already made a lodgment upon the counterscarp;—and bent his whole thoughts towards the private distresses at the inn; and, except that he ordered the garden-gate to be bolted up, by which he might be said to have turned the siege of Dendermond into a blockade—he left Dendermond to itself—to be relieved or not by the French king, as the French king thought good; and only considered how he himself should relieve the poor Lieutenant and his son.

——That kind Being, who is a friend to the friendless, shall recompense thee for this.

Thou hast left this matter short, said my uncle Toby to the Corporal, as he was putting him to bed,—and I will tell thee in what, Trim.—In the first place, when thou madest an offer of my services to Le Fevre,—as sickness and travelling are both expensive, and thou knewest he was but a poor Lieutenant, with a son to subsist as well as himself out of his pay, that thou didst not make an offer to him of my purse; because, had he stood in need, thou knowest, Trim, he had been as welcome to it as myself.... Your Honour knows, said the Corporal, I had no orders.... True, quoth my uncle Toby, —thou didst very right, Trim, as a soldier—but certainly very wrong as a man.

In the second place, for which, indeed, thou hast the same excuse, continued my uncle Toby,—when thou offeredst him whatever was in my house—thou shouldst have offered him my house too.—A sick brother officer should have the best quarters, Trim; and if we had him with us—we could tend and look to him.—Thou art an excellent nurse thyself, Trim;—and what with thy care of him, and the old woman's, and his boy's, and mine together, we might recruit him again at once, and set him upon his legs.

——In a fortnight or three weeks, added my uncle Toby, smiling —he might march.... He will never march, an' please your Honour, in this world, said the Corporal.... He *will* march, said my uncle Toby, rising up from the side of the bed with one shoe off.... An' please your Honour, said the Corporal, he will never march but to his grave.... He *shall* march, cried my uncle Toby, marching the foot which had a shoe on, though without advancing an inch, he *shall* march to his regiment.... He cannot stand it, said the Corporal.... He shall be supported, said my uncle Toby..... He'll drop at last, said the Corporal, and what will become of his boy? .... He *shall not* drop, said my uncle Toby, firmly.... A well-a-day! —do what we can for him, said Trim, maintaining his point,—the poor soul will die.... *He shall not die, by G—*, cried my uncle Toby.

——The *accusing spirit,* which flew up to Heaven's chancery with the oath, blushed as he gave it in;—and the *recording angel,* as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon the word, and blotted it out for ever.

CHAPTER IX.

——My uncle Toby went to his bureau,—put his purse into his breeches-pocket, and, having ordered the Corporal to go early in the morning for a physician,—he went to bed and fell asleep.

CHAPTER X.

THE STORY OF LE FEVRE CONTINUED.

The sun looked bright the morning after, to every eye in the village but Le Fevre's and his afflicted son's; the hand of death pressed heavy upon his eye-lids;—and hardly could the wheel at the cistern turn round its circle—when my uncle Toby, who had risen up an hour before his wonted time, entered the Lieutenant's room, and, without preface or apology, sat himself down upon the chair by the bed-side, and, independently of all modes and customs, opened the curtain in the manner an old friend and brother-officer would have done it; and asked him how he did,—how he had rested in the night, —what was his complaint,—where was his pain,—and what he could do to help him;—and, without giving him time to answer any one of these inquiries, went on, and told him of the little plan which he had been concerting with the Corporal the night before for him.

——You shall go home directly, Le Fevre, said my uncle Toby, to my house,—and we'll send for a doctor to see what's the matter; —and we'll have an apothecary;—and the Corporal shall be your nurse;—and I'll be your servant, Le Fevre.——

There was a frankness in my uncle Toby, not the *effect* of familiarity,—but the *cause* of it,—which let you at once into his soul, and showed you the goodness of his nature. To this, there was some-

thing in his looks, and voice, and manner, superadded, which eternally beckoned to the unfortunate to come and take shelter under him; so that, before my uncle Toby had half finished the kind offers he was making to the father, had the son insensibly pressed up close to his knees, and had taken hold of the breast of his coat, and was pulling it towards him.—The blood and spirits of Le Fevre, which were waxing cold and slow within him, and were retreating to their last citadel, the heart,—rallied back,—the film forsook his eyes for a moment;—he looked up wishfully in my uncle Toby's face;—then cast a look upon his boy;—and that *ligament*, fine as it was—was never broken!—

Nature instantly ebb'd again;—the film returned to its place;—the pulse fluttered;—stopped;—went on,—throbbed,—stopped again;—moved, stopped.—Shall I go on?——No.

CHAPTER XI.

I AM so impatient to return to my own story that what remains of young Le Fevre's, that is, from this turn of his fortune to the time my uncle Toby recommended him for my preceptor, shall be told in a very few words in the next chapter.—All that is necessary to be added to this chapter is as follows:—

That my uncle Toby, with young Le Fevre in his hand, attended the poor Lieutenant, as chief mourners, to his grave.

That the governor of Dendermond paid his obsequies all military honours;—and that Yorick, not to be behind-hand, paid him all ecclesiastic,—for he buried him in his chancel.—And it appears, likewise, he preached a funeral sermon over him.——I say it appears,—for it was Yorick's custom, which I suppose a general one with those of his profession, on the first leaf of every sermon which he composed, to chronicle down the time, the place, and the occasion of its being preached: to this, he was ever wont to add some short comment or stricture upon the sermon itself,—seldom, indeed, much to its credit.—For instance, "This sermon upon the Jewish dispensation,—I don't like it at all;—though I own there is a world of water-landish knowledge in it;—but 'tis all tritical, and most tritically put together.—This is but a flimsy kind of composition. What was in my head when I made it?

—*N. B.* "The excellency of this text is that it will suit any sermon;—and of this sermon,—that it will suit any text.

——"For this sermon I shall be hanged,—for I have stolen the greatest part of it. Doctor Paidagunes found me out. ☞ Set a thief to catch a thief."

On the back of half a dozen I find written, *So, so*—and no more;—and upon a couple, *moderato;* by which, as far as one may gather from Alteiri's Italian Dictionary,—but mostly from the authority of a piece of green whipcord, which seemed to have been the

unravelling of Yorick's whip-lash, with which he has left us the two sermons marked *Moderato*, and the half dozen of *So so*, tied fast together in one bundle by themselves,—one may safely suppose he meant pretty nearly the same thing.

There is but one difficulty in the way of this conjecture, which is this, that the *moderatos* are five times better than the *so sos*;—show ten times more knowledge of the human heart;—have seventy times more wit and spirit in them;—(and, to rise properly in my climax)—discover a thousand times more genius;—and, to crown all, are infinitely more entertaining than those tied up with them:—for which reason, whenever Yorick's *dramatic* sermons are offered to the world, though I shall admit but one out of the whole number of the *so sos*, I shall, nevertheless, adventure to print the two *moderatos* without any sort of scruple.

What Yorick could mean by the words *lentamente*,—*tenutè*,—*grave*, and sometimes *adagio*,—as applied to theological compositions, and with which he has characterised some of these sermons, I dare not venture to guess. I am more puzzled still upon finding *a l' octavo alta!* upon one;—*Con strepito* upon the back of another;—*Scicilliana* upon a third;—*Alla capella* upon a fourth;—*Con l' arco* upon this;—*Senza l'arco* upon that.—All I know is that they are musical terms, and have a meaning;—and, as he was a musical man, I will make no doubt but that, by some quaint application of such metaphors to the compositions in hand, they impressed very distinct ideas of their several characters upon his fancy,—whatever they may do upon that of others.

Amongst these, there is that particular sermon which has unaccountably led me into this digression,—The funeral sermon upon poor Le Fevre, wrote out very fairly, as if from a hasty copy.—I take notice of it the more because it seems to have been his favourite composition.—It is upon mortality; and is tied length-ways and cross-ways with a yarn thrumb, and then rolled up and twisted round with a half-sheet of dirty blue paper, which seems to have been once the cast cover of a general review, which to this day smells horribly of horse-drugs.—Whether these marks of humiliation were designed, —I something doubt;—because at the end of the sermon (and not at the beginning of it)—very different from his way of treating the rest, he had wrote *Bravo!*

—Though not very offensively,—for it was at two inches, at least, and a half's distance from and below the concluding line of the sermon, at the very extremity of the page, and in that right-hand corner of it which, you know, is generally covered with your thumb; and, to do it justice, it is wrote besides with a crow's quill, so faintly, in a small Italian hand, as scarcely to solicit the eye towards the place, whether your thumb is there or not;—so that, from the *manner of it*, it stands half excused; and being wrote, moreover, with very pale ink, diluted almost to nothing,—'tis more like a

ritratto of the shadow of Vanity than of Vanity herself—of the two; resembling rather a faint thought of transient applause, secretly stirring up in the heart of the composer, than a gross mark of it, coarsely obtruded upon the world.

With all these extenuations, I am aware that, in publishing this, I do no service to Yorick's character as a modest man—but all men have their failings! and what lessens this still farther, and almost wipes it away, is this,—that the word was struck through sometime afterwards (as appears from a different tint of the ink) with a line quite across it, in this manner, ~~Brave!~~ as if he had retracted, or was ashamed of the opinion he had once entertained of it.

These short characters of his sermons were always written, excepting in this one instance, upon the first leaf of his sermon, which served as a cover to it; and usually upon the inside of it, which was turned towards the text:—but at the end of his discourse, where, perhaps, he had five or six pages, and sometimes, perhaps, a whole score to turn himself in,—he took a larger circuit, and, indeed, a much more mettlesome one;—as if he had snatched the occasion of unlacing himself with a few more frolicksome strokes at vice than the straitness of the pulpit allowed.—These, though, hussar-like, they skirmish lightly and out of all order, are still auxiliaries on the side of Virtue.—Tell me, then, Mynheer Vander Blonederdondergewdenstronke, why they should not be printed together?

CHAPTER XII.

When my uncle Toby had turned every thing into money, and settled all accounts betwixt the agent of the regiment and Le Fevre, and bêtwixt Le Fevre and all mankind, there remained nothing more in my uncle Toby's hands than an old regimental coat and sword; so that my uncle Toby found little or no opposition from the world in taking administration. The coat, my uncle Toby gave the Corporal. Wear it, Trim, said my uncle Toby, as long as it will hold together, for the sake of the poor Lieutenant.—And this—said my uncle Toby taking up the sword in his hand, and drawing it out of the scabbard as he spoke,—and this, Le Fevre, I'll save for thee;—'tis all the fortune, continued my uncle Toby, hanging it up upon a crook, and pointing to it,—'tis all the fortune, my dear Le Fevre, which God has left thee;—but if he has given thee a heart to fight thy way with it in the world,—and thou dost it like a man of honour,—'tis enough for us.

As soon as my uncle Toby had laid a foundation, and taught him to inscribe a regular polygon in a circle, he sent him to a public school, where, excepting Whitsuntide and Christmas, at which times the Corporal was punctually despatched for him,—he remained to the spring of the year Seventeen; when the stories of the Emperor's

sending his army into Hungary against the Turks, kindling a spark of fire in his bosom, he left his Greek and Latin, without leave, and, throwing himself upon his knees before my uncle Toby, begged his father's sword, and my uncle Toby's leave along with it, to go and try his fortune under Eugene.—Twice did my uncle Toby forget his wound and cry out, Le Fevre, I will go with thee, and thou shalt fight beside me !—and twice he laid his hand upon his groin, and hung down his head in sorrow and disconsolation.——

My uncle Toby took down the sword from the crook, where it had hung untouched ever since the Lieutenant's death, and delivered it to the Corporal to brighten up ;—and, having detained Le Fevre a single fortnight to equip him, and contract for his passage to Leghorn —he put the sword into his hand.—If thou art brave, Le Fevre, said my uncle Toby, this will not fail thee ;—but Fortune, said he (musing a little)—Fortune may ;—and if she does,—added my uncle Toby, embracing him, come back again to me, Le Fevre, and we will shape thee another course.

The greatest injury could not have oppressed the heart of Le Fevre more than my uncle Toby's paternal kindness ;—he parted from my uncle Toby as the best of sons from the best of fathers :—both dropped tears ;—and, as my uncle Toby gave him his last kiss, he slipped sixty guineas, tied up in an old purse of his father's, in which was his mother's ring, into his hand,—and bid God bless him.

CHAPTER XIII.

Le Fevre got up to the imperial army just time enough to try what metal his sword was made of, at the defeat of the Turks before Belgrade ; but a series of unmerited mischances had pursued him from that moment, and trod close upon his heels for four years together after. He had withstood these buffettings to the last, till sickness overtook him at Marseilles, whence he wrote my uncle Toby word he had lost his time, his services, his health, and, in short, every thing but his sword ;—and was waiting for the first ship to return back to him.

As this letter came to hand about six weeks before Susannah's accident, Le Fevre was hourly expected ; and was uppermost in my uncle Toby's mind all the time my father was giving him and Yorick a description of what kind of a person he would choose for a preceptor to me ; but as my uncle Toby thought my father at first somewhat fanciful in the accomplishments he required, he forebore mentioning Le Fevre's name—till the character, by Yorick's interposition, ending unexpectedly, in one who should be gentle-tempered and generous, and good, it impressed the image of Le Fevre, and his interest, upon my uncle Toby so forcibly that he rose instantly off his chair ; and, laying down his pipe, in order to take hold of both my father's hands,—I beg, brother Shandy, said my uncle Toby, I may

recommend poor Le Fevre's son to you.... I beseech you, do, added Yorick.... He has a good heart, said my uncle Toby.... And a brave one too, an' please your Honour, said the Corporal.

.... The best hearts, Trim, are ever the bravest, replied my uncle Toby.... And the greatest cowards, an' please your Honour, in our regiment, were the greatest rascals in it.——There was Serjeant Kumber, and Ensign ——.

We'll talk of them, said my father, another time.

CHAPTER XIV.

What a jovial and a merry world would this be, may it please your Worships, but for that inextricable labyrinth of debts, cares, woes, want, grief, discontent, melancholy, large jointures, impositions, and lies!

Dr. Slop, like a son of a w——, as my father called him for it,—to exalt himself,—debased me to death,—and made ten thousand times more of Susannah's accident than there was any ground for; so that in a week's time, or less, it was in every body's mouth, *That poor Master Shandy* * * * * * * entirely;—and Fame, who loves to double every thing,—in three days more, had sworn positively she saw it;—and all the world, as usual, gave credit to her evidence,—"That the nursery window had not only * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * ;—but that * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *'s also."

Could the world have been sued like a *body-corporate*,—my father had brought an action upon the case, and trounced it sufficiently: but to fall foul of individuals about it,—as every soul who had mentioned the affair did it with the greatest pity imaginable,—'twas like flying in the very face of his best friends:—and yet to acquiesce under the report in silence was to acknowledge it openly,—at least in the opinion of one half of the world; and to make a bustle, again, in contradicting it—was to confirm it as strongly in the opinion of the other half.

—Was ever poor Devil of a country-gentleman so hampered? said my father.

.... I would shew him publicly, said my uncle Toby, at the market-cross.

.... 'Twill have no effect, said my father.

CHAPTER XV.

——I'll put him, however, into breeches, said my father,—let the world say what it will.

CHAPTER XVI.

There are a thousand resolutions, Sir, both in church and state, as well as in matters, Madam, of a more private concern,—which, though they have carried all the appearance in the world of being taken, and entered upon, in a hasty, hair-brained, and unadvised manner, were, notwithstanding this (and could you or I have got into the cabinet, or stood behind the curtain, we should have found it was so), weighed, poised, and perpended,—argued upon,—canvassed through,—entered into,—and examined on all sides with so much coolness that the *Goddess* of *Coolness* herself (I do not take upon me to prove her existence) could neither have wished it, nor done it better.

Of the number of these was my father's resolution of putting me into breeches; which, though determined at once,—in a kind of huff and a defiance of all mankind,—had, nevertheless, been *pro'd* and *con'd*, and judicially talked over betwixt him and my mother about a month before, in two several *beds of justice*, which my father had held for that purpose. I shall explain the nature of these beds of justice in my next chapter: and, in the chapter following that, you shall step with me, Madam, behind the curtain, only to hear in what kind of manner my father and my mother debated between themselves this affair of the breeches;—from which you may form an idea how they debated all lesser matters.

CHAPTER XVII.

The ancient Goths of Germany, who (the learned Cluverius is positive) were first seated in the country between the Vistula and the Oder, and who afterwards incorporated the Herculi, Bugians, and some other Vandalic clans to 'em—had, all of them, a wise custom of debating every thing of importance to their state, twice; that is,—once drunk, and once sober.—Drunk,—that their councils might not want vigour;—and sober,—that they might not want discretion.

Now, my father, being entirely a water-drinker—was a long time gravelled, almost to death, in turning this as much to his advantage as he did every other thing which the ancients did or said; and it was not till the seventh year of his marriage, after a thousand fruitless experiments and devices, that he hit upon an expedient which answered the purpose;—and that was, when any difficult and momentous point was to be settled in the family, which required great sobriety and great spirit, too, in its determination,—he fixed and set apart the first Sunday night in the month, and the Saturday night which immediately preceded it, to argue it over in bed, with my mother: by which contrivance, if you consider, Sir, with yourself,

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These my father, humorously enough, called his *beds of justice*; —for from the two different councils taken in these two different humours, a middle one was generally found out which touched the point of wisdom, as well as if he got drunk and sober a hundred times.

It must be made a secret of to the world that this answers full as well in literary discussions as either in military or conjugal; but it is not every author that can try the experiment as the Goths and Vandals did it;—or, if he can, may it be always for his body's health; and to do it as my father did it—am I sure it would always be for his soul's.

My way is this:—

In all nice and ticklish discussions—(of which, Heaven knows, there are but too many in my book)—where I find I cannot take a step without the danger of having either their Worships or their Reverences upon my back,—I write one-half *full*,—and t'other *fasting*;—or write it all full—and correct it fasting;—or write it fasting—and correct it full; for they all come to the same thing.—So that, with a less variation from my father's plan, than my father's from the Gothic,—I feel myself upon a par with him in his first bed of justice; —and no way inferior to him in his second.—These different and almost irreconcilable effects flow uniformly from the wise and wonderful mechanism of Nature;—of which—be her's the honour.—All that we can do is to turn and work the machine to the improvement and better manufactory of the Arts and Sciences.

Now, when I write full,—I write as if I was never to write fasting again as long as I live;—that is, I write free from the cares as well as the terrors of the world.—I count not the number of my scars,—nor does my fancy go forth into dark entries and bye-corners to antedate my stabs.—In a word, my pen takes its course; and I write on, as much from the fullness of my heart as my stomach.

But when, an' please your Honour, I indite fasting, 'tis a different story.—I pay the world all possible attention and respect,—and have as great a share (whilst it lasts) of that under-strapping virtue of discretion as the best of you.—So that, betwixt both, I write a careless kind of a civil, nonsensical, good-humoured. Shandean book, which will do all your hearts good——

—And all your heads too,—provided you understand it.

CHAPTER XVIII.

We should begin, said my father, turning himself half round in bed, and shifting his pillow a little towards my mother's, as he opened the debate;—we should begin to think, Mrs. Shandy, of putting this boy into breeches. . . .

We should so,—said my mother.... We defer it, my dear, quoth my father, shamefully....

I think we do, Mr. Shandy,—said my mother....

Not but the child looks extremely well, said my father, in his vests and tunicks....

He does look very well in them, replied my mother.

....And for that reason it would be almost a sin, added my father, to take him out of 'em.

....It would so, said my mother.... But, indeed he is growing a very tall lad—rejoined my father.

....He is very tall for his age, indeed,—said my mother.

....I can-not (making two syllables of it) imagine, quoth my father, who the deuce he takes after.

....I cannot conceive, for my life, said my mother.

....Humph!—said my father.

(The dialogue ceased for a moment.)

—I am very short myself, continued my father, gravely.

....You are very short, Mr. Shandy, said my mother.

Humph! quoth my father to himself, a second time; in muttering which, he plucked his pillow a little further from my mother's, —and, turning about again, there was an end of the debate for three minutes and a half.

—When he gets these breeches made, cried my father in a higher tone, he'll look like a beast in 'em.

....He will be very awkward in them at first, replied my mother.

....And 'twill be lucky if that's the worst on't, added my father.

....It will be very lucky, answered my mother.

....I suppose, replied my father,—making some pause first,—he'll be exactly like other people's children.

....Exactly, said my mother.

....Though I should be sorry for that, added my father; and so the debate stopped again.

—They should be of leather, said my father, turning him about again.

....They will last him, said my mother, the longest.

....But he can have no linings to 'em, replied my father.

....He cannot, said my mother.

....'Twere better to have them of fustian, quoth my father.

....Nothing can be better, quoth my mother.

....Except dimity, replied my father.... 'Tis best of all, replied my mother.

....One must not give him his death, however, interrupted my father.

....By no means, said my mother; and so the dialogue stood still again.

I am resolved, however, quoth my father, breaking silence the fourth time, he shall have no pockets in them.

....There is no occasion for any, said my mother.

....I mean in his coat and waistcoat, cried my father.

....I mean so too, replied my mother.

. . . . Though if he gets a gig or a top,—Poor souls ! it is a crown and a sceptre to them,—they should have where to secure it.

. . . . Order it as you please, Mr. Shandy, replied my mother.

. . . . But don't you think it right? added my father, pressing the point home to her.

. . . . Perfectly, said my mother; if it pleases you, Mr. Shandy.

. . . . There's for you! cried my father, losing temper.—Pleases me!—You never will distinguish, Mrs. Shandy, nor shall I ever teach you to do it, betwixt a point of pleasure, and a point of convenience. —This was on the Sunday night: and further this chapter sayeth not.

CHAPTER XIX.

After my father had debated the affair of the breeches with my mother,—he consulted Albertus Rubenius upon it; and Albertus Rubenius used my father ten times worse in the consultation (if possible) than even my father had used my mother: for as Rubenius had wrote a quarto *express, De re Vestiaria Veterum,*—it was Rubenius's business to have given my father some lights.—On the contrary, my father might as well have thought of extracting the seven cardinal virtues out of a long beard—as of extracting a single word out of Rubenius upon the subject.

Upon every other article of ancient dress, Rubenius was very communicative to my father;—he gave him a full and satisfactory account of

The Toga, or loose gown;
The Chlamys;
The Ephod;
The Tunica, or Jacket;
The Synthesis;
The Pænula;
The Lacema, with its Cucullus;
The Paludamentum;
The Prætexta;
The Sagum, or soldier's jerkin;
The Trabea; of which, according to Suetonius, there were three kinds.——

But what are all these to the breeches? said my father.

Rubenius threw him down, upon the counter, all kinds of shoes which had been in fashion with the Romans:—

There was The open shoe;
The close shoe;
The slip shoe;
The wooden shoe;
The sock;
The buskin;
And The military shoe, with hob nails in it, which Juvenal takes notice of.
There were The clogs;
The pattens;
The pantoufles;
The brogues;
The sandals, with latchets to them.
There was The felt shoe;
The linen shoe;
The laced shoe;
The braided shoe;
The calceus insisus;
And The calceus rostratus.

Rubenius showed my father how well they all fitted,—in what manner they laced on,—with what points, straps, thongs, latchets, ribbands, jaggs, and ends.

——————But I want to be informed about the breeches, said my father. ——

Albertus Rubenius informed my father that the Romans manufactured stuffs of various fabrics:—some plain,—some striped,—others diapered throughout the whole contexture of the wool with silk and gold:—that linen did not begin to be in common use till towards the declension of the empire, when the Egyptians, coming to settle amongst them, brought it into vogue:

—That persons of quality and fortune distinguished themselves by the fineness and whiteness of their clothes; which colour (next to purple, which was appropriated to the great officers) they most affected, and wore on their birth-days and public rejoicings:—that it appeared, from the best historians of those times, that they frequently sent their clothes to the fuller, to be cleaned and whitened:—but that the inferior people, to avoid that expense, generally wore brown clothes, and of a something coarser texture,—till towards the beginning of Augustus's reign, when the slave dressed like his master, and almost every distinction of habiliment was lost, but the *Latus clavus.*

And what was the *Latus Clavus?* said my father.

Rubenius told him that the point was still litigating amongst the learned:—that Egnatius, Sigonius, Bossius Ticinensis, Baysius, Budæus, Salmasius, Lipsius, Lazius, Isaac Causabon, and Joseph Scaliger, all differed from each other,—and he from them:—that some took it to be the button;—some the coat itself;—others only the colour of it:—that the great Baysius, in his Wardrobe of the Ancients, chap. 12,—honestly said he knew not what it was,—whether a tibula,—a stud,—a button,—a loop,—a buckle,—or clasps and keepers.——

My father lost the horse, but not the saddle.——They are *hooks* and *eyes,* said my father;—and with hooks and eyes he ordered my breeches to be made.

CHAPTER XX.

We are now going to enter upon a new scene of events.

Leave we then the breeches in the tailor's hands, with my father standing over him with his cane, reading him as he sat at work a lecture upon the *latus clavus,* and pointing to the precise part of the waistband where he was determined to have it sewed on.

Leave we my mother— (truest of all the *Pococurantes* of her sex!) —careless about it, as about every thing else in the world which concerned her;—that is,—indifferent whether it was done this way or that,—provided it was but done at all.

Leave we Slop likewise to the full profits of all my dishonours

Leave we poor Le Fevre to recover, and get home from Marseilles as he can:—and, last of all,—because the hardest of all,

Let us leave, if possible, *myself*:—but, 'tis impossible;—I must go along with you to the end of the work.

CHAPTER XXI.

If the reader has not got a clear conception of the rood and the half of ground which lay at the bottom of my uncle Toby's kitchen garden, and which was the scene of so many of his delicious hours,—the fault is not in me,—but in his imagination;—for I am sure I gave him so minute a description, I was almost ashamed of it.

When *Fate* was looking forwards, one afternoon, into the great transactions of future times,—and recollected for what purposes this little plot, by a decree fast bound down in iron, had been destined—she gave a nod to *Nature*;—'twas enough,—Nature threw half a spadeful of her kindliest compost upon it, with just so *much* clay in it as to retain the forms of angles and indenting,—and so *little* of it, too, as not to cling to the spade, and render works of so much glory nasty in foul weather.

My uncle Toby came down, as the reader has been informed, with plans along with him, of almost every fortified town in Italy and Flanders; so let the Duke of Marlborough, or the Allies, have set down before what town they pleased, my uncle Toby was prepared for them.

His way, which was the simplest one in the world, was this:—As soon as ever a town was invested—(but sooner when the design was known)—to take the plan of it (let it be what town it would)—and enlarge it upon a scale to the exact size of his bowling-green; upon the surface of which, by means of a large roll of pack-thread, and a number of small piquets driven into the ground, at the several angles and redans, he transferred the lines from his paper; then, taking the profile of the place, with its works, to determine the depths and slopes of the ditches,—the talus of the glacis, and the precise height of the several *banquettes*, parapets, &c.,—he set the Corporal to work; and sweetly went it on.—The nature of the soil,—the nature of the work itself,—and, above all, the good-nature of my uncle Toby, sitting by from morning to night, and chatting kindly with the Corporal upon past-done deeds—left *labour* little else but the ceremony of the name.

When the place was finished in this manner, and put into a proper posture of defence,—it was invested;—and my uncle Toby and the Corporal began to run their first parallel.—I beg I may not be interrupted in my story, by being told *That the first parallel should be at least three hundred toises distant from the main body of the place,—and that I have not left a single inch for it*;—for my uncle Toby took the liberty of encroaching upon his kitchen-garden, for the sake of

enlarging his works on the bowling-green; and, for that reason, generally ran his first and second parallels betwixt two rows of his cabbages and his cauliflowers: the conveniences and inconveniences of which will be considered at large in the history of my uncle Toby's and the Corporal's campaigns, of which this I'm now writing is but a sketch, and will be finished, if I conjecture right, in three pages but there is no guessing).—The campaigns themselves will take up as many books; and therefore I apprehend it would be hanging too great a weight of one kind of matter in so flimsy a performance as this, to rhapsodize them, as I once intended, into the body of the work;—surely they had better be printed apart.—We'll consider the affair;—so take the following sketch of them in the mean time:—

CHAPTER XXII.

When the town, with its works, was finished, my uncle Toby and the Corporal began to run their first parallel, not at random, or any how,—but from the same points and distances the Allies had begun to run theirs; and regulating their approaches and attacks by the accounts my uncle Toby received from the daily papers,—they went on, during the whole siege, step by step, with the Allies.

When the Duke of Marlborough made a lodgment,—my uncle Toby made a lodgment too:—and when the face of a bastion was battered down, or a defence ruined,—the Corporal took his mattock and did as much,—and so on;—gaining ground, and making themselves masters of the works, one after another, till the town fell into their hands.

To one who took pleasure in the happy state of others, there could not have been a greater sight in the world than on a post-morning, in which a practicable breach had been made by the Duke of Marlborough in the main body of the place,—to have stood behind the horn-beam hedge, and observed the spirit with which my uncle Toby, with Trim behind him, sallied forth;—the one with the Gazette in his hand,—the other with a spade on his shoulder, to execute the contents.—What an honest triumph in my uncle Toby's looks as he marched up to the ramparts! what intense pleasure swimming in his eye as he stood over the Corporal, reading the paragraph ten times over to him, as he was at work, lest, peradventure, he should make the breach an inch too wide,—or leave it an inch too narrow!—But when the *chamade* was beat, and the Corporal helped my uncle up it, and followed with the colours in his hand, to fix them upon the ramparts,—Heaven! Earth! Sea!—but what avail apostrophes?—with all your elements, wet or dry, ye never compounded so intoxicating a draught.

In this track of happiness, for many years, without one interruption to it, except now and then when the wind continued to blow due west for a week or ten days together, which detained the Flanders mail, and kept them so long in torture, but still it was the torture of

the happy :—in this track, I say, did my uncle Toby and Trim move for many years, every year of which, and sometimes every month, from the invention of either the one or the other of them, adding some new conceit or quirk of improvement to their operations, which always opened fresh springs of delight in carrying them on.

The first year's campaign was carried on, from beginning to end in the plain and simple method I've related.

In the second year, in which my uncle Toby took Liege and Ruremond, he thought he might afford the expense of four handsome draw-bridges; of two of which I have given an exact description in the former part of my work.

At the latter end of the same year he added a couple of gates with portcullises :—these last were converted afterwards into orgues, as the better thing; and, during the winter of the same year, my uncle Toby, instead of a new suit of clothes, which he always had at Christmas, treated himself with a handsome sentry-box, to stand at the corner of the bowling-green, betwixt which point and the foot of the glacis, there was left a little kind of an esplanade, for him and the Corporal to confer and hold councils of war upon.

The sentry-box was in case of rain.

All these were painted white three times over the ensuing spring, which enabled my uncle Toby to take the field with great splendour.

My father would often say to Yorick that, if any mortal in the whole universe had done such a thing except his brother Toby, it would have been looked upon by the world as one of the most refined satires upon the parade and prancing manner in which Louis XIV., from the beginning of the war, but particularly that very year, had taken the field.——But 'tis not in my brother Toby's nature, kind soul! my father would add, to insult any one.

——But let us go on.

CHAPTER XXIII.

I MUST observe that, although in the first year's campaign the word *town* is often mentioned—yet there was no town at that time within the polygon; that addition was not made till the summer following the spring in which the bridges and sentry-box were painted, which was the third year of my uncle Toby's campaigns,—when, upon his taking Amberg, Bonn, and Rhinberg, and Huy and Limbourg, one after another, a thought came into the Corporal's head that to talk of taking so many towns *without one town to shew for it*—was a very nonsensical way of going to work; and so proposed to my uncle Toby that they should have a little model of a town built for them—to be run up together of slit deals, and then painted, and clapped within the interior polygon to serve for all.

My uncle Toby felt the good of the project instantly, and instantly agreed to it; but with the addition of two singular improvements, of

which he was almost as proud as if he had been the original inventor of the project itself.

The one was to have the town built exactly in the style of those of which it was most likely to be the representative;—with grated windows, and the gable-ends of the houses facing the streets, &c., —as those in Ghent and Bruges, and the rest of the towns in Brabant and Flanders.

The other was not to have the houses run up together, as the Corporal proposed, but to have every house independent, to hook on or off, so as to form into the plan of whatever town they pleased.—This was put directly into hand; and many and many a look of mutual congratulation was exchanged between my uncle Toby and the Corporal, as the carpenter did the work.

—It answered prodigiously the next summer;—the town was a perfect Proteus.—It was Landen, and Trerebach, and Santvliet, and Drusen, and Hakenau;—and then it was Ostend, and Menin, and Aeth, and Dendermond.

—Surely, never did any *town* act so many parts, since Sodom and Gomorrah, as my uncle Toby's town did.

In the fourth year, my uncle Toby, thinking a town looked foolishly without a church, added a very fine one with a steeple.—Trim was for having bells in it. . . . My uncle Toby said the metal had better be cast into cannon.

This led the way, the next campaign, for half-a-dozen brass field-pieces, to be planted three and three on each side of my uncle Toby's sentry-box; and, in a short time, these led the way for a train somewhat larger—and so on—(as must always be the case in hobby-horsical affairs) from pieces of half-an inch bore, till it came at last to my father's jack-boots.

The next year, which was that in which Lisle was besieged, and at the close of which both Ghent and Bruges fell into our hands—my uncle Toby was sadly put to it for *proper* ammunition, I say proper ammunition—because his great artillery would not bear powder; and 'twas well for the Shandy family they would not,—For so full were the papers, from the beginning to the end of the siege, of the incessant firings kept up by the besiegers; and so heated was my uncle Toby's imagination with the accounts of them: that he had infallibly shot away all his estate.

Something therefore was wanting as a *succedaneum*, especially in one or two of the more violent paroxysms of the siege, to keep up something like a continual firing in the imagination;—and this *something*, the Corporal, whose principal strength lay in invention, supplied by an entire new system of battering of his own—without which, this had been objected to by military critics, to the end of the world, as one of the great *desiderata* of my uncle Toby's apparatus.

This will not be explained the worse for setting off, as I generally do, at a little distance from the subject.

CHAPTER XXIV.

With two or three other trinkets, small in themselves, but of great regard, which poor Tom, the Corporal's unfortunate brother, had sent him over, with the account of his marriage with the Jew's widow,—there was

A Montero-cap and two Turkish tobacco-pipes.

The Montero-cap I shall describe by and bye.—The Turkish tobacco-pipes had nothing particular in them; they were fitted up and ornamented as usual with flexible tubes of morocco leather and gold wire, and mounted at their ends, the one of them with ivory,—he other with black ebony, tipp'd with silver.

My father, who saw all things in lights different from the rest of the world, would say to the Corporal that he ought to look upon these two presents more as tokens of his brother's nicety than his affection. Tom did not care, Trim, he would say, to put on the cap, or to smoke in the tobacco-pipe of a Jew..... God bless your Honour, the Corporal would say [giving a strong reason to the contrary]—how can that be?

The Montero-cap was scarlet, of a superfine Spanish cloth, dyed in grain, and mounted all round with fur, except about four inches in the front, which was faced with a light blue, slightly embroidered;—and seemed to have been the property of a Portuguese quarter-master, not of foot but of horse, as the word denotes.

The Corporal was not a little proud of it, as well for its own sake as the sake of the giver, so seldom or never put it on but upon *gala*-days; and yet never was a Montero-cap put to so many uses; for in all controverted points, whether military or culinary, provided the Corporal was sure he was in the right—it was either his *oath*—his *wager*—or his *gift*.

—'Twas his gift in the present case.

I'll be bound, said the Corporal, speaking to himself, to *give* away my Montero-cap to the first beggar who comes to the door, if I do not manage this matter to his Honour's satisfaction.

The completion was no farther off than the very next morning, which was that of the storm of the counter-scarp betwixt the Lower Deule, to the right, and the gate of St. Andrew;—and on the left, between St. Magdalen's and the river.

As this was the most memorable attack in the whole war—the most gallant and obstinate on both sides—and, I must add, the most bloody too (for it cost the Allies themselves, that morning, above eleven hundred men)—my uncle Toby prepared himself for it with a more than ordinary solemnity.

The eve which preceded, as my uncle Toby went to bed, he ordered his Ramallie wig, which had lain, inside out, for many years in the corner of an old campaigning trunk, which stood by his bed-side, to be taken out and laid upon the lid of it, ready for the morning;—

and the very first thing he did, in his shirt, when he had stepped out of bed, my uncle Toby, after he had turned the rough side outwards—put it on.—This done, he proceeded next to his breeches; and, having buttoned the waistband, he forthwith buckled on his sword-belt, and had got his sword half way in—when he considered he should want shaving; and that it would be very inconvenient doing it with his sword on—so took it off.—In essaying to put on his regimental-coat and waistcoat, my uncle Toby found the same objection in his wig;—so that went off too.—So that, what with one thing and what with another, as it always falls out when a man is in the most haste—'twas ten o'clock (which was half-an-hour later than his usual time) before my uncle Toby sallied out.

CHAPTER XXV.

My uncle Toby had scarce turned the corner of his yew-hedge, which separated his kitchen-garden from his bowling-green, when he perceived the Corporal had begun the attack without him.

Let me stop and give you a picture of the Corporal's apparatus, and of the Corporal himself in the height of the attack, just as it struck my uncle Toby, as he turned towards the sentry-box, where the Corporal was at work,—for in nature there is not such another; —nor can any combination of all that is grotesque and whimsical in her works produce its equal.

The Corporal——

—Tread lightly on his ashes, ye men of genius,—for he was your kinsman:

Weed his grave clean, ye men of goodness, for he was your brother. —Oh, Corporal! had I thee, but now,—now, that I am able to give thee a dinner and protection,—how would I cherish thee! thou should'st wear thy Montero-cap every hour of the day, and every day of the week;—and, when it was worn out, I would purchase thee a couple like it.—But alas! alas! alas! now that I can do this in spite of their Reverences,—the occasion is lost,—for thou art gone;—thy genius fled up to the stars, whence it came—and that warm heart of thine, with all its generous and open vessels, compressed into a *clod of the valley!*

But what,—what is this, to that future and dreaded page, where I look towards the velvet pall, decorated with the military ensigns of thy Master,—the first,—the foremost of created beings;—where I shall see thee, faithful servant! laying his sword and scabbard, with a trembling hand, across his coffin, and then returning, pale as ashes, to the door, to take his mourning-horse by the bridle, to follow his hearse, as he directed thee:—where all my father's systems shall be baffled by his sorrows; and, in spite of his philosophy, I shall behold him, as he inspects the lacquered plate, twice taking his spectacles from off his nose, to wipe away the dew which nature has shed upon them.—When I see him cast in the rosemary with an air of

disconsolation, which cries through my ears,—O Toby! in what corner of the world shall I seek thy fellow?

—Gracious powers! which erst have opened the lips of the dumb in his distress, and made the tongue of the stammerer speak plain,—when I shall arrive at this dreaded page, deal not with me, then, with a stinted hand.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The Corporal, who the night before had resolved in his mind to supply the grand *desideratum* of keeping up something like an incessant firing upon the enemy during the heat of the attack,—had no further idea in his fancy, at that time, than a contrivance of smoking tobacco against the town, out of one of my uncle Toby's six field pieces, which were planted on each side of his sentry-box; the means of effecting which occurring to his fancy at the same time, though he had pledged his cap, he thought it in no danger from the miscarriage of his projects.

Upon turning it this way and that a little in his mind, he soon began to find out that, by means of his two Turkish tobacco pipes, with the supplement of three smaller tubes of wash-leather at each of their lower ends, to be tagged by the same number of tin-pipes fitted to the touch-holes, and sealed with clay next the cannon, and then tied hermetically with waxed silk at their several insertions into the morocco tube,—he should be able to fire the six field-pieces all together, and with the same ease as to fire one.

—Let no man say from what taggs and jaggs hints may not be cut out for the advancement of human knowledge. Let no man, who has read my father's first and second *beds of justice* ever rise up and say, again, from collision of what kinds of bodies light may or may not be struck out, to carry the Arts and Sciences up to perfection.—Heaven! thou knowest how I love them;—thou knowest the secrets of my heart, and that I would this moment give my shirt.... Thou art a fool, Shandy, said Eugenius, for thou hast but a dozen in the world:—and 'twill break thy set....

No matter for that, Eugenius; I would give the shirt off my back to be burnt into tinder, were it only to satisfy one feverish enquirer, How many sparks, at one good stroke, a good flint and steel could strike into the tail of it.—Think ye not that, in striking these *in*,—he might, peradventure, strike something *out?* as sure as a gun.

—But this project by the bye.

The Corporal sat up the best part of the night, in bringing *his* to perfection; and having made a sufficient proof of his cannon, with charging them to the top with tobacco—he went with contentment to bed.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The Corporal had slipped out about ten minutes before my uncle Toby, in order to fix his apparatus, and just give the enemy a shot or two before my uncle Toby came.

He had drawn the six field-pieces, for this end, all close up together in front of my uncle Toby's sentry-box, leaving only an interval of about a yard and a half betwixt the three, on the right and left, for the convenience of charging, &c.—and for the sake, possibly, of two batteries, which he might think double the honour of one.

In the rear, and facing this opening, with his back to the door of the sentry-box, for fear of being flanked, had the Corporal wisely taken his post.—He held the ivory pipe, appertaining to the battery on the right, betwixt the finger and thumb of his right hand;—and the ebony pipe tipped with silver, which appertained to the battery on the left, betwixt the finger and thumb of the other;—and with his right knee fixed firm upon the ground, as if in the front rank of his platoon, was the Corporal, with his Montero-cap upon his head, furiously playing off his two cross-batteries at the same time against the counter-guard, which faced the counter-scarp, where the attack was to be made that morning. His first intention, as I said, was no more than giving the enemy a single puff or two;—but the pleasure of the *puffs*, as well as the *puffing*, had insensibly got hold of the Corporal, and drawn him on from puff to puff, into the very height of the attack, by the time my uncle Toby joined him.

'Twas well for my father that my uncle Toby had not his will to make that day.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

My uncle Toby took the ivory pipe out of the Corporal's hand;—looked at it half-a-minute, and returned it.

In less than two minutes, my uncle Toby took the pipe from the Corporal again, and raised it half way to his mouth,—then hastily gave it back a second time.

The Corporal redoubled the attack;—my uncle Toby smiled,—then looked grave, then smiled for a moment,—then looked serious for a long time.———Give me hold of the ivory pipe, Trim, said my uncle Toby.—My uncle Toby put it to his lips,—drew it back directly,—gave a peep over the hornbeam-hedge.—Never did my uncle Toby's mouth water so much for a pipe in his life.—My uncle Toby retired into the sentry-box with his pipe in his hand.——

Dear uncle Toby! don't go into the sentry-box with the pipe;—there's no trusting a man's self with such a thing in such a corner.

CHAPTER XXIX.

I BEG the reader will assist me here to wheel off my uncle Toby's ordnance behind the scenes;—to remove his sentry-box, and clear the theatre, if possible, of horn-works and half-moons, and get the rest of his military apparatus out of the way;—that done, my dear friend Garrick, we'll snuff the candles bright,—sweep the stage with a new broom,—draw up the curtain, and exhibit my uncle Toby dressed in a new character, throughout which the world can have no idea how he will act: and yet, if pity be akin to love,—and bravery no alien to it, you have seen enough of my uncle Toby, in these, to trace these family likenesses betwixt the two passions (in case there is one) to your heart's content.

Vain science! thou assistest us in no case of this kind,—and thou puzzlest us in every one.

There was, Madam, in my uncle Toby, a singleness of heart, which misled him so far out of the little serpentine tracks in which things of this nature usually go on, you can—you can have no conception of it: with this, there was a plainness and simplicity of thinking, with such an unmistrusting ignorance of the plies and foldings of the heart of woman;—and so naked and defenceless did he stand before you (when a siege was out of his head) that you might have stood behind any one of your serpentine walks, and shot my uncle Toby ten times in a day, through his liver; if nine times in a day, Madam, had not served your purpose.

With all this, Madam,—and what confounded every thing as much on the other hand, my uncle Toby had that unparalleled modesty of nature I once told you of, and which, by the bye, stood eternal sentry upon his feelings, that you might as soon——But where am I going? These reflections crowd in upon me ten pages at least too soon, and take up that time which I ought to bestow upon facts.

CHAPTER XXX.

OF the few legitimate sons of Adam, whose breasts never felt what the sting of love was—(maintaining, first, all misoginists to be bastards)—the greatest heroes of ancient and modern story have carried off amongst them nine parts in ten of the honour; and I wish, for their sakes, I had the key of my study, out of the draw-well, only for five minutes, to tell you their names;—recollect them I cannot,—so be content to accept of these, for the present, in their stead.

There was the great king, Aldrovandus, and Bosphorus, and Cappadocius, and Dardanus, and Pontus, and Asius,—to say nothing of the iron-hearted Charles XII., whom the countess of K***** herself could make nothing of.—There was Babylonicus, and Medi-

terraneus, and Polixenes, and Persicus, and Prusicus; not one of whom (except Cappadocius and Pontus, who were both a little suspected) have once bowed down his breast to the goddess.—The truth is, they had all of them something else to do;—and so had my uncle Toby,—till Fate,—till Fate, I say, envying his name the glory of being handed down to posterity with Aldrovandus's and the rest,—she basely patched up the peace of Utrecht.

—Believe me, Sirs, 'twas the worst deed she did that year.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Amongst the many ill consequences of the treaty of Utrecht, it was within a point of giving my uncle Toby a surfeit of sieges; and, though he recovered his appetite afterwards, yet Calais itself left not a deeper scar in Mary's heart than Utrecht upon my uncle Toby's. To the end of his life he never could hear Utrecht mentioned upon any account whatever,—nor so much as read an article of news extracted out of the Utrecht Gazette, without fetching a sigh, as if his heart would break in twain.

My father, who was a great *motive-monger*, and consequently a very dangerous person for a man to sit by, either laughing or crying,—for he generally knew your motive for doing both much better than you knew it yourself,—would always console my uncle Toby, upon these occasions, in a way which showed plainly he imagined my uncle Toby grieved for nothing in the whole affair so much as the loss of his Hobby-Horse.——Never mind, brother Toby, he would say,—by God's blessing we shall have another war break out again some of these days, and, when it does, the belligerent powers, if they would hang themselves, cannot keep us out of play.—I defy 'em, my dear Toby, he would add, to take countries without taking towns,—or towns without sieges.

My uncle Toby never took this back-stroke of my father's at his Hobby-Horse kindly.—He thought the stroke ungenerous; and the more so because, in striking the horse, he hit the rider too, and in the most dishonourable part a blow could fall; so that, upon these occasions, he always laid down his pipe upon the table with more fire to defend himself than common.

I told the reader, this time two years, that my uncle Toby was not eloquent; and in the very same page gave an instance to the contrary.—I repeat the observation, and a fact which contradicts it again.—He was not eloquent,—it was not easy for my uncle Toby to make long harangues,—and he hated florid ones; but there were occasions where the stream overflowed the man, and ran so counter to its usual course that, in some parts, my uncle Toby, for a time, was at least equal to Tertullus;—but in others, in my own opinion, infinitely above him.

My father was so highly pleased with one of these apologetical

orations of my uncle Toby, which he had delivered one evening before him and Yorick, that he wrote it down before he went to bed.

I have had the good fortune to meet with it amongst my father's papers, with here and there an insertion of his own, betwixt two crooks, thus [ ], and it is indorsed,

My Brother Toby's Justification of his own Principles and Conduct in wishing to continue the War.

I may safely say I have read over this apologetical oration of my uncle Toby's a hundred times; and think it so fine a model of defence, and shows so sweet a temperament of gallantry and good principles in him, that I give it the world, word for word (interlineations and all) as I find it.

CHAPTER XXXII.

MY UNCLE TOBY'S APOLOGETICAL ORATION.

I AM not insensible, brother Shandy, that when a man, whose profession is arms, wishes, as I have done, for war,—it has an ill aspect to the world:—and that, how just and right soever his motives and intentions may be,—he stands in an uneasy posture in vindicating himself from private views in doing it.

For this cause, if a soldier is a prudent man, which he may be without being a jot the less brave, he will be sure not to utter his wish in the hearing of an enemy; for, say what he will, an enemy will not believe him.——He will be cautious of doing it even to a friend,—lest he may suffer in his esteem;—but if his heart is overcharged, and a secret sigh for arms must have its vent, he will reserve it for the ear of a brother, who knows his character to the bottom, and what his true notions, dispositions, and principles of honour are. What, I hope, I have been in all these, brother Shandy, would be unbecoming in me to say:—much worse, I know, have I been than I ought,—and something worse, perhaps, than I think: but such as I am, you, my dear brother Shandy, who have sucked the same breasts with me,—and with whom I have been brought up from the cradle, and from whose knowledge, from the first hours of our boyish pastimes, down to this, I have concealed no one action of my life, and scarce a thought in it;—such as I am, brother, you must by this time know me, with all my vices, and with all my weaknesses too, whether of my age, my temper, my passions, or my understanding.

Tell me then, my dear brother Shandy, upon which of them it is that, when I condemned the peace of Utrecht, and grieved the war was not carried on with vigour a little longer, you should think your brother did it upon unworthy views; or that, in wishing for war, he should be bad enough to wish more of his fellow-creatures slain,—more slaves made,—and more families driven from their peaceful habitations, merely for his own pleasure.—Tell me, brother Shandy,

upon what one deed of mine do you ground it?——[*The Devil a deed do I know of, dear Toby, but one for a hundred pounds, which I lent thee to carry on these cursed sieges.*]

If, when I was a school-boy, I could not hear a drum beat, but my heart beat with it,—was it my fault?—Did I plant the propensity there?—Did I sound the alarm within—or Nature?

When Guy, Earl of Warwick, and Parismus, and Parismenus, and Valentine and Orson, and the Seven Champions of England, were handed around the school,—were they not all purchased with my own pocket-money?—Was that selfish, brother Shandy?—When we read over the siege of Troy, which lasted ten years and eight months, —though, with such a train of artillery as we had at Namur, the town might have been carried in a week,—was I not as much concerned for the destruction of the Greeks and Trojans as any boy of the whole school?—Had I not three strokes of a *ferula* given me, two on my right hand, and one on my left, for calling Helena a bitch for it?—Did any one of you shed more tears for Hector?—And when King Priam came to the camp to beg his body, and returned weeping back to Troy without it,—you know, brother, I could not eat my dinner.

Did that bespeak me cruel?—Or, because, brother Shandy, my blood flew out into the camp, and my heart panted for war,—was it a proof it could not ache for the distresses of war too?

O brother! 'tis one thing for a soldier to gather laurels,—and 'tis another to scatter cypress.—[*Who told thee, my dear Toby, that Cypress was used by the ancients, on mournful occasions?*—] 'Tis one thing, brother Shandy, for a soldier to hazard his own life,—to leap first down into the trench, where he is sure to be cut in pieces;—'Tis one thing, from public spirit and a thirst of glory, to enter the breach the first man,—to stand in the foremost rank, and march bravely on with drums and trumpets, and colours flying about his ears:—'Tis one thing, I say, brother Shandy, to do this;—and 'tis another thing to reflect on the miseries of war:—to view the desolations of whole countries, and consider the intolerable fatigues and hardships which the soldier himself, the instrument who works them, is forced (for sixpence a day, if he can get it) to undergo.

Need I be told, dear Yorick, as I was by you, in Le Fevre's funeral sermon, *That so soft and gentle a creature, born to love, to mercy, and kindness, as man is, was not shaped for this?*—But why did you not add, Yorick,—if not by *Nature*, that he is so by *necessity?*—For what is war? what is it, Yorick, when fought, as ours has been, upon principles of *liberty*, and upon principles of *honour*—what is it, but the getting together of quiet and harmless people, with their swords in their hands, to keep the ambitious and the turbulent within bounds?—And Heaven is my witness, brother Shandy, that the pleasure I have taken in these things,—and that infinite delight, in particular, which has attended my sieges in my bowling green, has

arose within me, and, I hope, in the Corporal too, from the consciousness we both had that, in carrying them on, we were answering the great end of our creation.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

I TOLD the Christian reader;—I say Christian,—hoping he is one; and if he is not, I am sorry for it;—and only beg he will consider the matter with himself, and not lay the blame entirely upon this book; — I told him, Sir,—for, in good truth, when a man is telling a story in the strange way I do mine he is obliged continually to be going backwards and forwards to keep all tight together in the reader's fancy;—which, for my own part, if I did not take heed to do more than at first, there is so much unfixed and equivocal matter starting up, with so many breaks and gaps in it,—and so little service do the stars afford, which, nevertheless, I hang up in some of the darkest passages, knowing that the world is apt to lose its way, with all the lights the sun itself at noon-day can give it,—and now you see I am lost myself!

But 'tis my father's fault; and whenever my brains come to be dissected, you will perceive, without spectacles, that he has left a large, uneven thread, as you sometimes see in an unsaleable piece of cambric, running along the whole length of the web, and so untowardly you cannot so much as cut out a * * (here I hang up a couple of lights again) or a fillet, or a thumbstall, but it is seen or felt.

Quando id diligentius in liberis procreandis caventum, saith Cardan.—All which being considered, and that, you see, 'tis morally impracticable for me to wind this round to where I set out,——I begin the chapter over again.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

I TOLD the Christian reader, in the beginning of the chapter which preceded my uncle Toby's apologetical oration,—though in a different trope from what I shall make use of now, that the peace of Utrecht was within an ace of creating the same shyness betwixt my uncle Toby and his Hobby-Horse as it did betwixt the Queen and the rest of the confederating Powers.

There is an indignant way in which a man sometimes dismounts his horse, which as good as says to him,—"I'll go afoot, Sir, all the days of my life, before I would ride a single mile upon your back again." Now, my uncle Toby could not be said to dismount his horse in this manner; for, in strictness of language, he could not be said to dismount his horse at all;—his horse rather flung him—and somewhat *viciously*, which made my uncle Toby take it ten times more unkindly. Let this matter be settled by state jockeys as they like;—it created, I say, a sort of shyness betwixt my uncle Toby and his Hobby-horse.—He had no occasion for him from the month of March to November which was the summer after the articles were signed, except it was

now and then to take a short ride out, just to see that the fortifications and harbours of Dunkirk were demolished, according to stipulation.

The French were so backward all that summer in setting about that affair; and Monsieur Tugghe, the deputy from the magistrates of Dunkirk, presented so many affecting petitions to the Queen, beseeching her majesty to cause only her thunderbolts to fall upon the martial works which might have incurred her displeasure,—but to spare,—to spare the mole, for the mole's sake; which, in its naked situation, could be no more than an object of pity:—and the Queen (who was but a woman) being of a pitiful disposition,—and her ministers also, they not wishing in their hearts to have the town dismantled, for these private reasons,

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so that the whole went heavily on with my uncle Toby; insomuch that it was not within three full months, after he and the Corporal had constructed the town, and put it in a condition to be destroyed, that the several commandants, commissaries, deputies, negociators, and intendants, would permit him to set about it.—Fatal interval of inactivity!

The Corporal was for beginning the demolition by making a breach in the ramparts, or main fortifications of the town.... No; that will never do, Corporal, said my uncle Toby; for, in going that way to work with the town, the English garrison will not be safe in it an hour; because, if the French are treacherous,.... They are as treacherous as devils, an' please your Honour, said the Corporal.... It gives me concern always when I hear it, Trim, said my uncle Toby, —for they don't want personal bravery; and if a breach is made in the ramparts, they may enter it, and make themselves masters of the place when they please.... Let them enter it, said the Corporal, lifting up his pioneer's spade in both his hands, as if he was going to lay about him with it;—let them enter, an' please your Honour, if they dare.... In cases like this, Corporal, said my uncle Toby, slipping his right hand down to the middle of his cane, and holding it afterwards truncheon-wise, with his fore-finger extended,—'tis no part of the consideration of a commandant what the enemy dare, or what they dare not, do; he must act with prudence. We will begin with the outworks, both towards the sea and the land, and particularly with Fort Louis, the most distant of them all, and demolish it first; —and the rest, one by one, both on our right and left, as we retreat towards the town;—then we'll demolish the mole,—next fill up the harbour,—then retire into the citadel, and blow it up into the air; and having done that, Corporal, we'll embark for England.... We *are* there, quoth the Corporal, recollecting himself..... Very true. said my uncle Toby, looking at the church.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

A DELUSIVE, delicious consultation or two of this kind, betwixt my uncle Toby and Trim, upon the demolition of Dunkirk,—for a moment rallied back the ideas of those pleasures which were slipping from under him.—Still—still all went on heavily; the magic left the mind weaker; *Stillness,* with *Silence* at her back, entered the solitary parlour, and drew their gauzy mantle over my uncle Toby's head; and *Listlessness,* with her lax fibre and undirected eye, sat quietly down beside him in his arm-chair.—No longer Amberg and Rhinberg, and Limbourg, and Huy, and Bonn, in one year; and the prospect of Landen, and Trerebach, and Drusen, and Dendermond, the next—hurried on the blood:—no longer did saps, and mines, and blinds, and gabions, and pallisadoes, keep out this fair enemy of man's repose:—no more could my uncle Toby, after passing the French lines, as he ate his egg at supper, thence break into the heart of France, cross over the Oyes, and, with all Picardy open behind him, march up to the gates of Paris, and fall asleep with nothing but ideas of glory;—no more was he to dream he had fixed the royal standard upon the tower of the Bastile, and awake with it streaming in his head:——

——Softer visions, gentler vibrations, stole sweetly in upon his slumbers: the trumpet of war fell out of his hands; he took up the lute, sweet instrument! of all others the most delicate! the most difficult!—How wilt thou touch it, my dear uncle Toby?

CHAPTER XXXV.

Now, because I have once or twice said, in my inconsiderate way of talking, that I was confident the following memoirs of my uncle Toby's courtship of Widow Wadman, whenever I got time to write them, would turn out one of the most complete systems, both of the elementary and practical part of love and love-making, that ever was addressed to the world—are you to imagine, thence, that I shall set out with a description of *what love is:* whether part God and part Devil? as Plotinus will have it;——

—Or, by a more critical equation, and supposing the whole of love to be as ten, to determine with Ficinus, "*How many parts of it the one? and how many the other?*" or whether it is *all of it one great Devil,* from head to tail? as Plato has taken upon him to pronounce; concerning which conceit of his I shall not offer my opinion:—but my opinion of Plato is this—that he appears, from this instance, to have been a man of much the same temper and way of reasoning with Doctor Baynyard; who, being a great enemy to blisters, as imagining that half a dozen of 'em on at once would draw a man as surely to his grave as a hearse and six—rashly concluded that the Devil himself was nothing in the world but one great bouncing *Cantharidis.*

I have nothing to say to people who allow themselves this

monstrous liberty in arguing, but what Naziangen cried out (that is polemically) to Philagrius:

"Ἐυγε!" *O rare! 'tis fine reasoning, Sir, indeed!*—"ὅτι φιλοσοφεῖς ἐν Πάθεσι" *and most nobly do you aim at truth when you philosophize about it in your moods and passions.*

Nor is it to be imagined, for the same reason, I should stop to inquire whether love is a disease—or embroil myself with Rhasis and Dioscorides, whether the seat of it is in the brain or liver;—because this would lead me to an examination of the two very opposite manners in which patients have been treated—the one of Aætius, who always began with a cooling clyster of hemp-seed and bruised cucumbers; and followed on with thin potations of water-lilies and purslane, to which he added a pinch of snuff of the herb Hanea; and, where Aætius durst venture it, his topaz-ring.

—The other, that of Gordonius, who, in his cap. 15, *de Amore*, directs they should be thrashed "*ad putorem usque*," till they stink again.

These are the disquisitions which my father, who had laid in a great stock of knowledge of this kind, will be very busy with in the progress of my uncle Toby's affairs. I must anticipate thus much:—that from his theories of love (with which, by the way, he contrived to crucify my uncle Toby's mind almost as much as his amours themselves)—he took a single step into practice; and, by means of a camphorated cere-cloth, which he found means to impose upon the tailor for buckram, whilst he was making my uncle Toby a new pair of breeches, he produced Gordonius's effect upon my uncle Toby, without the disgrace.

What changes this produced will be read in its proper place: all that is needful to be added to the anecdote is this:—that, whatever effect it had upon my uncle Toby, it had a vile effect upon the house; and, if my uncle Toby had not smoked it down as he did, it might have had a vile effect upon my father too.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

—'Twill come out of itself, by and by.—All I contend for is that I am not obliged to set out with a definition of what love is, and so long as I can go on with my story intelligibly, with the help of the word itself, without any other idea to it than what I have in common with the rest of the world, why should I differ from it a moment before the time?—When I can get on no further—and find myself entangled on all sides in this mystic labyrinth—my opinion will then come in, in course—and lead me out.

At present, I hope, I shall be sufficiently understood in telling the reader my uncle Toby *fell in love.*

—Not that the phrase is at all to my liking: for to say a man is *fallen* in love—or that he is *deeply* in love; or up to the ears in love;

and sometimes even *over head and ears in it*—carries an idiomatical kind of implication that love is a thing below a man.—This is recuring again to Plato's opinion, which, with all his divinityship—I hold to be damnable and heretical;—and so much for that.

Let love therefore be what it will—my uncle Toby fell into it

—And possibly, gentle reader, with such a temptation—so wouldst thou;—for never did thy eyes behold, or thy concupiscence covet, any thing in this world more concupiscible than Widow Wadman.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

To conceive this right—call for pen and ink;—here's paper ready to your hand.—Sit down, Sir, paint her to your own mind;—as like your mistress as you can—as unlike your wife as your conscience will let you,—'tis all one to me—please but your own fancy in it.

Was ever any thing in Nature so sweet!—so exquisite!

—Then, dear Sir, how could my uncle Toby resist it?

Thrice happy book! thou wilt have one chapter at least, within thy covers, which *Malice* will not blacken, and which *Ignorance* cannot misrepresent.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

As Susannah was informed, by an express from Mrs. Bridget, of my uncle Toby's falling in love with her mistress fifteen days before it happened—the contents of which express Susannah communicated to my mother the next day—it has just given me an opportunity of entering upon my uncle Toby's amours a fortnight before their existence.

I have an article of news to tell you, Mr. Shandy, quoth my mother, which will surprise you greatly.—

Now my father was then holding one of his second beds of justice, and was musing within himself about the hardships of matrimony, as my mother broke silence.

"—My brother Toby," quoth she, "is going to be married to Mrs. Wadman!"

——Then he will never, quoth my father, be able to lie *diagonally* in his bed again, as long as he lives.

It was a consuming vexation to my father that my mother never asked the meaning of a thing she did not understand.

—That she is not a woman of science, my father would say, is her misfortune;—but she might ask a question.——

My mother never did.—In short, she went out of the world, at last, without knowing whether it *turned round or stood still.*—My father had officiously told her, above a thousand times, which way it was;—but she always forgot.

For these reasons, a discourse seldom went on much farther betwixt them than a proposition,—a reply,—and a rejoinder; at the end of which, it generally took breath for a few minutes (as in the affair of the breeches) and then went on again.

If he marries, 't will be the worse for us, quoth my mother.

.... Not a cherry-stone, said my father;—he may as well batter away his means upon that as any thing else.

.... To be sure, said my mother. So here ended the proposition, —the reply,—and the rejoinder, I told you of.

.... It will be some amusement to him, too, said my father.

.... A very great one, answered my mother, if he should have children.

.... Lord have mercy upon me! said my father to himself.

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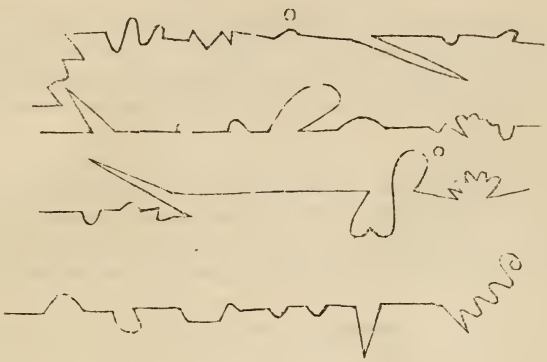
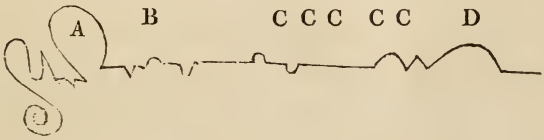
CHAPTER XL.

I AM now beginning to get fairly into my work; and by the help of a vegetable diet, with a few of the cold seeds, I make no doubt but I shall be able to go on with my uncle Toby's story, and my own, in a tolerably straight line. Now,



These were the four lines I moved in through my first, second, third, and fourth volumes.*—In the fifth volume I have been very good,—the precise line I have described in it being this:—



By which it appears that, except at the curve, marked A, where I took a trip to Navarre;—and the indented curve B, which is the short airing when I was there with the Lady Baussiere and her page,—I have not taken the least frisk of a digression till John de la Casse's Devils led me the round you see marked D;—for as for *c c c c c*, they are nothing but parentheses, and the common *ins* and *outs* incident to the lives of the greatest ministers of state; and when compared with what men have done—or with my own transgressions at the letters A B D,—they vanish into nothing.

In this last volume I have done better still,—for, from the end of Le Fevre's episode, to the beginning of my uncle Toby's campaigns, I have scarce stepped a yard out of my way.

If I mend at this rate, it is not impossible,—by the good leave of

* Alluding to the first edition.

his Grace of Benevento's Devils,—but I may arrive hereafter at the excellency of going on even thus:—

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which is a line drawn as straight as I could draw it by a writing-master's ruler (borrowed for that purpose) turning neither to the right hand nor to the left.

This *right line*,—the pathway for Christians to walk in! say Divines,——

. . . . The emblem of moral rectitude! says Cicero,——

. . . . The *best line!* say cabbage-planters,——is the shortest line, says Archimedes, which can be drawn from one given point to another.

I wish your Ladyships would lay this matter to heart, in your next birth-day suits!

—What a journey!

Pray can you tell me,—that is, without anger, before I write my chapter upon straight lines,—by what mistake,—who told them so,—or how it has come to pass, that your men of wit and genius have all along confounded this line with the line of *gravitation*?

THE LIFE AND OPINIONS

OF

TRISTRAM SHANDY, GENT.

CHAPTER I.

No;—I think I said I would write two volumes every year, provided the vile cough which then tormented me, and which to this hour I dread worse than the Devil, would but give me leave;—and in another place—(but where, I can't recollect now) speaking of my book as a *machine*, and laying my pen and ruler down cross-wise upon the table, in order to gain the greater credit to it,—I swore it should be kept a-going at that rate these forty years, if it pleased but the Fountain of Life to bless me so long with health and good spirits.

Now, as for my spirits, little have I to lay to their charge,—nay, so very little (unless the mounting of me upon a long stick and playing the fool with me nineteen hours out of the twenty-four, be accusations)—that, on the contrary, I have much—much to thank 'em for. Cheerily have ye made me tread the path of life with all the burdens of it (except its cares) upon my back: in no one moment of my existence, that I remember, have ye once deserted me, or tinged the objects which came in my way, either with sable, or with a sickly green: in dangers ye gilded my horizon with hope; and when *Death* himself knocked at my door,—ye bade him come again: and in so

gay a tone of careless indifference did ye do it, that he doubted of his commission.

"—There must certainly be some mistake in this matter," quoth he.

Now there is nothing in this world I abominate worse than to be interrupted in a story;—and I was that moment telling Eugenius a most tawdry one, in my way, of a nun who fancied herself a shell-fish; and of a monk damn'd for eating a muscle; and was shewing him the grounds and justice of the procedure.

"——— Did ever so grave a personage get into so vile a scrape?" quoth Death..... Thou hast had a narrow escape, Tristram, said Eugenius, taking hold of my hand as I finished my story.....

But there is no *living*, Eugenius, replied I, at this rate; for as this *son of a whore* has found out my lodgings,——

.... You call him rightly, said Eugenius;—for by sin, we are told, he entered the world.... I care not which way he entered, quoth I, provided he be not in such a hurry to take me out with him,—for I have forty volumes to write, and forty thousand things to say and do, which nobody in the world will say and do for me, except thyself; and as thou seest he has got me by the throat (for Eugenius could scarce hear me speak across the table) and that I am no match for him in the open field, had I not better, whilst these few scattered spirits remain, and these two spider legs of mine (holding one of them up to him) are able to support me,—had I not better, Eugenius, fly for my life?.... 'Tis my advice, my dear Tristram, said Eugenius. .... Then, by Heaven! I will lead him a dance he little thinks of;—for I will gallop, quoth I, without looking once behind me, to the banks of the Garonne;—and if I hear him clattering at my heels,—I'll scamper away to Mount Vesuvius;—thence to Joppa, and from Joppa to the world's end; where, if he follows me, I pray God he may break his neck.....

He runs more risk *there*, said Eugenius, than thou.

Eugenius's wit and affection brought blood into the cheek whence it had been some months banish'd:—'twas 'a vile moment to bid adieu in: he led me to my chaise.——*Allons!* said I;—the post-boy gave a crack with his whip,—off I went like a cannon, and at half a dozen bounds got into Dover.

CHAPTER II.

Now, hang it! quoth I, as I look'd towards the French coast,—a man should know something of his own country, too, before he goes abroad;—and I never gave a peep into Rochester church, or took notice of the dock of Chatham, or visited St. Thomas at Canterbury, though they all three lay in my way.

—But mine, indeed, is a particular case.

—So, without arguing the matter further with Thomas o' Becket,

or any one else,—I skipp'd into the boat, and in five minutes we got under sail, and scudded away like the wind.

Pray, Captain, quoth I, as I was going down into the cabin, is a man never overtaken by Death in this passage ?———

Why, there is not time for a man to be sick in it, replied he..... What a cursed liar! for I am sick as a horse, quoth I, already.—What a brain !—upside down !—hey day !—the cells are broke loose one into another, and the blood, and the lymph, and the nervous juices, with the fix'd and volatile salts, are all jumbled into one mass ! —good G— ! every thing turns round in it like a thousand whirl-pools.—I'd give a shilling to know if I shan't write the clearer for it. —Sick ! sick ! sick ! sick !———

When shall we get to land, Captain ?—they have hearts like stones.

Oh, I am deadly sick !—Reach me that thing, boy :—'tis the most discomfiting sickness——I wish I was at the bottom.—Madam, how is it with you ?.... Undone ! undone ! un——O ! undone, Sir.... What ? the first time ?.... No ; 'tis the second, third, sixth, tenth time, Sir.... Hey-day !—what a trampling over head !—Hollo ! cabin-boy! what's the matter ?.....

The wind chopp'd about.... S'Death !—then I shall meet him full in the face.

.... What luck !—'tis chopp'd about again, master..... O, the Devil chop it !——

Captain, quoth she, for Heaven's sake, let us get ashore.

CHAPTER III.

It is a great inconvenience to a man, in a haste, that there are three distinct roads between Calais and Paris ; in behalf of which, there is so much to be said by the several deputies from the towns which lie along them that half a day is easily lost in settling which you'll take.

First, The road by Lisle and Arras, which is the most about--but most interesting and instructing :—

The Second, that by Amiens ; which you may go, if you would see Chantilly.—

And that by Beauvais, which you may go if you will.

For this reason, a great many choose to go by Beauvais.

CHAPTER IV.

"Now, before I quit Calais," a travel-writer would say, "it would not be amiss to give some account of it."—Now I think it very much amiss—that a man cannot go quietly through a town and let it alone, when it does not meddle with him, but that he must be turning about, an drawing his pen at every kennel he crosses over, merely, o my conscience, for the sake of drawing it ; because, if we may judge from what has been wrote of these things, by all who have *wrote and*

gallop'd,—or who have *gallop'd and wrote*, which is a different way still; or who, for more expedition than the rest, have *wrote galloping* —which is the way I do at present—from the great Addison, who did it with his satchel of school-books hanging at his a—, and galling his beast's crupper at every stroke, there is not a gallopper of us all who might not have gone on ambling quietly on his own ground (in case he had any) and have wrote all he had to write, dry-shod, as well as not.

For my own part, as Heaven is my judge, and to which I shall ever make my last appeal—I know no more of Calais (except the little my barber told me of it as he was whetting his razor) than I do this moment of Grand Cairo; for it was dusky in the evening when I landed, and as dark as pitch in the morning when I set out; and yet, by merely knowing what is what, and by drawing this from that in one part of the town, and by spelling and putting this and that together in another—I would lay any travelling odds that I this moment write a chapter upon Calais as long as my arm; and with so distinct and satisfactory a detail of every item which is worth a stranger's curiosity in the town—that you would take me for the town-clerk of Calais itself:—and where, Sir, would be the wonder? was not Democritus, who laughed ten times more than I, town-clerk of Abdera? and was not (I forget his name) who had more discretion than us both, town-clerk of Ephesus? It should be penn'd, moreover, Sir, with so much knowledge, and good sense, and truth, and precision,——

—Nay,—if you don't believe me, you may read the chapter for your pains.

CHAPTER V.

Calais, Calatium, Calusium, Calesium.

This town, if we may trust its archives, the authority of which I see no reason to call in question in this place—was *once* no more than a small village, belonging to one of the first Counts de Guignes; and, as it boasts at present of no less than fourteen thousand inhabitants, exclusive of four hundred and twenty distinct families in the *basse ville*, or suburbs,—it must have grown up by little and little, I suppose, to its present size.

Though there are four convents, there is but one parochial church in the whole town. I had not an opportunity of taking its exact dimensions, but it is pretty easy to make a tolerable conjecture of 'em;—for as there are fourteen thousand inhabitants in the town, if the church holds them all, it must be considerably large;—and if it will not—'tis a very great pity they have not another.—It is built in form of a cross, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; the steeple, which has a spire to it, is placed in the middle of the church, and stands upon four pillars, elegant and light enough, but sufficiently strong at the same time.—It is decorated with eleven altars, most of which are

rather fine than beautiful. The great altar is a master-piece in its kind; 'tis of white marble, and, as I was told, near sixty feet high:—had it been much higher, it had been as high as Mount Calvary itself;—therefore I suppose it must be high enough in all conscience.

There was nothing struck me more than the great Square; though I cannot say 'tis either well-paved or well-built; but 'tis in the heart of the town, and most of the streets, especially those in that quarter, all terminate in it. Could there have been a fountain in all Calais, which it seems there cannot, as such an object would have been a great ornament, it is not to be doubted but that the inhabitants would have had it in the very centre of this square;—not that it is properly a square,—because 'tis forty feet longer from east to west than from north to south; so that the French in general have more reason on their side in calling them Places than Squares; which, strictly speaking, to be sure, they are not.

The town-house seems to be but a sorry building, and not to be kept in the best repair; otherwise it had been a second great ornament to this place: it answers, however, its destination, and serves very well for the reception of the magistrates, who assemble in it from time to time; so that 'tis presumable justice is regularly distributed.

I had heard much of it, but there is nothing at all curious in the Courgain: 'tis a distinct quarter of the town, inhabited solely by sailors and fishermen: it consists of a number of small streets, neatly built, and mostly of brick. 'Tis extremely populous; but as that may be accounted for from the principles of their diet—there is nothing curious in that, neither.—A traveller may see it, to satisfy himself:—he must not omit however taking notice of La Tour de Guet, upon any account; 'tis so called from its particular destination, because in war it serves to discover and give notice of the enemies which approach the place, either by sea or land;—but 'tis monstrous high, and catches the eye so continually you cannot avoid taking notice of it if you would.

It was a singular disappointment to me that I could not have permission to take an exact survey of the fortifications, which are the strongest in the world; and which, from first to last, that is, from the time they were set about by Philip of France, Count of Boulogne, to the present war, wherein many reparations were made, have cost (as I learnt afterwards from an engineer in Gascony)—above a hundred millions of livres.—It is very remarkable that at the Tête de Gravelines, and where the town is naturally the weakest, they have expended the most money; so that the outworks stretch a great way into the campaign, and consequently occupy a large tract of ground. However, after all that is *said* and *done*, it must be acknowledged that Calais was never upon any account so considerable from itself as from its situation, and that easy entrance which it gave our ancestors, upon all occasions, into France; it was not without its inconveniences

also: being no less troublesome to the English, in those times, than Dunkirk has been to us, in ours; so that it was deservedly looked upon as the key to both kingdoms; which no doubt is the reason that there have arisen so many contentions who should keep it: of these, the siege of Calais, or rather the blockade (for it was shut up both by land and sea) was the most memorable, as it withstood the efforts of Edward the Third a whole year, and was not terminated, at last, but by famine and extreme misery; the gallantry of Eustace de St. Pierre, who first offered himself a victim for his fellow-citizens, has ranked his name with heroes.—As it will not take up above fifty pages, it would be injustice to the reader not to give him a minute account of that romantic transaction, as well as of the siege itself, in Rapin's own words:—

CHAPTER VI.

——But, courage! gentle reader!—I scorn it:—'tis enough to have thee in my power; but to make use of the advantage which the fortune of the pen has now gained over thee would be too much.—No!—by that all-powerful fire which warms the visionary brain, and lights the spirits through unworldly tracks! ere I would force a helpless creature upon this hard service, and make thee pay, poor soul! for fifty pages which I have no right to sell thee—naked as I am, I would browse upon the mountains, and smile that the north wind brought me neither my tent nor my supper.

So put on, my brave boy! and make the best of thy way to Boulogne.

CHAPTER VII.

Boulogne!—ha!—so we are all got together,—debtors and sinners before Heaven; a jolly set of us;—but I can't stay and quaff it off with you,—I'm pursued myself like a hundred Devils, and shall be overtaken before I can well change horses:—for Heaven's sake, make haste..... 'Tis for high-treason, quoth a very little man, whispering as low as he could to a very tall man that stood next him. .... Or else for murder, quoth the tall man. ... Well thrown, Size-ace! quoth I..... No; quoth a third, the gentleman has been committing....

Ah! ma chere fille! said I, as she tripped by from her matins,—you look as rosy as the morning (for the sun was rising, and it made the compliment the more gracious).... No; it can't be that, quoth a fourth—(she made a court'sy to me,—I kissed my hand) 'tis debt, continued he..... 'Tis certainly for debt, quoth a fifth..... I would not pay that gentleman's debts, quoth Ace, for a thousand pounds. .... Nor would I, quoth Size, for six times the sum..... Well thrown, Size-ace, again! quoth I;—but I have no debt but the debt of

Nature; and I want but patience of her, and I will pay her every farthing I owe her.—How can you be so hard-hearted, Madam, to arrest a poor traveller going along, without molestation to any one, upon his lawful occasions? Do stop that death-looking, long-striding scoundrel of a scare-sinner, who is posting after me.—He never would have followed me but for you,—if it be but for a stage or two, just to give me start of him, I beseech you, Madam.——Do, dear lady.———

Now, in troth, 'tis a great pity, quoth mine Irish host, that all this good courtship should be lost; for the young gentlewoman has been after going out of hearing of it all along.....

Simpleton! quoth I.

So you have nothing *else* in Boulogne worth seeing?....

By Jasus! there is the finest *Seminary* for the *Humanities*.....

There cannot be a finer, quoth I.

CHAPTER VIII.

When the precipitancy of a man's wishes hurries on his ideas ninety times faster than the vehicle he rides in,—woe be to truth! and woe be to the vehicle and its tackling (let 'em be made of what stuff you will) upon which he breathes forth the disappointment of his soul!

As I never give general characters either of men or things in choler, "the most haste the worst speed," was all the reflection I made upon the affair the first time it happened;—the second, third, fourth, and fifth time, I confined it respectively to those times, and accordingly blamed only the second, third, fourth, and fifth post-boy for it, without carrying my reflections further; but the event continuing to befal me from the fifth to the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth time, and without one exception, I then could not avoid making a national reflection of it, which I do in these words:—

That something is always wrong in a French post-chaise, upon first setting out.

Or the proposition may stand thus:——

A French postilion has always to alight before he has got three hundred yards out of town.

What's wrong now?——Diable!—a rope's broke!—a knot has slipt!—a staple's drawn!—a bolt's to whittle!—a tag, a rag, a jag, a strap, a buckle, or a buckle's tongue, want altering.

Now, true as all this is, I never think myself empowered to excommunicate thereupon either the post-chaise, or its driver; nor do I take it into my head to swear by the living G—, I would rather go on foot ten thousand times,—or that I will be damned if ever I get into another;—but I take the matter coolly before me, and consider that some tag, or rag, or jag, or bolt, or buckle, or buckle's tongue, will ever be a-wanting, or want altering, travel where I will;—so I never chaff, but take the good and the bad as they fall in my road,

and get on.—Do so, my lad, said I: he had lost five minutes already in alighting, in order to get at a luncheon of black bread, which he had crammed into the chaise-pocket, and was remounted, and going leisurely on, to relish it the better.—Get on, my lad, said I briskly —but in the most persuasive tone imaginable; for I jingled a four-and-twenty sous piece against the glass, taking care to hold the flat side towards him as he looked back. The dog grinned intelligence from his right ear to his left: and behind his sooty muzzle discovered such a pearly row of teeth that *Sovereignty* would have pawned her jewels for them.

Just Heaven! { What masticators! / What bread!

and so as he finished the last mouthful of it, we entered the town of Montreuil.

CHAPTER IX.

There is not a town in all France which, in my opinion, looks better in the map than Montreuil,—I own it does not look so well in the book of post-roads:—but when you come to see it,—to be sure it looks most pitifully.

There is one thing, however, in it at present very handsome; and that is the inn-keeper's daughter.—She has been eighteen months at Amiens, and six at Paris, in going through her classes; so knits, and sews, and dances, and does the little coquetries very well.

A slut! in running them over, within these five minutes that I have stood looking at her, she has let fall at least a dozen loops in a white thread stocking.—Yes, yes,—I see, you cunning gipsy!—'tis long and taper,—you need not pin it to your knee; and that 'tis your own,—and fits you exactly.

That Nature should have told this creature a word about a *statue's thumb!*

But as this sample is worth all their thumbs,—besides, I have her thumbs and fingers in at the bargain, if they can be any guide to me, —and as Janatone withal (for that is her name) stands so well for a drawing,—may I never draw more; or rather, may I draw like a draught-horse, by main strength, all the days of my life,—if I do not draw her in all her proportions, and with as determined a pencil as if I had her in the wettest drapery.

But your Worships choose rather that I give you the length, breadth, and perpendicular height of the great parish-church, or a drawing of the façade of the abbey of St. Austreberte, which has been transported from Artois hither:—every thing is just, I suppose, as the masons and carpenters left them;—and, if the belief in Christ continue so long, will be so these fifty years to come;—so your Worships and Reverences may all measure them at your leisures; —but he who measures thee, Janatone, must do it now;—thou

carriest the principles of change within thy frame; and, considering the chances of a transitory life, I would not answer for thee a moment: ere twice twelve months are past and gone, thou mayest grow out like a pumpkin, and lose thy shapes;—or thou mayest go off like a flower, and lose thy beauty;—nay, thou mayest go off like a hussy,—and lose thyself.—I would not answer for my aunt Dinah, was she alive;—'faith, scarce for her picture, were it but painted by Reynolds.

But if I go on with my drawing, after naming that son of Apollo, I'll be shot.

So you must e'en be content with the original; which, if the evening is fine in passing through Montreuil, you will see at your chaise-door, as you change horses; but unless you have as bad a reason for haste as I have,—you had better stop.—She has a little of the *devote:* but that, Sir, is a tierce to a nine in your favour.——

L— help me! I could not count a single point: so had been piqued, and repiqued, and capotted to the Devil.

CHAPTER X.

All which being considered, and that Death moreover might be much nearer me than I imagined,—I wish I was at Abbeville, quoth I, were it only to see how they card and spin:—so off we set.

* *de Montreuil à Nampont—poste et dem.*
de Nampont à Berney - - poste
de Berney à Nouvion - - poste
de Nouvion à Abbeville - - poste

—but the carders and spinners were all gone to bed.

CHAPTER XI.

What a vast advantage is travelling! only it heats one; but there is a remedy for that, which you may pick out of the next chapter.

CHAPTER XII.

Was I in a condition to stipulate with Death, as I am this moment with my apothecary, how and where I will take his clyster,—I should certainly declare against submitting to it before my friends; and therefore I never seriously think upon the mode and manner of this great catastrophe, which generally takes up and torments my thoughts as much as the catastrophe itself—but I constantly draw the curtain across it with this wish, that the Disposer of all things may so order it that it happen not to me in my own house,—but rather in some decent inn;—at home,—I know it,—the concern of my friends, and the last services of wiping my brows and smoothing my pillow, which

* *Vide* Book of French Post-Roads, Page 36, edition of 1762.

the quivering hand of pale Affection shall pay me, will so crucify my soul that I shall die of a distemper which my physician is not aware of; but in an inn, the few cold offices I wanted would be purchased with a few guineas, and paid me with an undisturbed, but punctual attention;—but mark;—this inn should not be the inn at Abbeville:—if there was not another in the universe, I would strike that inn out of the capitulation: so

Let the horses be in the chaise exactly by four in the morning. ———Yes, by four, Sir, or, by Genevieve! I'll raise a clatter in the house shall wake the dead.

CHAPTER XIII.

"*Make them like unto a wheel,*" is a bitter sarcasm, as all the learned know, against the *grand tour*, and that restless spirit for making it which David prophetically foresaw would haunt the children of men in the latter days; and, therefore, as thinketh the great Bishop Hall, 'tis one of the severest imprecations which David ever uttered against the enemies of the Lord,—and, as if he had said, "I wish them no worse luck than always to be rolling about." So much motion, continues he (for he was very corpulent)—is so much unquietness; and so much of rest, by the same analogy, is so much of Heaven.

Now, I (being very thin) think differently; and that so much of motion is so much of life, and so much of joy;—and that to stand still, or get on but slowly, is death and the devil.

—Hollo! Ho!—the whole world's asleep!—bring out the horses, —grease the wheels,—tie on the mail,—and drive a nail into that moulding;—I'll not lose a moment.

Now, the wheel we are talking of, and *whereinto* (but not *whereunto*, for that would make an Ixion's wheel of it) he curseth his enemies, according to the bishop's habit of body, should certainly be a post-chaise wheel, whether they were set up in Palestine at that time or not;—and my wheel, for the contrary reasons, must as certainly be a cart-wheel, groaning round its revolution once in an age; and of which sort, were I to turn commentator, I should make no scruple to affirm they had great store in that hilly country.

I love the Pythagoreans (much more than ever I dare tell my dear Jenny) for their "*χωρισμὸν απὸ τȣ̃ Σώματος εις το καλῶς φιλοσομεῖν*"—[their] "*getting out of the body, in order to think well.*" No man thinks right whilst he is in it; blinded as he must be with his congenial humours, and drawn differently aside, as the bishop and myself have been, with too lax or too tense a fibre;—*Reason* is, half of it, *Sense;* and the measure of Heaven itself is but the measure of our present appetites and concoctions.——

. . . . But which of the two, in the present case, do you think to be mostly in the wrong?

. . . . You, certainly, quoth she, to disturb a whole family so early.

CHAPTER XIV.

——But she did not know I was under a vow not to shave my beard till I got to Paris;—yet I hate to make mysteries of nothing;—'tis the cold cautiousness of one of those little souls from which Lessius (*lib.* 13. *de Moribus Divinis, cap.* 24.) hath made his estimate, wherein he setteth forth that one Dutch mile, cubically multiplied, will allow room enough, and to spare, for eight hundred thousand millions, which he supposes to be as great a number of souls (counting from the fall of Adam) as can possibly be damned to the end of the world.

From what he has made this second estimate,—unless from the parental goodness of God,—I don't know:—I am much more at a loss what could be in Franciscus Ribbera's head, who pretends that no less a space than one of two hundred Italian miles, multiplied into itself, will be sufficient to hold the like number;—he certainly must have gone upon some of the old Roman souls, of which he had read, without reflecting how much, by a gradual and most rabid decline, in a course of eighteen hundred years, they must unavoidably have shrunk so as to have come, when he wrote, almost to nothing.

In Lessius's time, who seems the cooler man, they were as little as can be imagined.—

——We find them less *now;*

——And next winter we shall find them less again; so that, if we go on from little to less, and from less to nothing, I hesitate not one moment to affirm that, in half a century, at this rate, we shall have no souls at all; which being the period beyond which I doubt likewise of the existence of the Christian faith, 'twill be one advantage that both of 'em will be exactly worn out together.

Blessed Jupiter! and blessed every other heathen god and goddess! for now ye will come into play again, and with Priapus at your tails. What jovial times!—but where am I? and into what a delicious riot of things am I rushing? I—I who must be cut short in the midst of my days, and taste no more of 'em than what I borrow from my imagination:——Peace to thee, generous fool! and let me go on.

CHAPTER XV.

——"So hating, I say, to make mysteries of *nothing,*"—I intrusted it with the post-boy, as soon as ever I got off the stones: he gave a crack with his whip to balance the compliment; and with the thill-horse trotting, and a sort of an up and a down of the other, we danced it along to Ailly au Clochers, famed in days of yore for the finest chimes in the world; but we danced through it without music,—the chimes being greatly out of order—(as in truth they were through all France).

And so, making all possible speed, from

Ailly au Clochers, I got to Hixcourt;

from Hixcourt, I got to Perquignay; and

from Perquignay, I got to Amiens;
concerning which town I have nothing to inform you, but what I have informed you once before,—and that was that Janatone went there to school.

CHAPTER XVI.

In the whole catalogue of those whiffling vexations which come puffing across a man's canvas, there is not one of a more teasing or tormenting nature than this particular one which I am going to describe,—and for which (unless you travel with an *avance-courier*, which numbers do, in order to prevent it) there is no help; and it is this:—

That be you in ever so kindly a propensity to sleep,—though you are passing perhaps through the finest country, upon the best roads, and in the easiest carriage for doing it in the world;—nay, were you sure you could sleep fifty miles straight forwards, without once opening your eyes;—nay, what is more, were you as demonstratively satisfied as you can be of any truth in Euclid that you should, upon all accounts, be full as well asleep as awake,—nay, perhaps, better;—yet the incessant returns of paying for the horses at every stage,—with the necessity thereupon of putting your hand into your pocket, and counting out thence three livres fifteen sous (sous by sous) puts an end to so much of the project that you cannot execute above six miles of it (or, supposing it a post and a half, that is but nine)—were it to save your soul from destruction.

——I'll be even with 'em, quoth I; for I'll put the precise sum into a piece of paper, and hold it ready in my hand all the way: "Now I shall have nothing to do," said I (composing myself to rest) "but to drop this gently into the post-boy's hat, and not say a word."—Then there wants two sous more to drink,—or there is a twelve sous piece of Louis XIV., which will not pass,—or a livre and some odd liards to be brought over from the last stage, which Monsieur had forgot; which altercations (as a man cannot dispute very well asleep) rouse him: still is sweet sleep retrievable; and still might the flesh weigh down the spirit, and recover itself of these blows:—but then, by Heaven! you have paid but for a single post,—whereas 'tis a post and a half; and this obliges you to pull out your book of post-roads, the print of which is so very small it forces you to open your eyes, whether you will or no: Then Monsieur le Curé offers you a pinch of snuff,—or a poor soldier shows you his leg,—or a shaveling his box,—or the priestesse of the cistern will water your wheels:—(they do not want it;—but she swears by her *priesthood*, throwing it back, that they do)—then you have all these points to argue, or consider over in your mind; in doing which, the rational powers get so thoroughly awakened,—you may get them to sleep again as you can.

It was entirely owing to one of these misfortunes, or I had pass'd clean by the stables of Chantilly.

——But the postillion first affirming, and then persisting in it, to my face, that there was no mark upon the two sous piece, I opened my eyes to be convinced ;—and seeing the mark upon it as plain as my nose,—I leaped out of the chaise in a passion, and so saw every thing in Chantilly in spite.—I tried it but for three posts and a half, but believe 'tis the best principle in the world to travel speedily upon; for, as few objects look very inviting in that mood—you have little or nothing to stop you; by which means it was that I passed through St. Denis, without turning my head so much on the side towards the Abbey——

Richness of their treasury!—stuff and nonsense!—Bating their jewels, which are all false, I would not give three sous for any one thing in it, but Jaidas's lantern;—nor for that neither, only, as it grows dark it might be of use.

CHAPTER XVII.

Crack, crack,—crack, crack,—crack, crack;—so this is Paris! quoth I (continuing in the same mood)—and this is Paris!—humph!—Paris! cried I, repeating the name the third time,——

The first, the finest, the most brilliant!

The streets, however, are nasty.

But it looks, I suppose, better than it smells.—Crack, crack,—crack, crack;—what a fuss thou makest!—as if it concerned the good people to be informed that a man with a pale face, and clad in black, had the honour to be driven into Paris at nine o'clock at night, by a postillion in a tawny yellow jerkin, turned up with red calamanco!—Crack,—crack, crack,—crack, crack.——I wish thy whip—

——But 'tis the spirit of thy nation; so crack—crack on.

Ha!—and no one gives the wall!—but in the School of Urbanity herself, if the walls are besh-t,—how can you do otherwise?

And, prithee, when do they light the lamps? What!—never in the summer months!—Ho! 'tis the time of sallads.—O rare! sallad and soup,—soup and sallad—sallad and soup, *encore*—

'Tis *too much* for sinners.

Now I cannot bear the barbarity of it. How can that unconscionable coachman talk so much bawdy to that lean horse? don't you see, friend, the streets are so villanously narrow that there is not room in all Paris to turn a wheelbarrow? In the grandest city of the whole world it would not have been amiss if they had been left a thought wider; nay, were it only so much in every single street as that a man might know (was it only for satisfaction) on which side of it he was walking.

One,—two,—three,—four,—five,—six,—seven,—eight,—nine,—ten.—Ten cooks' shops! and twice the number of barbers! and all within three minutes' driving! and one would think that all the cooks in the world, on some great merry-meeting with the barbers, by joint

consent, had said—Come, let us all go live at Paris: the French love good eating;—they are all *gourmands*;—we shall rank high; if their god is their belly—their cooks must be gentlemen: and, forasmuch as *the periwig maketh the man*, and the periwig-maker maketh the periwig—*ergo*, would the barbers say, we shall rank higher still,—we shall be above you all—we shall be * *Capitouls* at least,—*pardi!* we shall all wear swords.

—And so, one would swear (that is by candle-light,—but there is no depending upon it) they continue to do to this day.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The French are certainly misunderstood:—but whether the fault is theirs, in not sufficiently explaining themselves; or speaking with that exact limitation and precision which one would expect on a point of such importance, and which, moreover, is so likely to be contested by us;—or whether the fault may not be altogether on our side, in not understanding their language always so critically as to know "what they would be at,"—I shall not decide; but 'tis evident to me, when they affirm "*That they who have seen Paris have seen every thing*," they must mean to speak of those who have seen it by day-light.

As for candle-light,—I give it up;—I have said before, there was no depending upon it;—and I repeat it again;—but not because the lights and shades are too sharp,—or the tints confounded—or that there is neither beauty nor keeping, &c.——for that's not truth;—but it is an uncertain light in this respect, that in all the five hundred grand hotels, which they number up to you in Paris;—and the five hundred good things, at a modest computation (for 'tis only allowing one good thing to an hotel) which by candle-light are best to be *seen, felt, heard,* and *understood* (which, by the bye, is a quotation from Lilly)—the Devil a one of us, out of fifty, can get our heads fairly thrust in amongst them.

This is no part of the French computation; 'tis simply this:—

That by the last survey taken in the year 1716, since which time there have been considerable augmentations,—Paris doth contain nine hundred streets, (*viz.*)

In the quarter called the City, there are fifty-three streets;
In St. James of the Shambles, fifty-five streets;
In St. Opportune, thirty-four streets;
In the quarter of the Louvre, twenty-five streets;
In the Palace Royal, or St. Honorius, forty-nine streets;
In Mont Martyr, forty-one streets;
In St. Eustace, twenty-nine streets;
In the Halles, twenty-seven streets;
In St. Denis, fifty-five streets;

* Chief Magistrate in Toulouse, &c

In St. Martin, fifty-four streets;
In St. Paul, or the Mortellerie, twenty-seven streets;
The Grêve, thirty-eight streets;
In St. Avoy, or the Verrerie, nineteen streets;
In the Marais, or the Temple, fifty-two streets;
In St. Anthony, sixty-eight streets;
In the Place Maubert, eighty-one streets;
In St. Bennet, sixty streets;
In St. Andrew d'Arcs, fifty-one streets;
In the quarter of the Luxembourg, sixty-two streets;
And in that of St. Germain, fifty-five streets; into any of which you may walk; and that when you have seen them, with all that belongs to them, fairly by day-light,—their gates, their bridges, their squares, their statues - - - and have crusaded it, moreover, thro' all their parish-churches, by no means omitting St. Roch and Sulpice; - - - and to crown all, have taken a walk to the four palaces, which you may see, either with or without the statues and pictures, just as you choose,

—Then you have seen——

—but 'tis what no one needeth to tell you, for you will read of it yourself, upon the portico of the Louvre, in these words:—

> Earth no such Folks!—no Folks e'er such a Town
> As Paris is!—sing Derry, derry, down.*

The French have a *gay* way of treating every thing that is Great; and that is all that can be said upon it.

CHAPTER XIX.

In mentioning the word *gay* (as in the close of the last chapter) it puts one (*i. e.* an author) in mind of the word *spleen;*—especially if he has any thing to say upon it. Not that by any analysis,—or that from any table of interest or genealogy, there appears much more ground of alliance betwixt them than betwixt light and darkness, or any two of the most unfriendly opposites in nature;—only 'tis an undercraft of authors to keep up a good understanding amongst words, as politicians do amongst men—not knowing how near they may be under a necessity of placing them to each other; which point being now gained, and that I may place mine exactly to my mind, I write it down here,

SPLEEN.

This, upon leaving Chantilly, I declared to be the best principle in the world to travel speedily upon; but I gave it only as matter of opinion. I still continue in the same sentiments;—only I had not then experience enough of its working to add this, that tho' you do get on at a tearing rate, yet you get on but uneasily to yourself at the

* Non orbis gentem, non urbem gens habet ullam
——————————ulla parem.

same time; for which reason, I here quit it entirely, and for ever; and 'tis heartily at any one's service:—it has spoiled me the digestion of a good supper, and brought on a bilious diarrhœa, which has brought me back again to my first principle on which I sat out;—and with which I shall now scamper it away to the banks of the Garonne.

—No:—I cannot stop a moment to give you the character of the people—their genius,—their manners,—their customs,—their laws,—their religion,—their government,—their manufactures,—their commerce,—their finances, with all the resources and hidden springs which sustain them; qualified as I may be, by spending three days and two nights amongst them, and during all that time making these things the entire subject of my inquiries and reflections.—

Still,—still I must away—the roads are paved,—the posts are short,—the days are long,—'tis no more than noon,—I shall be at Fontainbleau before the King.

—Was he going there? Not that I know.

CHAPTER XX.

Now I hate to hear a person, especially if he be a traveller, complain that we do not get on so fast in France as we do in England; whereas we get on much faster, *consideratis considerandis;* thereby always meaning that, if you weigh their vehicles with the mountains of baggage which you lay both behind and before upon them—and then consider their puny horses, with the very little they give them,—'tis a wonder they get on at all. Their suffering is most unchristian; and 'tis evident thereupon, to me, that a French post-horse would not know what in the world to do was it not for the two words * * * * * and * * * * *, in which there is as much sustenance as if you gave them a peck of corn. Now as these words cost nothing, I long, from my soul, to tell the reader what they are; but here is the question,—they must be told him plainly, and with the most distinct articulation, or it will answer no end;—and yet to do it in that plain way,—though their Reverences may laugh at it in the bedchamber,—full well I wot they will abuse it in the parlour; for which cause, I have been volving and revolving in my fancy some time, but to no purpose, by what clean device, or *facette* contrivance I might so modulate them that, whilst I satisfy *that ear* which the reader chooses to *lend* me—I might not dissatisfy the other which he keeps to himself.

—My ink burns my finger to try; and when I have,—'twill have a worse consequence,—it will burn (I fear) my paper.

—No;—I dare not.

But if you wish to know how the Abbess of Andoüillets and a novice of her convent got over the difficulty (only first wishing myself all imaginable success)—I'll tell you without the least scruple.

CHAPTER XXI.

The Abbess of Andoüillets, which, if you look into the large set of provincial maps now publishing at Paris, you will find situated amongst the hills which divide Burgundy from Savoy, being in danger of an *anchylosis,* or stiff joint (the *sinovia* of her knee becoming hard by long matins) and having tried every remedy:—First, Prayers and thanksgivings;—then invocations to all the saints in Heaven, promiscuously;—then particularly to every saint who had ever had a stiff leg before her; then touching it with all the reliques of the convent, principally with the thigh-bone of the man of Lystra, who had been impotent from his youth; then wrapping it up in her veil when she went to bed;—then cross-wise her rosary;—then bringing into her aid the secular arm, and anointing it with oils and hot fat of animals;—then treating it with emollient and resolving fomentations;—then with poultices and marsh-mallows, bonus Henricus, white lilies, and fenugreek;—then taking the woods, I mean the smoke of 'em, holding her scapulary across her lap;—then decoctions of wild chicory, water-cresses, chervil, sweet cecily, and cochlearia; and nothing all this while answering, was prevailed on at last to try the hot-baths of Bourbon:—so, having first obtained leave of the visitor-general to take care of her existence,—she ordered all to be got ready for her journey. A novice of the convent, of about seventeen, who had been troubled with a whitloe in her middle finger, by sticking it constantly into the Abbess's cast poultices, &c.—had gained such an interest that, overlooking a sciatical old nun, who might have been set up for ever by the hot baths of Bourbon, Margarita, this little novice, was elected as the companion of the journey.

An old calash, belonging to the Abbess, lined with green frieze, was ordered to be drawn out into the sun. The gardener of the convent being chosen muleteer, led out the two old mules, to clip the hair from the rump-ends of their tails; whilst a couple of lay-sisters were busied, the one in darning the lining, and the other in sewing on the shreds of yellow-binding, which the teeth of time had unravelled;—the under-gardener dressed the muleteer's hat in hot wine-lees;—and a tailor sat musically at it, in a shed over against the convent, in assorting four dozen of bells for the harness, whistling to each bell as he tied it on with a thong.

——The carpenter and the smith of Andoüillets held a council of wheels; and by seven, the morning after, all looked spruce, and was ready at the gate of the convent for the hot baths of Bourbon.—Two rows of the unfortunate stood ready there an hour before.

The Abbess of Andoüillets, supported by Margarita the novice, advanced slowly to the calash, both clad in white, with their black rosaries hanging at their breasts.

—There was a simple solemnity in the contrast: they entered the

calash; the nuns in the same uniform, sweet emblem of innocence, each occupied a window, and, as the Abbess and Margarita looked up, —each (the sciatical poor nun excepted)—each streamed out the end of her veil in the air,—then kissed the lily hand which let it go. The good Abbess and Margarita laid their hands saint-wise upon their breasts,—looked up to Heaven,—then to them,—and looked, "God bless you, dear sisters."

I declare I am interested in this story, and wish I had been there.

The gardener, whom I now shall call the muleteer, was a little, hearty, broad-set, good-natured, chattering, toping kind of a fellow, who troubled his head very little with the *hows* and *whens* of life; so had mortgaged a month of his conventical wages in a borrachio, or leathern cask of wine, which he had disposed behind the calash, with a large russet-coloured riding-coat over it, to guard it from the sun; and as the weather was hot, and he got a niggard of his labours, walking ten times more than he rode,—he found more occasions than those of nature to fall back to the rear of his carriage; till, by frequent coming and going, it so happened that all his wine had leaked out at the *legal* vent of the borrachio, before one half of the journey was finished.

Man is a creature born to habitudes. The day had been sultry,—the evening was delicious,—the wine was generous,—the Burgundian hill on which it grew was steep,—a little tempting bush, over the door of a cool cottage, at the foot of it, hung vibrating in full harmony with the passions,—a gentle air rustled distinctly through the leaves,—"Come,—come,—thirsty muleteer,—come in."

—The muleteer was a son of Adam: I need not say one word more. He gave the mules, each of 'em, a sound lash, and looking in the Abbess's and Margarita's faces (as he did it)—as much as to say, "Here I am,"—he gave a second good crack,—as much as to say to his mules, "Get on;"—so, slinking behind, he entered the little inn at the foot of the hill.

The muleteer, as I told you, was a little, joyous, chirping fellow, who thought not of to-morrow, nor of what had gone before, nor what was to follow it, provided he got but his scantling of Burgundy, and a little chit-chat along with it; so entering into a long conversation, as how he was chief gardener to the convent of Andoüillets, &c., and out of friendship for the Abbess and Mademoiselle Margarita, who was only in her noviciate, he had come along with them from the confines of Savoy, &c.—and as how she had got a white swelling by her devotions; and what a nation of herbs he had procured to mollify her humours, &c.—and, that if the waters of Bourbon did not mend that leg—she might as well be lame of both, &c. &c.—He so contrived his story as absolutely to forget the heroine of it,—and, with her, the little novice; and, what was a more ticklish point to be forgot than both,—the two mules; who being creatures that take advantage of the world, inasmuch as

their parents took it of them,—and they not being in a condition to return the obligation *downwards* (as men, women, and beasts are) —they do it side-ways, and long-ways, and back-ways, and up hill, and down hill, and which way they can.—Philosophers, with all their ethics, have never considered this rightly:—how should the poor muleteer, then in his cups, consider it at all?—He did not in the least; —'tis time we do. Let us leave him then in the vortex of his element, the happiest and most thoughtless of mortal men,—and for a moment let us look after the mules, the Abbess, and Margarita.

By virtue of the muleteer's two last strokes, the mules had gone quietly on, following their own consciences up the hill, till they had conquered about one half of it; when the elder of them, a shrewd, crafty old devil, at the turn of an angle, giving a side-glance, and no muleteer behind them,——

By my fig! said she, swearing, I'll go no further..... And if I do, replied the other, they shall make a drum of my hide.

—And so, with one consent they stopped thus:—

CHAPTER XXII.

——Get on with you, said the Abbess.

.... Wh-----ysh, —ysh, —ysh,—cried Margarita.

.... Sh---a, —shu - u,—shu - u,—sh - - aw,—shaw'd the Abbess.

.... Whu—v—w,— whew—w—w, —whuv'd Margarita, pursing up her sweet lips betwixt a hoot and a whistle.

Thump,—thump,—thump,—obstreperated the Abbess of Andoüillets, with the end of her gold-headed cane against the bottom of the calash.

——The old mule let a f—

CHAPTER XXIII.

We are ruined and undone, my child, said the Abbess to Margarita;—we shall be here all night:—we shall be plundered,—we shall be ravished!

.... We shall be ravished, said Margarita, as sure as a gun.

.... *Sancta Maria!* cried the Abbess (forgetting the *O!*)—why was I governed by this wicked stiff joint? why did I leave the convent of Andoüillets? and why didst thou not suffer thy servant to go unpolluted to her tomb?——

O my finger! my finger! cried the novice, catching fire at the word *servant*,—why was I not content to put in here, or there; any where rather than be in this strait?

.... Strait! said the Abbess.

.... Strait!—said the novice; for terror had struck their understandings,—the one knew not what she said, the other what she answered.

.... O my virginity! virginity! cried the Abbess.

.... inity!—inity! said the novice, sobbing.

CHAPTER XXIV.

My dear mother, quoth the novice, coming a little to herself,—there are two certain words, which I have been told will force any horse, or ass, or mule, to go up a hill whether he will or not: be he ever so obstinate or ill-will'd, the moment he hears them uttered, he obeys. .... They are words magic! cried the Abbess, in the utmost horror. .... No, replied Margarita, calmly,—but they are words sinful.... What are they? quoth the Abbess, interrupting her..... They are sinful in the first degree, answered Margarita;—they are mortal;—and if we are ravished and die unabsolved of them, we shall both.. But you may pronounce them to me, quoth the Abbess of Andoüillets. .... They cannot, my dear mother, said the novice, be pronounced at all; they will make all the blood in one's body fly up into one's face..... But you may whisper them in my ear, quoth the Abbess.

Heaven! hadst thou no guardian angel to delegate to the inn at the bottom of the hill? Was there no generous and friendly spirit unemployed?—no agent in nature, by some monitory shivering, creeping along the artery which led to his heart, to rouse the muleteer from his banquet?—no sweet minstrelsy to bring back the fair idea of the Abbess and Margarita, with their black rosaries!

Rouse! rouse!—but 'tis too late;—the horrid words are pronounced this moment,————and how to tell them,——Ye, who can speak of every thing existing with unpolluted lips,—instruct me,—guide me!——

CHAPTER XXV.

All sins whatever, quoth the Abbess, turning casuist in the distress they were under, are held by the confessor of our convent to be either mortal or venial: there is no further division.—Now, a venial sin being the slightest and least of all sins,—being halved,—by taking either only the half of it, and leaving the rest,—or, by taking it all, and amicably halving it betwixt yourself and another person,—in course becomes diluted into no sin at all.

Now I see no sin in saying, *bou, bou, bou, bou, bou,* a hundred times together; nor is there any turpitude in pronouncing the syllable *ger, ger, ger, ger, ger,* were it from our matins to our vespers.—Therefore, my dear daughter, continued the Abbess of Andoüillets,—I will say *bou,* and thou shalt say *ger;* and then alternately, as there is no more sin in *fou* than in *bou;*—thou shalt say *fou,*—and I will come in (like fa, sol, la, mi, ut, at our complines) with *ter:*—and accordingly the Abbess, giving the pitch note, set off thus:

Abbess, } Bou - - bou - - bou - -
Margarita, } ——ger, - - ger, - - ger,
Margarita, } Fou - - fou - - fou - -
Abbess, } ——ter, - - ter, - - ter

The two mules acknowledged the notes by a mutual lash of their

tails; but it went no further..... 'Twill answer by an' by, said the novice.——

Abbess, } Bou- bou- bou- bou- bou- bou-
Margarita, } —— ger, ger, ger, ger, ger, ger.

Quicker still, cried Margarita.

Fou, fou, fou, fou, fou, fou, fou, fou, fou, fou.

Quicker still, cried Margarita.

Bou, bou, bou, bou, bou, bou, bou, bou, bou, bou.

Quicker still.—God preserve me, said the Abbess..... They do not understand us, cried Margarita..... But the Devil does, said the Abbess of Andoüillets.

CHAPTER XXVI.

What a tract of country have I run!—how many degrees nearer to the warm sun am I advanced, and how many fair and goodly cities have I seen during the time you have been reading and reflecting, Madam, upon this story!—There's Fontainbleau and Sens, and Joigny, and Auxerre, and Dijon the capital of Burgundy, and Chalon, and Macon the capital of the Maconese, and a score more upon the road to Lyons;—and now I have run them over, I might as well talk to you of so many market-towns in the moon as tell you one word about them: it will be this chapter at the least, if not both this and the next entirely lost, do what I will.——

Why, 'tis a strange story! Tristram.

.... Alas! Madam, had it been upon some melancholy lecture of the cross,—the peace of meekness, or the contentment of resignation,—I had not been incommoded; or had I thought of writing it upon the purer abstractions of the soul, and that food of wisdom and holiness, and contemplation, upon which the spirit of man (when separated from the body) is to subsist for ever,—you would have come with a better appetite from it.——

I wish I never had wrote it: but as I never blot any thing out,—let us use some honest means to get it out of our heads directly.

Pray reach me my fool's cap:—I fear you sit upon it, Madam;—'tis under the cushion:—I'll put it on.....

Bless me! you have had it upon your head this half hour.—There then let it stay, with a

Fa-ra diddle di
and a fa-ri diddle d
and a high-dum,—dye-dum
fiddle - - - dum - c.

And now, Madam, we may venture, I hope, a little to go on.

CHAPTER XXVII.

All you need say of Fontainbleau (in case you are asked) is that it stands about forty miles (south *something*) from Paris, in the middle of a large forest:—that there is something great in it:—that the King goes there once every two or three years, with his whole Court, for the pleasure of the chase; and that, during that carnival of sporting, any English gentleman of Fashion (you need not forget yourself) may be accommodated with a nag or two, to partake of the sport, taking care only not to out-gallop the King.——

Though there are two reasons why you need not talk loud of this to every one:

First, Because 'twill make the said nags the harder to be got; and,

Secondly, 'Tis not a word of it true.—*Allons:*

As for Sens, you may despatch it in a word;—"'Tis an archiepiscopal see."

For Joigny,—the less, I think, one says of it, the better.

But for Auxerre, I could go on for ever: for in my *grand tour* through Europe, in which, after all, my father (not caring to trust me with any one) attended me himself, with my uncle Toby, and Trim, and Obadiah, and indeed most of the family, except my mother, who being taken up with a project of knitting my father a pair of large worsted breeches - (the thing is common sense)—and she not caring to be put out of the way, she staid at home, at Shandy Hall, to keep things right during the expedition; in which, I say, my father stopping us two days at Auxerre, and his researches being ever of such a nature that they would have found fruit even in a desert,—he has left me enough to say upon Auxerre. In short, wherever my father went;—but 'twas more remarkably so in this journey through France and Italy, than in any other stages of his life;—his road seemed to lie so much on one side of that wherein all other travellers have gone before him,—he saw Kings, and Courts, and silks of all colours, in such strange lights;—and his remarks and reasonings upon the characters, the manners, and customs of the countries we passed over were so opposite to those of all other mortal men, particularly those of my uncle Toby and Trim—(to say nothing of myself);—and, to crown all—the occurrences and scrapes which we were perpetually meeting and getting into, in consequence of his systems and opiniatry,—they were of so odd, so mixed and tragi-comical a contexture—that, the whole put together, it appears of so different a shade and tint from any tou. of Europe which was ever executed,—that I will venture to pronounce,—the fault must be mine, and mine only,—if it be not read by all travellers and travel-readers, till travelling is no more,—or, which comes to the same point,—till the world, finally, takes it into its head to stand still.

But this rich bale is not to be opened now, except a small thread or two of it, merely to unravel the mystery of my father's stay at Auxerre.

As I have mentioned it,—'tis too slight to be kept suspended; and when 'tis wove in, there is an end of it.——

We'll go, brother Toby, said my father, whilst dinner is coddling, —to the abbey of St. Germain, if it be only to see these bodies of which Monsieur Sequier has given such a recommendation..... I'll go see any body, quoth my uncle Toby; for he was all compliance through every step of the journey.... Defend me! said my father, -they are all mummies.... Then one need not shave, quoth my uncle Toby.... Shave! no,—cried my father,—'twill be more like relations to go with our beards on.... So out we sallied, the Corporal lending his master his arm, and bringing up the rear, to the abbey of St. Germain.——

Every thing is very fine, and very rich, and very superb, and very magnificent, said my father, addressing himself to the sacristan, who was a younger brother of the order of Benedictines;—but our curiosity has led us to see the bodies, of which Monsieur Sequier has given the world so exact a description.——The sacristan made a bow, and, lighting a torch first, which he had always in the vestry ready for the purpose, he led us into the tomb of St. Heribald.—— This, said the sacristan, laying his hand upon the tomb, was a renowned prince of the house of Bavaria, who, under the successive reigns of Charlemagne, Louis le Debonnair, and Charles the Bald, bore a great sway in the government, and had a principal hand in bringing every thing into order and discipline.——

Then he has been as great, said my uncle Toby, in the field as in the cabinet——I dare say he has been a gallant soldier.... He was a monk,—said the sacristan.——

My uncle Toby and Trim sought comfort in each other's faces,— but found it not.—My father clapped both his hands upon his codpiece, which was a way he had when any thing hugely tickled him: for though he hated a monk, and the very smell of a monk, worse than all the Devils in hell,—yet, the shot hitting my uncle Toby and Trim so much harder than him, 'twas a relative triumph, and put him into the gayest humour in the world.

And pray what do you call this gentleman? quoth my father, rather sportingly.... This tomb, said the young Benedictine, looking downwards, contains the bones of St. Maxima, who came from Ravenna on purpose to touch the body....

Of St. Maximus, said my father, popping in with his saint before him,—they were two of the greatest saints in the whole martyrology, added my father.... Excuse me, said the sacristan,—'twas to touch the bones of St. Germain, the builder of the abbey.... And what did she get by it? said my uncle Toby.... What does any woman get by it? said my father.... *Martyrdom*, replied the young Benedictine, making a bow down to the ground, and uttering the word with so humble but decisive a cadence, it disarmed my father for a moment. —'Tis supposed, continued the Benedictine, that St. Maxima has

lain in this tomb four hundred years, and two hundred before her canonization.... 'Tis but a slow rise, brother Toby, quoth my father, in this self-same army of martyrs..... A desperate slow one, an' please your Honour, said Trim, unless one could purchase..... I should rather sell out entirely, quoth my uncle Toby.... I am pretty much of your opinion, brother Toby, said my father....

Poor St. Maxima! said my uncle Toby, low to himself, as we turned from her tomb..... She was one of the fairest and most beautiful ladies either of Italy or France (continued the sacristan). .... But who the deuce has got lain down here, beside her? quoth my father, pointing with his cane to a large tomb as we walked on. .... It is Saint Optat, Sir, answered the sacristan.... And properly is Saint Optat placed! said my father: And what is Saint Optat's story? continued he.... Saint Optat, replied the sacristan, was a bishop.—

.... I thought so, by Heaven! cried my father, interrupting him; —Saint Optat!—how should Saint Optat fail!—So, snatching out his pocket-book, and the young Benedictine holding him the torch as he wrote, he set it down as a new prop to his system of Christian names; and I will be bold to say, so disinterested was he in the search of truth that, had he found a treasure in Saint Optat's tomb, it would not have made him half so rich: 'twas as successful a short visit as ever was paid to the dead; and so highly was his fancy pleased with all that had passed in it,—that he determined at once to stay another day in Auxerre.

——I'll see the rest of these good gentry to-morrow, said my father, as we crossed over the square.... And while you are paying that visit, brother Shandy, quoth my uncle Toby, the Corporal and I will mount the ramparts.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

——Now this is the most puzzled skein of all;—for in this chapter, as far at least as it has helped me through Auxerre, I have been getting forwards in two different journeys together, and with the same dash of the pen;—for I have got entirely out of Auxerre in this journey which I am writing now, and I am got half way out of Auxerre in that which I shall write hereafter.—There is but a certain degree of perfection in every thing; and by pushing at something beyond that, I have brought myself into such a situation as no traveller ever stood before me; for I am this moment walking across the market-place of Auxerre, with my father and my uncle Toby, in our way back to dinner;—and I am this moment also entering Lyons, with my post-chaise broke into a thousand pieces;—and I am, moreover, this moment in a handsome pavilion, built by Pringello,* upon

* The famous Don Pringello, the celebrated Spanish architect, of whom my cousin Anthony has made such honourable méntion, in a scholium to the Tale inscribed to his name.—Vid. p. 129, small edit

the banks of the Garonne, which Mons. Sligniac has lent me, and where I now sit rhapsodizing all these affairs.

——Let me collect myself, and pursue my journey.

CHAPTER XXIX.

I AM glad of it, said I, settling the account with myself, as I walked into Lyons,—my chaise being all laid higgledy-piggledy with my baggage in a cart, which was moving slowly before me.—I am heartily glad, said I, that 'tis all broke to pieces; for now I can go directly by water to Avignon, which will carry me on a hundred and twenty miles of my journey, and not cost me seven livres;—and thence, continued I, bringing forwards the accounts, I can hire a couple of mules,—or asses, if I like (for nobody knows me) and cross the plains of Languedoc for almost nothing:—I shall gain four livres by the misfortune clear into my purse: and pleasure! worth—worth double the money by it. With what velocity, continued I, clapping my two hands together, shall I fly down the rapid Rhone, with the Vivares on my right hand, and Dauphiny on my left, scarce seeing the ancient cities of Vienne, Valence, and Vivieres! What a flame will it rekindle in the lamp, to snatch a blushing grape from the Hermitage and Coté Roti, as I shoot by the foot of them! and what a fresh spring in the blood! to behold upon the banks, advancing and retiring, the castles of romance, whence courteous knights have whilom rescued the distress'd;—and see, vertiginous, the rocks, the mountains, the cataracts, and all the hurry which Nature is in with all her great works about her!

As I went on thus, methought my chaise, the wreck of which looked stately enough at the first, insensibly grew less and less in its size; the freshness of the painting was no more—the gilding lost its lustre—and the whole affair appeared so poor in my eyes!—so sorry!—so contemptible!—and, in a word, so much worse than the Abbess of Andoüillets' itself—that I was just opening my mouth to give it to the Devil—when a pert, vamping chaise-undertaker, stepping nimbly across the street, demanded if Monsieur would have his chaise refitted. .... No, no, said I, shaking my head sideways.... Would Monsieur choose to sell it? rejoined the undertaker.... With all my soul, said I;—the iron-work is worth forty livres,—and the glasses worth forty more,—and the leather you may take to live on.

——What a mine of wealth, quoth I, as he counted me the money, has this post-chaise brought me in! And this is my usual method of book-keeping, at least with the disasters of life—making a penny of every one of 'em as they happen to me.

——Do, my dear Jenny, tell the world, for me, how I behaved under one, the most oppressive of its kind, which could befall me as a man, proud as he ought to be of his manhood.

'Tis enough, saidst thou, coming close up to me, as I stood with

my garters in my hand, reflecting upon what had *not* passed. . . . 'Tis enough, Tristram, and I am satisfied, saidst thou, whispering these words in my ear, * * * * * * * * * *——any other man would have sunk down to the centre.

—— Every thing is good for something, quoth I.

—— I'll go into Wales for six weeks, and drink goat's whey,—and I'll gain seven years' longer life for the accident. For which reason I think myself inexcusable for blaming Fortune, so often as I have done, for pelting me all my life long, like an ungracious duchess, as I called her, with so many small evils. Surely, if I have any cause to be angry with her, 'tis that she has not sent me great ones:—a score of good cursed, bouncing losses, would have been as good as a pension to me.

—One of a hundred a year, or so, is all I wish:—I would not be at the plague of paying land-tax for a larger.

CHAPTER XXX.

To those who call vexations *vexations*, as knowing what they are, there could not be a greater than to be the best part of a day at Lyons, the most opulent and flourishing city in France, enriched with the most fragments of antiquity—and not be able to see it. To be withheld upon *any* account must be a vexation; but to be withheld *by* a vexation,—must certainly be what philosophy justly calls

VEXATION
upon
VEXATION.

I had got my two dishes of milk-coffee (which, by the bye, is excellently good for a consumption; but you must boil the milk and coffee together—otherwise 'tis only coffee and milk)—and as it was no more than eight in the morning, and the boat did not go off till noon, I had time to see enough of Lyons to tire the patience of all the friends I had in the world with it. I will take a walk to the cathedral, said I, looking at my list, and see the wonderful mechanism of this great clock of Lippius of Basil, in the first place.

Now, of all things in the world, I understand the least of mechanism;—I have neither genius, nor taste, nor fancy—and have a brain so entirely unapt for every thing of that kind that I solemnly declare I was never yet able to comprehend the principles of motion of a squirrel-cage, or a common knife-grinder's wheel,—tho' I have many an hour of my life looked up with great devotion at the one—and stood by with as much patience as any Christian ever could do at the other.

I'll go see the surprising movements of this great clock, said I, the very first thing I do: and then I will pay a visit to the great library of the Jesuits, and procure, if possible, a sight of the thirty volumes

of the general history of China, wrote (not in the Tartarian, but) in the Chinese language, and in the Chinese character too.

Now, I almost know as little of the Chinese language as I do of the mechanism of Lippius's clock-work; so, why these should have jostled themselves into the two first articles of my list—I leave to the curious as a problem of Nature. I own, it looks like one of her ladyship's obliquities; and they who court her are interested in finding out her humour as much as I.

When these curiosities are seen, quoth I, half addressing myself to my valet de place, who stood behind me:—'twill be no hurt if we go to the church of St. Irenæus, and see the pillar to which Christ was tied;—and, after that, the house where Pontius Pilate lived.... 'Twas at the next town, said the valet de place, at Vienne.... I am glad of it, said I, rising briskly from my chair, and walking across the room with strides twice as long as my usual pace;—"for so much the sooner shall I be at the *Tomb of the Two Lovers*."

What was the cause of this movement, and why I took such long strides in uttering this,—I might leave to the curious too; but, as no principle of clock-work is concerned in it—'twill be as well for the reader if I explain myself.

CHAPTER XXXI.

O! THERE is a sweet æra in the life of man, when (the brain being tender and fibrillous, and more like pap than any thing else)—a story read of two fond lovers, separated from each other by cruel parents, and by still more cruel destiny,——

Amandus—He,
Amanda—She,——

each ignorant of the other's course;

He—east,
She—west:

Amandus taken captive by the Turks, and carried to the Emperor of Morocco's Court, where the Princess of Morocco, falling in love with him, keeps him twenty years in prison for the love of his Amanda.

She (Amanda) all the time wandering barefoot, and with dishevell'd hair, o'er rocks and mountains, enquiring for Amandus!—Amandus! Amandus!—making every hill and valley to echo back his name——

Amandus! Amandus!

at every town and city, sitting down forlorn at the gate:——Has Amandus!—Has my Amandus enter'd?——till,—going round, and round, and round the world,—chance unexpectedly bringing them at the same moment of the night, though by different ways, to the gate of Lyons, their native city, and each in well-known accents calling out aloud,

Is Amandus
Is my Amanda } still alive?

they fly into each other's arms, and both drop down dead for joy.

There is a soft æra in every gentle mortal's life, where such a story affords more *pabulum* to the brain than all the Frusts, and Crusts, and Rusts of antiquity, which travellers can cook up for it.

——'Twas all that stuck on the right side of the cullender in my own, of what Spon and others, in their accounts of Lyons, had *strained* into it; and finding, moreover, in some Itinerary, but in what God knows—that, sacred to the fidelity of Amandus and Amanda, a tomb was built without the gates, where, to this hour, lovers called upon them to attest their truths—I never could get into a scrape of that kind in my life, but this *tomb of the lovers* would, somehow or other, come in at the close; nay, such a kind of empire had it established over me that I could seldom think or speak of Lyons;—and sometimes, not so much as see even a Lyons-waistcoat, but this remnant of antiquity would present itself to my fancy; and I have often said in my wild way of running on—though I fear with some irreverence—"I thought this shrine (neglected as it was) as valuable as that of Mecca, and so little short, except in wealth, of the *Santa Casa* itself, that, sometime or other, I would go a pilgrimage (though I had no other business at Lyons) on purpose to pay it a visit."

In my list, therefore, of *Videnda* at Lyons, this, though *last*,—was not, you see, *least*; so, taking a dozen or two of longer strides than usual across my room, just whilst it passed my brain, I walked down calmly into the *Basse Cour*, in order to sally forth; and, having called for my bill—as it was uncertain whether I should return to my inn, I had paid it,—and, moreover, given the maid ten sous, and was just receiving the dernier compliments of Monsieur Le Blanc, for a pleasant voyage down the Rhone,—when I was stopped at the gate.

CHAPTER XXXII.

'Twas by a poor ass, who had just turned in with a couple of large panniers upon his back, to collect eleemosynary turnip-tops and cabbage-leaves; and stood dubious, with his two fore-feet on the inside of the threshold, and his two hinder-feet towards the street, as not knowing very well whether he was to go in or no.

Now, 'tis an animal (be in what hurry I may) I cannot bear to strike;—there is a patient endurance of sufferings, wrote so unaffectedly in his looks and carriage, which pleads so mightily for him that it always disarms me; and to that degree that I do not like to speak unkindly to him: on the contrary, meet him where I will,—whether in town or country,—in cart, or under panniers,—whether in liberty or bondage,—I have ever something civil to say to him on my part; and as one word begets another (if he has as little to do as I)—I generally fall into conversation with him; and surely never is my imagination so busy as in framing his responses from the etchings of his countenance—and where those carry me not deep enough,—in

flying from my own heart into his, and seeing what is natural for an ass to think—as well as a man upon the occasion. In truth, it is the only creature of all the classes of beings below me with whom I can do this; for parrots, jackdaws, &c., I never exchange a word with them,—nor with apes, &c., for pretty near the same reason; they act by rote, as the others speak by it, and equally make me silent: nay, my dog and my cat, though I value them both—(and, for my dog, he would speak if he could)—yet, somehow or other, they neither of them possess the talents for conversation;—I can make nothing of a discourse with them beyond the *proposition*, the *reply*, and *rejoinder*, which terminated my father's and my mother's conversations in his beds of justice;—and those utter'd—there's an end of the dialogue.

——But with an ass I can commune for ever.

—Come, Honesty! said I,—seeing it was impracticable to pass betwixt him and the gate—art thou for coming in or going out?

——The ass twisted his head round, to look up the street.

——Well, replied I, we'll wait a minute for thy driver.

——He turned his head thoughtfully about, and looked wistfully the opposite way.

I understand thee perfectly, answered I;—if thou takest a wrong step in this affair, he will cudgel thee to death.—Well, a minute is but a minute, and, if it saves a fellow-creature a drubbing, it shall not be set down as ill-spent.

He was eating the stem of an artichoke as this discourse went on, and, in the little peevish contentions of nature betwixt hunger and unsavouriness, had dropt it out of his mouth half a dozen times, and pick'd it up again.—God help thee, Jack! said I, thou hast a bitter breakfast on't,—and many a bitter day's labour—and many a bitter blow, I fear, for its wages!—'tis all—all bitterness to thee, whatever life is to others!—And now, thy mouth, if one knew the truth of it, is as bitter, I dare say, as soot—(for he had cast aside the stem) and thou hast not a friend, perhaps, in all this world, that will give thee a macaroon.—In saying this, I pull'd out a paper of 'em, which I had just purchased, and gave him one—and, at this moment that I am telling it, my heart smites me that there was more of pleasantry in the conceit of seeing *how* an ass would eat a macaroon—than of benevolence in giving him one, which presided in the act.

When the ass had eaten his macaroon, I press'd him to come in:—the poor beast was heavy loaded,—his legs seemed to tremble under him,—he hung rather backwards; and, as I pulled at his halter, it broke short in my hand.—He looked up pensive in my face—"Don't thrash me with it;—but, if you will, you may."——"If I do," said I, "I'll be d——d."

The word was but one half of it pronounced, like the Abbess of Andoüillets'—(so there was no sin in it)—when a person coming in let fall a thundering bastinado upon the poor devil's crupper, which put an end to the ceremony.

Out upon it!

cried I;—but the interjection was equivocal, and I think, wrong placed too,—for the end of an osier, which had started out from the contexture of the ass's pannier, had caught hold of my breeches-pocket as he rush'd by me, and rent it in the most disastrous direction you can imagine;—so that the

Out upon it! in my opinion, should have come in here;—but this I leave to be settled by

THE
REVIEWERS
OF
MY BREECHES,

which I have brought over along with me for that purpose.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

When all was set to rights, I came down stairs again into the *Basse Cour* with my *valet de place*, in order to sally out towards the tomb of the two lovers, &c.—and was a second time stopped at the gate;—not by the ass—but by the person who struck him; and who by that time had taken possession (as is not uncommon after a defeat) of the very spot of ground where the ass stood.

It was a commissary sent to me from the post-office, with a rescript in his hand, for the payment of some six livres odd sous.

Upon what account? said I.... 'Tis upon the part of the King, replied the commissary, heaving up both his shoulders.

....My good friend, quoth I,—as sure as I am I—and you are you,....

....And who are you? said he.

....Don't puzzle me, said I.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

—But it is an indubitable verity, continued I, addressing myself to the commissary, changing only the form of my asseveration,—that I owe the King of France nothing but my good-will; for he is a very honest man, and I wish him all health and pastime in the world.

Pardonnez moi—replied the commissary; you are indebted to him six livres four sous for the next post hence to St. Fons, in your route to Avignon;—which being a post royal, you pay double for the horses and postillion—otherwise 'twould have amounted to no more than three livres two sous.

....But I don't go by land, said I.

....You may, if you please, replied the commissary.

....Your most obedient servant—said I, making him a low bow.

The commissary, with all the sincerity of grave good breeding—made me one as low again.—I never was more disconcerted with a bow in my life.

——The Devil take the serious character of these people! quoth I —(aside)—they understand no more of *irony* than this——

The comparison was standing close by with his panniers,—but something sealed up my lips;—I could not pronounce the name.

Sir, said I, collecting myself—it is not my intention to take post.

.... But you may,—said he, persisting in his first reply;—you may take post, if you choose.

.... And I may take salt to my pickled herring, said I, if I choose. —But I do not choose.

.... But you must pay for it, whether you do or no.

.... Ay! for the salt, said I (I know).

.... And for the post too, added he..... Defend me! cried I.

——I travel by water;—I am going down the Rhone this afternoon;—my baggage is in the boat—and I have actually paid nine livres for my passage.

.... *C'est tout egal,*—'tis all one, said he.

.... *Bon Dieu!* what, pay for the way I go! and for the way I do *not* go?

.... *C'est tout egal,* replied the commissary.

.... The Devil it is! said I;—but I will go to ten thousand Bastiles first.

O England! England! thou land of liberty, and climate of good sense! thou tenderest of mothers, and gentlest of nurses! cried I, kneeling upon one knee, as I was beginning my apostrophe,—

When the director of Madame Le Blanc's conscience coming in at that instant, and seeing a person in black, with a face as pale as ashes at his devotions,—looking still paler by the contrast and distress of his drapery,—asked if I stood in want of the aids of the church?

.... I go by *water,* said I;—and here's another will be for making me pay for going by *oil!*

CHAPTER XXXV

As I perceived the commissary of the post office would have his six livres four sous, I had nothing else for it but to say some smart thing upon the occasion, worth the money:

And so I set off thus:—

And pray, Mr. Commissary, by what law of courtesy is a defenceless stranger to be used just the reverse from what you use a Frenchman in this matter?

.... By no means, said he.

.... Excuse me, said I;—for you have begun, Sir, with tearing off my breeches,—and now you want my pocket.

Whereas,—had you first taken my pocket, as you do with your own people,—and then left me bare a—'d after,—I had been a beast to have complained.

As it is,—

—'Tis contrary to the *law of nature,*

—'Tis contrary to *reason,*

—'Tis contrary to the *Gospel.*

. . . . But not to this,—said he,—putting a printed paper into my hand.

PAR LE ROY.

——'Tis a pithy prolegomenon, quoth I;—and so read on

—— —— —— —— —— ——
—— —— —— —— —— ——
—— —— —— —— —— ——
—— —— —— —— —— ——

—By all which it appears, quoth I, having read it over a little too rapidly, that if a man sets out in a post-chaise from Paris, he must go on travelling in one all the days of his life,—or pay for it. . . . . Excuse me, said the commissary, the spirit of the ordinance is this: —That if you set out with an intention of running post from Paris to Avignon, &c., you shall not change that intention, or mode of travelling, without first satisfying the fermiers for two posts farther than the place you repent at;—and 'tis founded, continued he, upon this, That the *Revenues* are not to fall short through your *fickleness.*

. . . . O by Heavens! cried I,—if fickleness is taxable in France, we have nothing to do but to make the best peace with you we can.

And so the peace was made!

—And if it is a bad one,—as Tristram Shandy laid the corner-stone of it,—nobody but Tristram Shandy ought to be hanged.

CHAPTER XXVI.

Though I was sensible I had said as many clever things to the commissary as came to six livres four sous, yet I was determined to note down the imposition amongst my remarks before I retired from the place: so, putting my hand into my coat pocket for my remarks—(which, by the bye, may be a caution to travellers to take a little more care of *their* remarks for the future)—"my remarks were *stolen.*"—Never did sorry traveller make such a pother and racket about his remarks as I did about mine, upon the occasion.

Heaven! earth! sea! fire! cried I, calling in every thing to my aid but what I should,—my remarks are stolen!—What shall I do? —Mr. Commissary; pray did I drop any remarks as I stood beside you? . . . .

You dropped a good many very singular ones, replied he. . . . . Pugh! said I, those were but a few, not worth above six livres two sous;—but these are a large parcel.——He shook his head. ——Monsieur Le Blanc! Madame Le Blanc! did you see any papers of mine?—You, maid of the house, run up stairs—François run up after her!

I must have my remarks ;—they were the best remarks, cried I that ever were made—the wisest,—the wittiest,—What shall I do? —Which way shall I turn myself?

Sancho Panza, when he lost his ass's *furniture,* did not exclaim more bitterly.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

When the first transport was over, and the registers of the brain were beginning to get a little out of the confusion into which this jumble of cross accidents had cast them,—it then presently occurred to me that I had left my remarks in the pocket of the chaise ;—and that, in selling my chaise, I had sold my remarks along with it, chaise vamper.

I leave this void space, that the reader may swear into it any oath he is most unaccustomed to.—For my own part, if ever I swore a *whole* oath into a vacancy in my life, I think it was into that—* * * * * * * * *, said I ;—and so my remarks through France, which were as full of wit as an egg is full of meat,—and as well worth four hundred guineas as the said egg is worth a penny—have I been selling here to a chaise-vamper,—for four Louis d' Ors ;—and giving him a post-chaise (by Heaven!) worth six into the bargain: had it been to Dodsley, or Becket, or any creditable bookseller, who was either leaving off business and wanted a post-chaise,—or who was beginning it—and wanted my remarks, and two or three guineas along with them,—I could have borne it ; but to a chaise-vamper!—Shew me to him this moment, François, said I.——The *valet de place* put on his hat, and led the way ;—and I pulled off mine as I passed the commissary, and followed him.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

When we arrived at the chaise-vamper's house, both the house and the shop were shut up ; it was the eighth of September, the nativity of the blessed Virgin Mary, mother of God.

—Tantarra-ra-tan-tivi,—the whole world was going out a May-poling,—frisking here,—capering there—nobody cared a button for me or my remarks : so I sat me down upon a bench by the door, philosophizing upon my condition. By a better fate than usually attends me, I had not waited half-an-hour, when the mistress came in to take the papillotes from off her hair, before she went to the May-poles.

The French women, by the bye, love May-poles, *à la folie ;*—that is, as much as their matins.—Give 'em but a May-pole, whether in May, June, July, or September,—they never count the times,—down

it goes,—'tis meat, drink, washing, and lodging to 'em ;—and had we but the policy, an' please your Worships (as wood is a little scarce in France) to send them but plenty of May-poles——

The women would set them up : and, when they had done, they would dance round them (and the men for company) till they were all blind.

The wife of the chaise-vamper stepped in, I told you, to take the papillotes from off her hair,—the toilet stands still for no man,—so she jerked off her cap, to begin with them, as she opened the door ; in doing which, one of them fell upon the ground :—I instantly saw it was one of my own writing.

O Seigneur ! cried I, you have got all my remarks upon your head, Madam !.... *J'en suis bien mortifié,* said she..... 'Tis well, thinks I, they have stuck there,—for could they have gone deeper, they would have made such confusion in a French woman's noddle, —she had better have gone with it unfrizzled to the day of eternity.

Tenez, said she :—so, without any idea of the nature of my suffering, she took them from her curls, and put them gravely, one by one, into my hat ;—one was twisted this way,—another twisted that.—— Aye ! by my faith, and when they are published, quoth I,—

They will be worse twisted still.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

And now for Lippius's clock ! said I, with the air of a man who had got through all his difficulties ;—nothing can prevent us seeing that and the Chinese history, &c..... Except the time, said François ;— for 'tis almost eleven..... Then we must speed the faster, said I, striding it away to the Cathedral.

I cannot say, in my heart, that it gave me any concern in being told by one of the minor canons, as I was entering the west door, —That Lippius's great clock was all out of joints, and had not gone for some years.—It will give me the more time, thought I, to peruse the Chinese history ; and besides, I shall be able to give the world a better account of the clock in its decay, than I could have done in its flourishing condition.

—And so away I posted to the college of the Jesuits.

Now it is with the project of getting a peep at the History of China, in Chinese characters,—as with many others I could mention, which strike the fancy only at a distance ; for, as I came nearer and nearer to the point,—my blood cool'd,—the freak gradually went off, till at length I would not have given a cherry-stone to have it gratified.—The truth was, my time was short, and my heart was at the Tomb of the Lovers.—I wish to God, said I, as I got the rapper in my hand, that the key of the library may be but lost. It fell out as well,—

For all the Jesuits had got the cholic ;—and to that degree, as never was known in the memory of the oldest practitioner.

CHAPTER XL.

As I knew the geography of the Tomb of the Lovers as well as if I had lived twenty years in Lyons; namely, that it was upon the turning of my right hand, just without the gate, leading to the Fauxbourg de Vaise,—I despatched François to the boat, that I might pay the homage I so long owed it, without a witness of my weakness;—I walked with all imaginable joy towards the place.—When I saw the gate which intercepted the tomb, my heart glowed within me.

—Tender and faithful spirits! cried I, addressing myself to Amandus and Amanda,—long,—long have I tarried to drop this tear upon your tomb.—I come,—I come.—

When I came,—there was no tomb to drop it upon.

What would I have given for my uncle Toby to have whistled *Lillibullero!*

CHAPTER XLI.

No matter how or in what mood,—but I flew from the Tomb of the Lovers,—or rather I did not fly *from* it—(for there was no such thing existing) and just got time enough to the boat to save my passage;—and, ere I had sailed a hundred yards, the Rhône and the Saône met together, and carried me down merrily betwixt them.

But I have described this voyage down the Rhône before I made it.

—So now I am at Avignon; and as there is nothing to see but the old house in which the Duke of Ormond resided, and nothing to stop me but a short remark upon the place, in three minutes you will see me crossing the bridge upon a mule, with François upon a horse with my portmanteau behind him, and the owner of both striding the way before us, with a long gun upon his shoulder, and a sword under his arm, lest peradventure we should run away with his cattle. Had you seen my breeches in entering Avignon,—though you'd have seen them better, I think, as I mounted,—you would not have thought the precaution amiss, or found in your heart to have taken it a dudgeon: for my own part, I took it most kindly; and determined to make him a present of them, when we got to the end of our journey, for the trouble they had put him to, of arming himself at all points against them.

Before I go further, let me get rid of my remark upon Avignon, which is this:—that I think it wrong, merely because a man's hat has been blown off his head by chance, the first night he comes to Avignon—that he should therefore say, "Avignon is more subject to high winds than any town in all France:" for which reason, I laid no stress upon the accident till I had enquired of the master of the inn

about it; who telling me seriously it was so;—and hearing, moreover, the windiness of Avignon spoken of in the country about as a proverb—I set it down merely to ask the learned what can be the cause?—the consequence I saw,—for they are all Dukes, Marquises and Counts there—the deuce a Baron in all Avignon;—so that there is scarce any talking to them on a windy day.

Prithee, friend, said I, take hold of my mule for a moment;—for I wanted to pull off one of my jack-boots, which hurt my heel:—the man was standing quite idle at the door of the inn; and as I had taken it into my head he was someway concerned about the house or stable, I put the bridle into his hand—so begun with my boot.—When I had finished the affair, I turned about to take the mule from the man, and thank him,—

But Monsieur le Marquis had walked in.

CHAPTER XLII.

I HAD now the whole south of France, from the banks of the Rhône to those of the Garonne, to traverse upon my mule at my own leisure, *at my own leisure*—for I had left Death the Lord knows—and he only—how far behind me!——"I have followed many a man through France," quoth he;—"but never at this mettlesome rate."——Still he followed—and still I fled him—but I fled him cheerfully;—still he pursued—but like one who pursued his prey without hope—as he lagg'd, every step he lost softened his looks.—Why should I fly him at this rate?

So, notwithstanding all the commissary of the post office had said, I changed the *mode* of my travelling once more; and, after so precipitate and rattling a course as I had run, I flattered my fancy with thinking of my mule, and that I should traverse the rich plains of Languedoc upon his back, as slowly as foot could fall.

There is nothing more pleasing to a traveller,—or more terrible to travel-writers, than a large rich plain, especially if it is without great rivers or bridges; and presents nothing to the eye but one unvaried picture of plenty: for after they have once told you that 'tis delicious, or delightful (as the case happens);—that the soil was grateful, and that Nature pours out all her abundance, &c. . . . . , they have then a large plain upon their hands, which they know not what to do with—and which is of little or no use to them, but to carry them to some town; and that town, perhaps, little more but a new place to start from to the next plain—and so on.

This is most terrible work;—judge if I don't manage my plains better.

CHAPTER XLIII.

I HAD not gone above two leagues and a half, before the man with his gun began to look at his priming.

I had three several times loiter'd *terribly* behind; half a mile at

least every time: once in deep conference with a drum-maker, who was making drums for the fairs of Baucaria and Tarascone:—I did not understand the principles.

The second time, I cannot so properly say I stopp'd,—for meeting a couple of Franciscans straitened more for time than myself, and not being able to get to the bottom of what I was about,—I had turned back with them.

The third was an affair of trade with a gossip, for a hand-basket of Provence figs for four sous: this would have been transacted at once, but for a case of conscience at the close of it; for when the figs were paid for, it turned out that there were two dozen of eggs covered over with vine-leaves at the bottom of the basket:—as I had no intention of buying eggs,—I made no sort of claim of them:—as for the space they had occupied, what signified it! I had figs enow for my money.

But it was my intention to have the basket;—it was the gossip's intention to keep it, without which she could do nothing with her eggs;—and, unless I had the basket, I could do as little with my figs, which were too ripe already, and some of 'em burst at the side: this brought on a short contention, which terminated in sundry proposals what we should both do.——

How we disposed of our eggs and figs, I defy you or the Devil himself, had he not been there (which I am persuaded he was) to form the least probable conjecture.—You will read the whole of it,—not this year, for I am hastening to the story of my uncle Toby's amours;—but you will read it in the collection of those which have arisen out of the journey across this plain;—and which therefore, I call my

PLAIN STORIES.

How far my pen has been fatigued, like those of other travellers, in this journey of it, over so barren a track—the world must judge; but the traces of it, which are now all set o' vibrating together this moment, tell me 'tis the most fruitful and busy period of my life; for as I had made no convention with my man with the gun, as to time,—by stopping and talking to every soul I met, who was not in a full trot,—joining all parties before me,—waiting for every soul behind,—hailing all those who were coming through cross-roads, arresting all kinds of beggars, pilgrims, fiddlers, friars,—not passing by a woman in a mulberry-tree without commending her legs, and tempting her into conversation with a pinch of snuff:—In short, by seizing every handle, of what size or shape soever, which chance held out to me in this journey,—I turned my *plain* into a *city*.—I was always in company, and with great variety too, and as my mule loved society as much as myself, and had some proposals always on his part to offer to every beast he met,—I am confident we could have passed through Pall-mall or St. James's Street, for a

month together, with fewer adventures,—and seen less of human nature.

O! there is that sprightly frankness, which at once unpins every plait of a Languedocian's dress,—that, whatever is beneath it, it looks so like the simplicity which poets sung of in better days! I will delude my fancy, and believe it is so.

'Twas in the road betwixt Nismes and Lunel, where there is the best Muscatto wine in all France, and which, by the bye, belongs to the honest canons of Montpelier;—and foul befal the man, who has drunk it at their table, who grudges them a drop of it.

The sun was set;—they had done their work; the nymphs had tied up their hair afresh,—and the swains were preparing for a carousal;—my mule made a dead point.—'Tis the fife and tambourin, said I.... I'm frighten'd to death, quoth he.... They are running at the ring of pleasure, said I, giving him a prick.... By Saint Boogar and all the saints at the backside of the door of purgatory, said he—making the same resolution with the Abbess of Andoüillets', I'll not go a step further.... 'Tis very well, Sir, said I.—I never will argue a point with one of your family as long as I live; so, leaping off his back, and kicking off one boot into this ditch, and t'other into that—I'll take a dance, said I;—so stay you here.

A sun-burnt daughter of Labour rose up from the group to meet me, as I advanced towards them; her hair, which was a dark chesnut approaching rather to a black, was tied up in a knot, all but a single tress....

We want a cavalier, said she, holding out both her hands, as if to offer them.... And a cavalier ye shall have, said I, taking hold of both of them. Hadst thou, Nannette, been arrayed like a *Duchesse*: But that cursed slit in thy petticoat!

Nannette cared not for it.——

We could not have done without you, said she, letting go one hand with self-taught politeness, and leading me up with the other.——

A lame youth, whom Apollo had recompensed with a pipe, and to which he had added a tambourin of his own accord, ran sweetly over the prelude, as he sat upon the bank.——Tie me up this tress instantly, said Nannette, putting a piece of string into my hand.——It taught me to forget I was a stranger.—The whole knot fell down.—We had been seven years acquainted.

The youth struck the note upon the tambourin, his pipe followed and off we bounded;—"the deuce take that slit!"

The sister of the youth, who had stolen her voice from Heaven, sung alternately with her brother;—'twas a Gascoigne roundelay.

VIVA LA JOIA!
FIDON LA TRISTESSA!

The nymphs joined in unison, and their swains an octave below them.——

I would have given a crown to have had it sewed up.—Nannette would not have given a sous.—*Viva la joia* was in her lips :—*Viva la joia* was in her eyes.—A transient spark of amity shot across the space betwixt us.—She looked amiable ;—Why could I not live and end my days thus? Just Disposer of our joys and sorrows, cried I, why could not a man sit down in the lap of content here,—and dance, and sing, and say his prayers, and go to Heaven with this nut-brown maid? Capriciously did she bend her head on one side, and dance up insidious.—Then 'tis time to dance off, quoth I; so, changing only partners and tunes, I danced it away from Lunel to Montpelier; —thence to Pescnas, Beziers.—I danced it along through Narbonne, Carcasson, and Castle Naudairy, till at last I danced myself into Perdrillo's pavilion ; where, pulling out a paper of black lines, that I might go on straight forwards, without digression or parenthesis in my uncle Toby's amours,——

I began thus :—

THE LIFE AND OPINIONS

OF

TRISTRAM SHANDY, GENT.

CHAPTER I.

—But softly,—for in these sportive plains, and under this genial sun, where at this instant all flesh is running out piping, fiddling, and dancing to the vintage, and every step that's taken, the judgment is surprised by the imagination, I defy notwithstanding all that has been said upon *straight lines*, in sundry pages of my book—I defy the best cabbage-planter that ever existed, whether he plants backwards or forwards, it makes little difference in the account (except that he will have more to answer for in the one case than in the other)—I defy him to go on coolly, critically, and canonically, planting his cabbages one by one, in straight lines, and stoical distances, especially if slits in petticoats are unsewed up,—without ever and anon straddling out, or sidling into some bastardly digression.—In Freeze-land, Fog-land, and some other lands I wot of,—it may be done!—

But in this clear climate of fantasy and perspiration, where every idea, sensible and insensible, gets vent; in this land, my dear Eugenius,—in this fertile land of chivalry and romance, where I now sit,

unscrewing my inkhorn to write my uncle Toby's amours, and with all the meanders of Julia's track in quest of her Diego, in full view of my study-window,—if thou comest not and takest me by the hand,——

What a work it is likely to turn out!

Let us begin it.

CHAPTER II.

It is with Love as with Cuckoldom:.... but now I am talking of beginning a book, and have long had a thing upon my mind to be imparted to the reader, which, if not imparted now, can never be imparted to him as long as I live (whereas the *comparison* may be imparted to him any hour in the day)—I'll just mention it, and begin in good earnest.

The thing is this:—

That of all the several ways of beginning a book which are now in practice throughout the known world, I am confident my own way of doing it is the best.—I'm sure it is the most religious,—for I begin with writing the first sentence,—and trusting to Almighty God for the second.

'Twould cure an author for ever of the fuss and folly of opening his street-door, and calling in his neighbours, and friends, and kinsfolk, with the Devil and all his imps, with their hammers, and engines, &c., only to observe how one sentence of mine follows another, and how the plan follows the whole.

I wish you saw me half starting out of my chair, with what confidence, as I grasp the elbow of it, I look up,—catching the idea even sometimes before it half way reaches me!

—I believe, in my conscience, I intercept many a thought which heaven intended for another man.

Pope and his Portrait are fools to me:—no martyr is ever so full of faith or fire,—I wish I could say of good works too;—but I have no

Zeal or Anger,—or
Anger or Zeal;—

and, till gods and men agree together to call it by the same name,—the arrantest *Tartuffe* in science, in politics,—or in religion, shall never kindle a spark within me, or have a worse word, or a more unkind greeting, than what he will read in the next chapter.

CHAPTER III.

——Bon jour!—good-morrow!—so you have got your cloke on betimes!—but 'tis a cold morning, and you judge the matter rightly; 'tis better to be well mounted than go o'foot;—and obstructions

in the glands are dangerous.—And how goes it with thy concubine —thy wife,—and thy little ones o' both sides? and when did you hear from the old gentleman and lady,—your sister, aunt, uncle, and cousins?—I hope they have got the better of their colds, coughs, claps, tooth-aches, fevers, stranguaries, sciaticas, swellings, and sore eyes.

——What a devil of an apothecary! to take so much blood,—give such a vile purge,—puke,—poultice,—plaister,—night-draught, —clyster,—blister!——And why so many grains of calomel! *Santa Maria!* and such a dose of opium! periclitating, pardi! the whole family of ye, from head to tail!——By my great aunt Dinah's old black velvet mask! I think there was no occasion for it.

Now this being a little bald about the chin, by frequently putting off and on, *before* she was got with child by the coachman,—not one of our family would wear it after. To cover the *mask* afresh was more than the mask was worth:—and to wear a mask which was bald, or which could be half seen through, was as bad as having no mask at all.

——This is the reason, may it please your Reverences, that in all our numerous family, for these four generations, we count no more than one Archbishop, a Welsh Judge, some three or four Aldermen, and a single Mountebank.——

In the sixteenth century, we boast of no less than a dozen alchymists.

CHAPTER IV.

"It is with Love as with Cuckoldom;"—the suffering party is at least the *third*, but, generally, the last, in the house who knows any thing about the matter: this comes, as all the world knows, from having half a dozen words for one thing; and so long as what in this vessel of the human frame is *Love*—may be *Hatred* in that—*Sentiment* half a yard higher,—and *Nonsense*,——No, Madam,—not there; I mean at the part I am now pointing to with my forefinger;—how can we help ourselves? Of all mortal and immortal men too, if you please, who ever soliloquized upon this mystic subject, my uncle Toby was the worst fitted to have push'd his researches through such a contention of feelings; and he had infallibly let them all run on, as we do worse matters, to see what they would turn out,—had not Bridget's pre-notification of them to Susannah, and Susannah's repeated manifestos thereupon to all the world, made it necessary for my uncle Toby to look into the affair.

CHAPTER V.

Why weavers, gardeners, and gladiators,—or a man with a pined leg (proceeding from some ailment in the *foot*)—should ever have had some tender nymph breaking her heart in secret for them, are points well and duly settled and accounted for by ancient and modern physiologists. A water drinker, provided he is a professed one, and does it without fraud or covin, is precisely in the same predicament: not that, at first sight, there is any consequence, or show of logic in it, that a rill of cold water, dribbling through my inward parts, should light up a torch in my Jenny's—

——The proposition does not strike one; on the contrary, it seems to run opposite to the natural workings of causes and effects;—

——But it shows the weakness and imbecility of human reason.

. . . . "And in perfect good health with it?"

. . . . "The most perfect, Madam, that Friendship herself could wish me.—"

. . . . "And drink nothing?—nothing but water?"

——Impetuous fluid! the moment thou pressest against the flood-gates of the brain,—see how they give way!

—In swims *Curiosity*, beckoning to her damsels to follow;—they dive into the centre of the current. *Fancy* sits musing upon the bank, and, with her eyes following the stream, turns straws and bulrushes into masts and bowsprits.—And *Desire*, with vest held up to the knee in one hand, snatches at them, as they swim by her, with the other.

O ye water-drinkers! is it then by this delusive fountain that ye have so often governed and turned this world about like a mill-wheel,—grinding the faces of the impotent,—bepowdering their ribs,—bepeppering their noses, and changing sometimes even the very frame and face of nature!

——If I was you, quoth Yorick, I would drink more water, Eugenius.

. . . . And, if I was you, Yorick, replied Eugenius, so would I.

Which shows they had both read Longinus.

For my own part, I am resolved never to read any book but my own as long as I live.

CHAPTER VI.

I wish my uncle Toby had been a water-drinker; for then the thing had been accounted for, that the first moment Widow Wadman saw him, she felt something stirring within her in his favour;—something! something!—

—Something, perhaps, more than friendship,—less than love:—something,—no matter what,—no matter where;—I would not give a single hair of my mule's tail, and be obliged to pluck it off myself (indeed, the villain has not many to spare, and is not a little vicious into the bargain) to be let by your Worships into the secret.

But the truth is, my uncle Toby was not a water-drinker; he drank it neither pure nor mix'd, nor anyhow, nor anywhere, except fortuitously upon some advanced posts, where better liquor was not to be had,—or during the time he was under cure; when, the surgeon telling him it would extend the fibres, and bring them sooner into contact,—my uncle Toby drank it for quietness' sake.

Now, as all the world knows that no effect in nature can be produced without a cause, and as it is as well known that my uncle Toby was neither a weaver, a gardener, nor a gladiator,—unless, as a captain, you will needs have him one,—but then he was only a captain of foot,—and, besides, the whole is an equivocation,—there is nothing left for us to suppose but that my uncle Toby's leg,—but that will avail us little in the present hypothesis, unless it had proceeded from some ailment *in the foot*,—whereas his leg was not emaciated from any disorder in his foot,—for my uncle Toby's leg was not emaciated at all. It was a little stiff and awkward, from a total disuse of it for the three years he lay confined at my father's house in town; but it was plump and muscular, and, in all other respects, as good and promising a leg as the other.

I declare, I do not recollect any one opinion or passage of my life where my understanding was more at a loss to make ends meet, and torture the chapter I had been writing to the service of the chapter following it, than in the present case: one would think I took a pleasure in running into difficulties of this kind, merely to make fresh experiments of getting out of 'em.—Inconsiderate soul that thou art! What! are not the unavoidable distresses with which, as an author and a man, thou art hemm'd in on every side of thee; are they, Tristram, not sufficient, but thou must entangle thyself still more?

Is it not enough that thou art in debt, and that thou hast ten cart-loads of thy fifth and sixth volumes* still,—still unsold, and art almost at thy wits' ends how to get them off thy hands?

To this hour art thou not tormented with the vile asthma that thou gattest in skating against the wind in Flanders? and it is but two months ago that, in a fit of laughter, on seeing a cardinal make water like a quirister (with both hands) thou brakest a vessel in thy lungs, whereby, in two hours, thou lost as many quarts of blood; and, hadst thou lost as much more, did not the faculty tell thee—it would have amounted to a gallon?——

CHAPTER VII.

——But, for Heaven's sake, let us not talk of quarts or gallons,—let us take the story straight before us; it is so nice and intricate a one it will scarce bear the transposition of a single tittle; and, somehow or other, you have got me thru; almost into the middle of it.

—I beg we may take more care.

* Alluding to the first edition.

CHAPTER VIII.

My uncle Toby and the Corporal had posted down, with so much heat and precipitation, to take possession of the spot of ground we have so often spoken of, in order to open their campaign as early as the rest of the Allies, that they had forgot one of the most necessary articles of the whole affair; it was neither a pioneer's spade, a pick-axe, nor a shovel;—

It was a bed to lie on: so that as Shandy-Hall was at that time unfurnished; and the little inn, where poor Le Fevre died, not yet built,—my uncle Toby was constrained to accept of a bed at Mrs. Wadman's, for a night or two, till Corporal Trim (who, to the character of an excellent valet, groom, cook, sempster, surgeon, and engineer, superadded that of an excellent upholsterer too), with the help of a carpenter and a couple of tailors, constructed one in my uncle Toby's house.

A daughter of Eve, for such was Widow Wadman, and 'tis all the character I intend to give of her,—*That she was a perfect woman,*—had better be fifty leagues off—or in her warm bed, or playing with a case-knife,—or any thing you please,—than make a man the object of her attention, when the house and all the furniture is her own.

There is nothing in it out of doors and in broad day-light, where a woman has a power, physically speaking, of viewing a man in more lights than one;—but here, for her soul, she can see him in no light without mixing something of her own goods and chattels along with him,—till, by reiterated acts of such combinations, he gets foisted into her inventory,——

And then, good night.

But this is not matter of *System*—for I have delivered that above;—nor is it matter of *Breviary*;—for I make no man's creed but my own:—nor matter of *Fact*,—at least that I know of; but 'tis matter copulative, and introductory to what follows.

CHAPTER IX.

I do not speak it with regard to the coarseness or cleanness of them,—or the strength of their gussets;—but pray, Do not night-shifts differ from day-shifts as much in this particular as in any thing else in the world, That they so far exceed the others in length that when you are laid down in them, they fall almost as much below the feet as the day-shifts fall short of them?

Widow Wadman's night-shifts (as was the mode, I suppose, in King William's and Queen Anne's reigns) were cut, however, after this fashion; and, if the fashion is changed (for in Italy they are come to nothing)—so much the worse for the public; they were two Flemish ells and a half in length; so that, allowing a moderate woman two ells, she had half an ell to spare, to do what she would with. Now

from one little indulgence gained after another, in the many bleak and Decemberly nights of a seven years' widowhood, things had insensibly come to this pass, and, for the two last years, had got established into one of the ordinances of the bed-chamber,—that as soon as Mrs. Wadman was put to bed, and had got her legs stretched down to the bottom of it, of which she always gave Bridget notice, Bridget, with all suitable decorum, having first open'd the bed-clothes at the feet, took hold of the half-ell of cloth we are speaking of, and having gently, and with both her hands, drawn it downwards to its furthest extension, and then contracted it again side-long by four or five even plaits, she took a large corking-pin out of her sleeve, and with the point directed towards her, pinn'd the plaits all fast together, a little above the hem; which done, she tuck'd all in tight at the feet, and wish'd her mistress a good-night.

This was constant, and without any other variation than this—that on shivering and tempestuous nights, when Bridget untuck'd the feet of the bed, &c.—to do this, she consulted no thermometer but that of her own passions; so performed it standing,—kneeling,—or squatting, according to the different degrees of faith, hope, and charity, she was in and bore towards her mistress that night. In every other respect, the etiquette was sacred, and might have vied with the most mechanical one of the most inflexible bed-chamber in Christendom. The first night, as soon as the Corporal had conducted my uncle Toby up-stairs, which was about ten,—Mrs. Wadman threw herself into her arm-chair, and, crossing her left knee with her right, which formed a resting place for her elbow, she reclined her cheek upon the palm of her hand, and, leaning forwards, ruminated till midnight upon both sides of the question.

The second night she went to her bureau, and, having ordered Bridget to bring her a couple of fresh candles and leave them upon the table, she took out her marriage-settlement, and read it over with great devotion: and the third night (which was the last of my uncle Toby's stay) when Bridget had pull'd down the night-shift, and was assaying to stick in the corking-pin,—

——With a kick of both heels at once, but at the same time the most natural kick that could be kick'd in her situation;—for, supposing * * * * * * * * * to be the sun in its meridian, it was a north-east kick; she kick'd the pin out of her fingers,—the etiquette which hung upon it, down,—down it fell to the ground, and was shiver'd into a thousand atoms.

From all which, it was plain that Widow Wadman was in love with my uncle Toby.

CHAPTER X.

My uncle Toby's head at that time was full of other matters, so that it was not till the demolition of Dunkirk, when all the other civilities of Europe were settl d that he found leisure to return this.

This made an armistice (that is, speaking with regard to my uncle Toby,—but, with respect to Mrs. Wadman, a vacancy)—of almost eleven years. But in all cases of this nature, as it is the second blow, happen at what distance of time it will, which makes the fray, —I choose, for that reason, to call these the amours of my uncle Toby with Mrs. Wadman, rather than the amours of Mrs. Wadman with my uncle Toby.

This is not a distinction without a difference.

It is not like the affair of *an old hat cocked*,—and *a cocked old hat* about which your Reverences have so often been at odds with one' another ;—but there is a difference here in the nature of things ;—

And, let me tell you gentry, a wide one too.

CHAPTER XI.

Now, as Widow Wadman did love my uncle Toby,—and my uncle Toby did not love Widow Wadman, there was nothing for Widow Wadman to do but go on and love my uncle Toby,—or let it alone.

Widow Wadman would do neither the one nor the other.

——Gracious Heaven !—but I forget I am a little of her temper myself : whenever it so falls out, which it sometimes does, about the equinoxes, that an earthly goddess is so much this, and that, and t'other, that I cannot eat my breakfast for her,—and that she careth not three halfpence whether I eat my breakfast or not,—

Curse on her ! and so I send her to Tartary, and from Tartary to Terra del Fuego, and so on to the Devil. In short, there is not an infernal niche where I do not take her divinityship and stick it.

But as the heart is tender, and the passions in these tides ebb and flow ten times in a minute, I instantly bring her back again ; and, as I do all things in extremes, I place her in the very centre of the milky way.—Brightest of stars ! thou wilt shed thy influence upon some one.

——The deuce take her and her influence too :—for, at that word I lose all patience ;—much good may it do him !—by all that is hirsute and gashly ; I cry, taking off my furred cap, and twisting it round my finger,—I would not give sixpence for a dozen such !

—But 'tis an excellent cap, too (putting it upon my head, and pressing it close to my ears)—and warm,—and soft ; especially if you stroke it the right way ;—but, alas ! that will never be my luck (so here my philosophy is shipwrecked again).

——No ; I shall never have a finger in the pie (so here I break my metaphor).

Crust and crumb,

Inside and out,

Top and bottom ;—I detest it, I hate it, I repudiate it ;—I am sick at the sight of it :—

'Tis all pepper,
garlic,
staragen,
salt, and
Devil's dung.—By the great arch-cook of cooks, who does nothing, I think, from morning to night, but sit down by the fire-side and invent inflammatory dishes for us—I would not touch it for the world.

——O Tristram! Tristram! cried Jenny.

O Jenny! Jenny! replied I, and so went on with the twelfth chapter.

CHAPTER XII.

———"Not touch it for the world," did I say?

Lord, how I have heated my imagination with this metaphor!

CHAPTER XIII.

Which shows, let your Reverences and Worships say what you will of it (for, as for *thinking*,—all who do think—think pretty much alike both upon it and other matters)—Love is certainly, at least alphabetically speaking, one of the most

A gitating,
B ewitching,
C onfounded,
D evilish affairs of life;——he most
E xtravagant,
F utilitous,
G aligaskinish,
H andy dandyish,
I racundulous (there is no K to it) and
L yrical of all human passions: at the same time the most
M isgiving,
N inyhammering,
O bstipating,
P ragmatical,
S tridulous,
R idiculous,—though, by the bye, the R should have gone first—but, in short, 'tis of such a nature, as my father once told my uncle Toby, upon the close of a long dissertation upon the subject:—"You can scarce," said he, "combine two ideas together upon it, brother Toby, without an hypallage;".... What's that? cried my uncle Toby.

.... The cart before the horse, replied my father.

.... And what is he to do there? cried my uncle Toby.

. . . . Nothing, quoth my father, but to get in,—or let it alone.

Now Widow Wadman, as I told you before, would do neither the one nor the other.

She stood, however, ready harnessed and caparisoned at all points, to watch accidents.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Fates, who certainly all foreknew of these amours of Widow Wadman and my uncle Toby, had from the first creation of matter and motion (and with more courtesy than they usually do things of this kind) established such a chain of causes and effects, hanging so fast to one another, that it was scarce possible for my uncle Toby to have dwelt in any other house in the world, or to have occupied any other garden in Christendom but the very house and garden which joined and lay parallel to Mrs. Wadman's: this, with the advantage of a thick-set arbour in Mrs. Wadman's garden, but planted in the hedge-row of my uncle Toby's, put all the occasions into her hands which love-militancy wanted: she could observe my uncle Toby's motions, and was mistress likewise of his councils of war; and as his unsuspecting heart had given leave to the Corporal, through the mediation of Bridget, to make her a wicker gate of communication to enlarge her walks, it enabled her to carry on her approaches to the very door of the sentry-box; and sometimes, out of gratitude, to make an attack, and endeavour to blow my uncle Toby up in the very sentry-box itself.

CHAPTER XV.

It is a great pity;—but 'tis certain, from every day's observation of man, that he may be set on fire, like a candle, at either end,—provided there is a sufficient wick standing out; if there is not—there's an end of the affair; and if there is,—by lighting it at the bottom, as the flame in that case has the misfortune generally to put out itself, —there's an end to the affair again.

For my part, could I always have the ordering of it which way I would be burnt myself,—for I cannot bear the thoughts of being burnt like a beast,—I would oblige a house-wife constantly to light me at the top; for then I should burn down decently to the socket, that is from my head to my heart, from my heart to my liver, from my liver to my bowels, and so on by the mesenteric veins and arteries, through all the turns and lateral insertions of the intestines and their tunicles to the blind gut.—

I beseech you, Doctor Slop, quoth my uncle Toby, interrupting him as he mentioned the *blind gut*, in a discourse with my father the night my mother was brought to bed of me,—I beseech you, quoth

my uncle Toby, to tell me which is the blind gut; for, old as I am, I vow I do not know to this day where it lies.

. . . . The *blind gut*, answered Doctor Slop, lies betwixt the *Ilion* and *Colon*.

. . . . In a man? said my father.

. . . . 'Tis precisely the same, cried Doctor Slop, in a woman.

. . . . That's more than I know, quoth my father.

CHAPTER XVI.

—— And so, to make sure of both systems, Mrs. Wadman predetermined to light my uncle Toby neither at this end nor that; but, like a prodigal's candle, to light him, if possible, at both ends at once.

Now, through all the lumber rooms of military furniture, including both of horse and foot, from the great arsenal of Venice to the Tower of London (exclusive) if Mrs. Wadman had been rummaging for seven years together, and with Bridget to help her, she could not have found any one *blind* or *mantelet* so fit for her purpose as that which the expediency of my uncle Toby's affairs had fixed up ready to her hands.

I believe I have told you,—but I don't know,—possibly I have —be it as it will, 'tis one of the number of those many things which a man had better do over again than dispute about it,—that whatever town or fortress the Corporal was at work upon, during the course of their campaign, my uncle Toby always took care, on the inside of his sentry-box, which was towards his left hand, to have a plan of the place, fastened up with two or three pins at the top, but loose at the bottom, for the conveniency of holding it up to the eye, &c. . . . as occasions required; so that when an attack was resolved upon, Mrs. Wadman had nothing more to do, when she had got advanced to the door of the sentry-box, but to extend her right hand; and, edging in her left foot at the same movement, to take hold of the map or plan, or upright, or whatever it was, and without-stretched neck meeting it half way,—to advance it towards her; on which my uncle Toby's passions were sure to catch fire,—for he would instantly take hold of the other corner of the map in his left hand, and, with the end of his pipe in the other, begin an explanation.

When the attack was advanced to this point,—the world will naturally enter into the reasons of Mrs. Wadman's next stroke of generalship;—which was, to take my uncle Toby's tobacco-pipe out of his hand as soon as she possibly could; which, under one pretence or other, but generally that of pointing more distinctly at some redoubt or breastwork in the map, she would effect before my uncle Toby (poor soul!) had well marched above half a dozen toises with it.

—It obliged my uncle Toby to make use of his fore-finger.

The difference it made in the attack was this:—that in going upon it, as in the first case, with the end of her fore-finger against the end of my uncle Toby's tobacco-pipe, she might have travelled with it along the lines, from Dan to Beersheba, had my uncle Toby's lines reached so far, without any effect: for, as there was no arterial or vital heat in the end of the tobacco-pipe, it could excite no sentiment,—it could neither give fire by pulsation—nor receive it by sympathy;—'twas nothing but smoke.

Whereas in following my uncle Toby's fore-finger with hers, close through all the little turns and indentings of his works,—pressing sometimes against the side of it,—then treading upon its nail,—then tripping it up,—then touching it here,—then there, and so on,—it set something at least in motion.

This, though slight skirmishing, and at a distance from the main body, yet drew on the rest; for here, the map usually falling with the back of it close to the side of the sentry-box, my uncle Toby, in the simplicity of his soul, would lay his hand flat upon it, in order to go on with his explanation; and Mrs. Wadman, by a manœuvre as quick as thought, would as certainly place hers close beside it. This at once opened a communication, large enough for any sentiment to pass or repass, which a person skilled in the elementary and practical part of love-making has occasion for,—

By bringing up her fore-finger parallel (as before) to my uncle Toby's—it unavoidably brought the thumb into action;—and the fore-finger and thumb being once engaged, as naturally brought in the whole hand. Thine, dear uncle Toby! was never now in its right place,—Mrs. Wadman had it ever to take up, or, with the gentlest pushings, protrusions, and equivocal compressions, that a hand to be removed is capable of receiving—to get it pressed a hair breadth of one side out of her way.

Whilst this was doing, how could she forget to make him sensible that it was her leg (and no one's else) at the bottom of the sentry-box, which slightly pressed against the calf of his!—So that my uncle Toby being thus attacked, and sore pushed on both his wings, —was it a wonder, if now and then, it put his centre into disorder?

——The deuce take it! said my uncle Toby.

CHAPTER XVII.

These attacks of Mrs. Wadman you will readily conceive to be of different kinds; varying from each other like the attacks which history is full of, and from the same reasons. A general looker-on would scarce allow them to be attacks at all;—or, if he did, would confound them altogether;—but I write not to them. It will be time enough to be a little more exact in my descriptions of them as I come up to them, which will not be for some chapters; having

nothing more to add in this but that in a bundle of original papers and drawings, which my father took care to roll up by themselves, there is a plan of Bouchain in perfect preservation (and shall be kept so—whilst I have power to preserve any thing): upon the lower corner of which, on the right hand side, there still remain the marks of a snuffy finger and thumb; which, there is all the reason in the world to imagine, were Mrs. Wadman's; for the opposite side of the margin, which I suppose to have been my uncle Toby's, is absolutely clean. This seems an authenticated record of one of these attacks; for there are *vestigia* of the two punctures partly grown up, but still visible on the opposite corner of the map, which are, unquestionably, the very holes through which it has been pricked up in the sentry-box.

By all that is priestly! I value this precious relic, with its *stigmata* and *pricks*, more than all the relics of the Romish church;—always excepting when I am writing upon these matters, the pricks which entered the flesh of St. Radagunda in the Desert; which, in your road from *Fesse* to *Cluny*, the nuns of that name will show you for love.

CHAPTER XVIII

I THINK, an' please your Honour, quoth Trim, the fortifications are quite destroyed;—and the bason is upon a level with the mole.... I think so too,—replied my uncle Toby, with a sigh half suppress'd;—but step into the parlour, Trim, for the stipulation;—it lies upon the table.

....It has lain there these six weeks, replied the Corporal; till this very morning that the old woman kindled the fire with it.

....Then, said my uncle Toby, there is no further occasion for our services....The more, an' please your Honour, the pity, said the Corporal; in uttering which, he cast his spade in the wheel-barrow, which was beside him, with an air the most expressive of disconsolation that can be imagined, and was heavily turning about to look for his pick-axe, his pioneer's shovel, his picquets, and other little military stores, in order to carry them off the field,—when an heigho! from the sentry-box, which, being made of thin slit deal, reverberated the sound more sorrowfully to his ear, forbade him.

—No, said the Corporal to himself, I'll do it before his Honour rises to-morrow morning; so, taking his spade out of the wheel-barrow again, with a little earth in it, as if to level something at the foot of the glacis,—but with a real intent to approach nearer to his master, in order to divert him,—he loosen'd a sod or two,—pared their edges with his spade, and, having given them a gentle blow or two with the back of it, he sat himself down close by my uncle Toby's feet, and began as follows:

CHAPTER XIX.

It was a thousand pities;—though I believe, an' please your Honour, I am going to say but a foolish kind of a thing for a soldier,....

A soldier, cried my uncle Toby, interrupting the Corporal, is no more exempt from saying a foolish thing, Trim, than a man of letters. .... But not so often, an' please your Honour, replied the Corporal. .... My uncle Toby gave a nod.

It was a thousand pities then, said the Corporal, casting his eye upon Dunkirk and the mole, as Servius Sulpicius, in returning out of Asia (when he sailed from Ægina towards Megara), did upon Corinth and Pyræus,—

"It was a thousand pities, an' please your Honour, to destroy these works,—and a thousand pities to have let them stand."

.... Thou art right, Trim, in both cases, said my uncle Toby..... This, continued the Corporal, is the reason, that, from the beginning of their demolition to the end—I have never once whistled, or sung, or laugh'd, or cried, or talk'd of past-done deeds, or told your Honour one story, good or bad.

.... Thou hast many excellences, Trim, said my uncle Toby; and I hold it not the least of them, as thou happenest to be a story-teller, that of the number thou hast told me, either to amuse me in my painful hours, or divert me in my grave ones,—thou hast seldom told me a bad one.

.... Because, an' please your Honour, except one of a *King of Bohemia and his seven castles*,—they are all true; for they are about myself.

.... I do not like the subject the worse, Trim, said my uncle Toby, on that score..... But, prithee, what is this story? thou hast excited my curiosity.

.... I'll tell it your Honour, quoth the Corporal, directly..... Provided, said my uncle Toby, looking earnestly towards Dunkirk and the Mole again,—provided it is not a merry one: to such, Trim, a man should ever bring one half of the entertainment along with him; and the disposition I am in at present—would wrong both thee, Trim, and thy story..... It is not a merry one by any means, replied the Corporal..... nor would I have it altogether a grave one, added my uncle Toby..... It is neither the one nor the other, replied the Corporal; but will suit your Honour exactly..... Then I'll thank thee for it with all my heart, cried my uncle Toby; so prithee begin it, Trim.

The Corporal made his reverence: and, though it is not so easy a matter as the world imagines to pull off a lank Montero-cap with grace,—or a whit less difficult, in my conceptions, when a man is sitting squat upon the ground, to make a bow so teeming with respect as the Corporal was wont; yet, by suffering the palm of his right hand, which was towards his master, to slip backwards

upon the grass, a little beyond his body, in order to allow it the greater sweep,—and by an unforced compression, at the same time, of his cap with the thumb and the two fore-fingers of his left, by which the diameter of the cap became reduced; so that it might be said rather to be insensibly squeez'd—than pull'd off with a flatus,—the Corporal acquitted himself of both in a better manner than the posture of his affairs promised; and having *hemmed* twice, to find in what key his story would best go, and best suit his master's humour—he exchanged a single look of kindness with him, and set off thus:—

THE STORY OF THE KING OF BOHEMIA AND HIS SEVEN CASTLES.

There was a certain King of Bo——he——

As the Corporal was entering the confines of Bohemia, my uncle Toby obliged him to halt for a single moment. He had set out bare-headed; having, since he pull'd off his Montero-cap in the latter-end of the last chapter, left it lying beside him on the ground.

—The eye of goodness espieth all things; so that before the Corporal had well got thro' the first five words of his story, had my uncle Toby twice touch'd his Montero-cap with the end of his cane, interrogatively;—as much as to say, Why don't you put it on, Trim?——Trim took it up with the most respectful slowness, and casting a glance of humiliation, as he did it, upon the embroidery of the fore-part, which being dismally tarnish'd and fray'd moreover, in some of the principal leaves and boldest parts of the pattern, he laid it down again between his two feet, in order to moralize upon the subject.

——'Tis every word of it but too true, cried my uncle Toby, that thou art about to observe:—"*Nothing in this world, Trim, is made to last for ever.*"

. . . . But when tokens, dear Tom, of thy love and remembrance wear out, said Trim, what shall we say?

. . . . There is no occasion, Trim, quoth my uncle Toby, to say anything else; and was a man to puzzle his brains till Doomsday, I believe, Trim, it would be impossible.

The Corporal perceiving my uncle Toby was in the right, and that it would be in vain for the wit of man to think of extracating a purer moral from his cap, without further attempting it, he put it on; and, passing his hand across his forehead, to rub out a pensive wrinkle which the text and doctrine between them had engender'd, he return'd, with the same look and tone of voice, to his story of the King of Bohemia and his seven castles.

THE STORY OF THE KING OF BOHEMIA AND HIS SEVEN CASTLES, CONTINUED.

There was a certain King of Bohemia; but in whose reign, except his own, I am not able to inform your Honour.

. . . . I do not desire it of thee, Trim, by any means, cried my uncle Toby.

. . . . It was a little before the time, an' please your Honour, when giants were beginning to leave off breeding :—but in what year of our Lord that was,——

. . . . I would not give a halfpenny to know, said my uncle Toby.

. . . . Only, an' please your Honour, it makes a story look the better in the face.

. . . . 'Tis thy own, Trim, so ornament it after thy own fashion; and take any date, continued my uncle Toby, looking pleasantly upon him ;—take any date in the whole world thou choosest, and put it to,—thou art heartily welcome.——

The Corporal bowed ; for of every century, and of every year of that century, from the first creation of the world down to Noah's flood, and from Noah's flood to the birth of Abraham ; through all the pilgrimages of the patriarchs, to the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt ; —and throughout all the Dynasties, Olympiads, Urbeconditas, and other memorable epochas of the different nations of the world, down to the coming of Christ, and thence to the very moment in which the Corporal was telling his story,—had my uncle Toby subjected this vast empire of time, and all its abysses at his feet ; but as *Modesty* scarce touches with a finger what *Liberality* offers her with both hands open,—the Corporal contented himself with the very *worst year* of the whole bunch ; which, to prevent your Honours of the Majority and Minority from tearing the very flesh off your bones in contestation, 'Whether that year is not always the last-cast year of the last-cast almanack ?'—I tell you plainly it was ; but from a different reason than you wot of.

—It was the year next him ;—which being the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and twelve, when the Duke of Ormond was playing the devil in Flanders,—the Corporal took it, and set out with it afresh on his expedition to Bohemia.

THE STORY OF THE KING OF BOHEMIA AND HIS SEVEN CASTLES CONTINUED.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twelve there was, an' please your Honour, ...

. . . . To tell thee truly, Trim, quoth my uncle Toby, any other date would have pleased me much better, not only on account of the sad stain upon our history that year, in marching off our troops, and refusing to cover the siege of Quesnoi, though Fagel was carrying in the works with such incredible vigour,—but likewise on the score, Trim, of thy own story ; because if there are,—and which, from what thou hast dropt, I partly suspect to be the fact,—if there are giants in it, ...

. . . . There is but one, an' please your Honour.

. . . . 'Tis as bad as twenty, replied my uncle Toby ; thou should'st

have carried him back some seven or eight hundred years out of harm's way, both of critics and other people; and therefore, I would advise thee, if ever thou tellest it again,....

....If I live, an' please your Honour, but once to get through it, I will never tell it again, quoth Trim, either to man, woman, or child.....Poo—poo! said my uncle Toby;—but with accents of such sweet encouragement did he utter it that the Corporal went on with his story with more alacrity than ever.

THE STORY OF THE KING OF BOHEMIA AND HIS SEVEN CASTLES, CONTINUED.

There was, an' please your Honour, said the Corporal, raising his voice and rubbing the palms of his two hands cheerily together as he began, a certain King of Bohemia,....

....Leave out the date entirely, Trim, quoth my uncle Toby, leaning forwards, and laying his hand gently upon the Corporal's shoulder to temper the interruption,——leave it out entirely, Trim; a story passes very well without these niceties, unless one is pretty sure of 'em.....Sure of 'em! said the Corporal, shaking his head.

....Right, answered my uncle Toby; it is not easy, Trim, for one bred up as thou and I have been to arms, who seldom looks further forward than to the end of his musket, or backwards beyond his knapsack, to know much about this matter.....God bless your Honour! said the Corporal, won by the *manner* of my uncle Toby's reasoning, as much as by the reasoning itself, he has something else to do; if not in action, or on a march, or upon duty in his garrison, —he has his firelock, an' please your Honour, to furbish,—his accoutrements to take care of,—his regimentals to mend,—himself to shave and keep clean, so as to appear always like what he is upon the parade: what business, added the Corporal triumphantly, has a soldier, an' please your Honour, to know any thing at all of *geography?*

....Thou would'st have said *chronology,* Trim, said my uncle Toby; for as for geography, 'tis of absolute use to him; he must be acquainted intimately with every country and its boundaries where his profession carries him; he should know every town and city, and village and hamlet, with the canals, the roads, and hollow-ways, which lead up to them. There is not a river or rivulet he passes, Trim, but he should be able, at first sight, to tell thee what is its name,—in what mountains it takes its rise,—what is its course,—how far it is navigable,—where fordable,—where not;—he should know the fertility of every valley, as well as the hind who ploughs it; and be able to describe, or if it is required, to give thee an exact map of all the plains and defiles, the forts, the acclivities, the woods and morasses, thro' and by which his army is to march; he should know their produce, their plants, their minerals, their waters, their animals, their seasons, their climates, their heats and colds, their

inhabitants, their customs, their language, their policy, and even their religion.

Is it else to be conceived, Corporal, continued my uncle Toby, rising up in his sentry box as he began to warm in this part of his discourse,—how Marlborough could have marched his army from the Banks of the Maes to Belburg; from Belburg to Kerpenord—(here the Corporal could sit no longer)—from Kerpenord, Trim, to Kalsaken; from Kalsaken to Newdorf; from Newdorf to Landenbourg; from Landenbourg to Mildenheim; from Mildenheim to Elchingen, from Elchingen to Gingen; from Gingen to Balmerchoffen; from Balmerchoffen to Skellenburgh, where he broke in upon the enemy's works, forced his passage over the Danube, crossed the Lech,—push'd on his troops into the heart of the empire, marching at the head of them through Fribourg, Hokenwort, and Schonevelt, to the plains of Blenheim and Hochstet?——Great as he was, Corporal, he could not have advanced a step, or made one single day's march, without the aids of Geography.—As for Chronology, I own, Trim, continued my uncle Toby, sitting down again coolly in his sentry-box, that of all others, it seems a science which the soldier might best spare, was it not for the lights which that science must one day give him, in determining the invention of powder; the furious execution of which, renversing every thing like thunder before it, has become a new æra to us of military improvements, changing so totally the nature of attacks and defences both by sea and land, and awakening so much art and skill in doing it, that the world cannot be too exact in ascertaining the precise time of its discovery, or too inquisitive in knowing what great man was the discoverer, and what occasions gave birth to it.

I am far from controverting, continued my uncle Toby, what historians agree in, that in the year of our Lord 1380, under the reign of Wencelaus, son of Charles the Fourth—a certain priest, whose name was Schwartz, shew'd the use of powder to the Venetians, in their wars against the Genoese; but 'tis certain he was not the first; because, if we are to believe Don Pedro, bishop of Leon,..... How came priests and bishops, an' please your Honour, to trouble their heads so much about gun-powder?.... God knows, said my uncle Toby,——his providence brings good out of every thing,——and he avers, in his chronicle of King Alphonsus, who reduced Toledo, that in the year 1343, which was full thirty-seven years before that time, the secret of powder was well known, and employed with success, both by Moors and Christians, not only in their sea-combats, at that period, but in many of their most memorable sieges in Spain and Barbary;—and all the world knows that Friar Bacon had wrote expressly about it, and had generously given the world a receipt to make it by, above a hundred and fifty years before even Schwartz was born:—and that the Chinese, added my uncle Toby, embarrass us, and all accounts of it, still more, by boasting of the invention some hundreds of years even before him.——

They are a pack of liars, I believe, cried Trim.....

They are somehow or other deceived, said my uncle Toby, in this matter, as is plain to me from the present miserable state of military architecture amongst them; which consists of nothing more than a *fossé* with a brick wall without flanks;—and for what they gave us as a bastion at each angle of it, 'tis so barbarously constructed that it looks for all the world.... Like one of my seven castles, an' please your Honour, quoth Trim.——

My uncle Toby, tho' in the utmost distress for a comparison, most courteously refused Trim's offer,—till Trim, telling him he had half a dozen more in Bohemia, which he knew not how to get off his hands,—my uncle Toby was so touched with the pleasantry of heart of the Corporal,—that he discontinued his dissertation upon gunpowder,—and begged the Corporal forthwith to go on with his story of the King of Bohemia and his seven castles.

THE STORY OF THE KING OF BOHEMIA AND HIS SEVEN CASTLES CONTINUED.

This *unfortunate* King of Bohemia, said Trim,.... Was he unfortunate, then? cried my uncle Toby; for he had been so wrapt up in his dissertation upon gunpowder, and other military affairs, that tho' he had desired the Corporal to go on, yet the many interruptions he had given dwelt not so strong on his fancy as to account for the epithet. ——Was he *unfortunate*, then, Trim? said my uncle Toby, pathetically.——The Corporal, wishing first the *word* and all its synonimas at the Devil, forthwith began to run back in his mind the principal events in the King of Bohemia's story; for every one of which, it appearing that he was the most fortunate man that ever existed in the world—it put the Corporal to a stand; for, not caring to retract his epithet—and less to explain it—and least of all to twist his tale (like men of lore) to serve a system—he looked up in my uncle Toby's face for assistance;—but seeing it was the very thing my uncle Toby sat in expectation of himself—after a *hum* and a *haw*, he went on——

The King of Bohemia, an' please your Honour, replied the Corporal, was *unfortunate*, as thus:—that taking great pleasure and delight in navigation and all sort of sea-affairs;—and there *happening* throughout the whole kingdom of Bohemia to be no sea-port town whatever,—

..How the deuce should there, Trim? cried my uncle Toby; for Bohemia being totally inland, it could have happen'd no otherwise.

..It might, said Trim, if it had pleased God.——

My uncle Toby never spoke of the being and natural attributes of God, but with diffidence and hesitation.——

I believe not, replied my uncle Toby, after some pause;—for being inland, as I said, and having Silesia and Moravia to the east; Lusatia and upper Saxony to the north; Franconia to the west; and Bavaria

to the south,—Bohemia could not have been propell'd to the sea without ceasing to be Bohemia;—nor could the sea, on the other hand, have come up to Bohemia, without overflowing a great part of Germany, and destroying millions of unfortunate inhabitants who could make no defence against it.... Scandalous, cried Trim.... Which would bespeak, added my uncle Toby, mildly, such a want of compassion in Him who is the father of it,—that, I think, Trim,—the thing could have happened no way.—

The Corporal made the bow of unfeigned conviction, and went on.——

Now the King of Bohemia, with his Queen and courtiers, *happening* one fine summer's evening to walk out,.... Aye, there the word *happening* is right, Trim, cried my uncle Toby; for the King of Bohemia and his Queen might have walked out or let it alone:—'twas a matter of contingency, which might happen or not, just as chance ordered it....

King William was of an opinion, an' please your Honour, quoth Trim, that every thing was predestined for us in this world; insomuch, that he would often say to his soldiers, that "every ball had its billet."... He was a great man, said my uncle Toby.... And I believe, continued Trim, to this day, that the shot which disabled me at the battle of Landen was pointed at my knee for no other purpose but to take me out of his service, and place me in your Honour's, where I should be taken so much better care of in my old age.... It shall never, Trim, be construed otherwise, said my uncle Toby.—

The hearts, both of the master and the man, were alike subject to sudden overflowings;—a short silence ensued.——

Besides, said the Corporal, resuming the discourse,—but in a gayer accent,—if it had not been for that single shot, I had never, an' please your Honour, been in love....

So thou wast once in love, Trim? said my uncle Toby, smiling.—

Souse! replied the Corporal,—over head and ears! an' please your Honour.... Prithee, when? where?—and how came it to pass?——I never heard one word of it before, quoth my uncle Toby.... I dare say, answered Trim, that every drummer and serjeant's son in the regiment knew of it.... 'Tis high time I should,—said my uncle Toby....

Your Honour remembers with concern, said the Corporal, the total rout and confusion of our camp and army at the affair of Landen; every one was left to shift for himself: and if it had not been for the regiments of Wyndham, Lumley, and Galway, which covered the retreat over the bridge of Neerspeeken, the King himself could scarce have gained it;—he was press'd hard, as your honour knows, on every side of him....

Gallant mortal! cried my uncle Toby, caught with enthusiasm,—this moment, now that all is lost, I see him gallopping across me, Corporal, to the left, to bring up the remains of the English horse

along with him, to support the right, and tear the laurel from Luxembourg's brows, if yet 'tis possible:—I see him with the knot of his scarf just shot off, infusing fresh spirits into poor Galway's regiment,—riding along the line;—then wheeling about, and charging Conti at the head of it.——Brave! brave, by Heaven! cried my uncle Toby; he deserves a crown.... As richly as a thief a halter, shouted Trim.

My uncle Toby knew the Corporal's loyalty—otherwise the comparison was not at all to his mind;—it did not altogether strike the Corporal's fancy when he had made it;—but it could not be recall'd; so he had nothing to do but proceed.

As the number of wounded was prodigious, and no one had time to think of any thing but his own safety,——though Talmash, said my uncle Toby, brought off the foot with great prudence.... But I was left upon the field, said the Corporal.... Thou wast so, poor fellow! replied my uncle Toby.... So that it was noon the next day, continued the Corporal, before I was exchanged, and put into a cart with thirteen or fourteen more, in order to be conveyed to our hospital.

There is no part of the body, an' please your Honour, where a wound occasions more intolerable anguish than upon the knee....

Except the groin, said my uncle Toby.... An' please your Honour, replied the Corporal, the knee, in my opinion, must certainly be the most acute, there being so many tendons and what-d'ye-call-'ems all about it....

It is for that reason, quoth my uncle Toby, that the groin is infinitely more sensible;—there being not only as many tendons and what-d'ye-call-'ems (for I know their names as little as thou dost) —about it,—but, moreover, * * *——

Mrs. Wadman, who had been all the time in her arbour,—instantly stopped her breath, unpinn'd her mob at the chin, and stood upon one leg.

The dispute was maintained with amicable and equal force betwixt my uncle Toby and Trim for some time; till Trim at length recollecting that he had often cried at his master's sufferings, but never shed a tear at his own, was for giving up the point; which my uncle Toby would not allow.... 'Tis a proof of nothing, Trim, said he, but the generosity of thy temper.

So that whether the pain of a wound in the groin (*cæteris paribus*) is greater than the pain of a wound in the knee,—or

Whether the pain of a wound in the knee is not greater than the pain of a wound in the groin,—are points which to this day remain unsettled.

CHAPTER XX.

The anguish of my knee, continued the Corporal, was excessive in itself and the uneasiness of the cart, with the roughness of the roads, which were terribly cut up,—making bad still worse, every step was

death to me: so that with the loss of blood, and the want of care-taking of me, and a fever I felt coming on besides,.... (Poor soul! said my uncle Toby.).... Altogether, an' please your Honour, was more than I could sustain.

I was telling my sufferings to a young woman at a peasant's house where our cart, which was the last of the line, had halted; they had helped me in, and the young woman had taken a cordial out of her pocket and dropped it upon some sugar; and seeing it had cheered me, she had given it me a second and a third time.—So I was telling her, an' please your Honour, the anguish I was in, and was saying it was so intolerable to me that I had much rather lie down upon the bed, turning my face towards one which was in the corner of the room,—and die—than go on,—when, upon her attempting to lead me to it, I fainted away in her arms. She was a good soul! as your Honour, said the Corporal, wiping his eyes, will hear....

I thought *love* had been a joyous thing, quoth my uncle Toby....

'Tis the most serious thing, an' please your Honour (sometimes) that is in the world....

By the persuasion of the young woman, continued the Corporal, the cart with the wounded men set off without me; she had assured them I should expire immediately if I was put into the cart. So when I came to myself,—I found myself in a still quiet cottage, with no one but the young woman, and the peasant and his wife. I was laid across the bed in the corner of the room, with my wounded leg upon a chair, and the young woman beside me, holding the corner of her handkerchief dipped in vinegar to my nose with one hand, and rubbing my temples with the other.

I took her at first for the daughter of the peasant (for it was no inn);—so had offered her a little purse with eighteen florins, which my poor brother Tom [here Trim wiped his eyes] had sent me as a token, by a recruit, just before he set out for Lisbon.

I never told your Honour that piteous story yet.—[Here Trim wiped his eyes a third time.]

The young woman called the old man and his wife into the room to show them the money, in order to gain me credit for a bed and what little necessaries I should want, till I should be in a condition to be got to the hospital.... Come then, said she, tying up the little purse,—I'll be your banker;—but as that office will alone not keep me employed, I'll be your nurse too.——

I thought, by her manner of speaking this, as well as by her dress, which I then began to consider more attentively,—that the young woman could not be the daughter of the peasant.

She was in black down to her toes, with her hair concealed under a cambric border, laid close to her forehead: she was one of those kind of nuns, an' please your Honour, of which your Honour knows there are a good many in Flanders, which they let go loose..... By thy description, Trim, said my uncle Toby, I dare say she was a young

Beguine, of which there are none to be found anywhere but in the Spanish Netherlands,—except at Amsterdam:—they differ from nuns in this, that they can quit their cloisters, if they choose to marry; they visit and take care of the sick by profession. I had rather, for my own part, they did it out of good nature....

She often told me, quoth Trim, she did it for the love of Christ.—I did not like it.... I believe, Trim, we are both wrong, said my uncle Toby:—we'll ask Mr. Yorick about it to-night, at my brother Shandy's;—so put me in mind, added my uncle Toby....

The young Beguine, continued the Corporal, had scarce given herself time to tell me "she would be my nurse," when she hastily turned about to begin the office of one, and prepare something for me;—and in a short time,—though I thought it a long one,—she came back with flannels, &c., and, having fomented my knee soundly for a couple of hours, &c., and made me a bason of thin gruel for my supper,—she wished me rest, and promised to be with me early in the morning.——She wished me, an' please your Honour, what was not to be had.—My fever ran very high that night;—her figure made sad disturbance within me;—I was every moment cutting the world in two,—to give her half of it;—and every moment was I crying that I had nothing but a knapsack and eighteen florins to share with her.—The whole night long was the fair Beguine, like an angel, close by my bed-side, holding back my curtain, and offering me cordials;—and I was only awakened from my dream by her coming there at the hour promised, and giving them in reality.—In truth, she was scarce ever from me; and so accustomed was I to receive life from her hands that my heart sickened, and I lost colour when she left the room; and yet, continued the Corporal, (making one of the strangest reflections upon it in the world)—

It was not love;—for during the three weeks she was almost constantly with me, fomenting my knee with her hand night and day,—I can honestly say, an' please your Honour,—that

* * * * * * * once.——

That was very odd, Trim, quoth my uncle Toby.

I think so too,—said Mrs. Wadman.——

It never did, said the Corporal.

CHAPTER XXI.

——But, 'tis no marvel, continued the Corporal,—seeing my uncle Toby musing upon it,—for Love, an' please your Honour, is exactly like war, in this; that a soldier, though he has escaped three weeks complete o' Saturday night,—may, nevertheless, be shot through his heart on Sunday morning.—*It happened so here,* an' please your Honour, with this difference only—that it was on Sunday in the afternoon, when I fell in love all at once, with a *sisserara.*—It burst upon me, an' please your Honour, like a bomb,—scarce giving me time to say, "God bless me."

I thought, Trim, said my uncle Toby, a man never fell in love so very suddenly.....

Yes, an' please your Honour, if he is in the way of it,—replied Trim.....

I prithee, quoth my uncle Toby, inform me how this matter happened.....

With all pleasure, said the Corporal, making a bow.

CHAPTER XXII.

I HAD escaped, continued the Corporal, all that time from falling in love, and had gone on to the end of the chapter, had it not been predestined otherwise.—There is no resisting our fate.—It was on a Sunday, in the afternoon, as I told your Honour.

The old man and his wife had walked out.—

Every thing was still and hush as midnight about the house.

There was not so much as a duck or a duckling about the yard,——

When the fair Beguine came in to see me.

My wound was then in a fair way of doing well,—the inflammation had been gone off for some time; but it was succeeded with an itching both above and below my knee, so insufferable that I had not shut my eyes the whole night for it.——

Let me see it, said she, kneeling down upon the ground parallel to my knee, and laying her hand upon the part below it.—It only wants rubbing a little, said the Beguine; so, covering it with the bed-clothes, she began with the fore-finger of her right hand to rub under my knee, guiding her fore-finger backwards and forwards by the edge of the flannel which kept on the dressing.

In five or six minutes I felt slightly the end of her second finger and presently it was laid flat with the other, and she continued rubbing in that way round and round for a good while; it then came into my head that I should fall in love:—I blush'd when I saw how white a hand she had.—I shall never, an' please your Honour, behold another hand so white whilst I live.....

Not in that place, said my uncle Toby....

Though it was the most serious despair in nature to the Corporal, —he could not forbear smiling——

The young Beguine, continued the Corporal, perceiving it was of great service to me,—from rubbing for some time with two fingers, —proceeded to rub at length with three,—till by little and little she brought down the fourth, and then rubb'd with her whole hand. I will never say another word, an' please your Honour, upon hands again;—but it was softer than satin....

....Prithee, Trim, commend it as much as thou wilt, said my uncle Toby; I shall hear thy story with the more delight..... The Corporal thank'd his master most unfeignedly; but, having nothing

to say upon the Beguine's hand but the same over again, he proceeded to the effects of it.

The fair Beguine, said the Corporal, continued rubbing with her whole hand under my knee,—till I fear'd her zeal would weary her. .... "I would do a thousand times more," said she, "for the love of Christ."... In saying which, she pass'd her hand across the flannel, to the part above the knee, which I had equally complained of, and rubb'd it also.

I perceiv'd then, I was beginning to be in love.—

As she continued rub-rub-rubbing, I felt it spread from under her hand, an' please your Honour, to every part of my frame.

The more she rubb'd, and the longer strokes she took, the more the fire kindled in my veins,—till at length by two or three strokes longer than the rest, my passion rose to the highest pitch.—I seiz'd her hand,....

And then thou clapped'st it to thy lips, Trim, said my uncle Toby, and madest a speech.

Whether the Corporal's amour terminated precisely in the way my uncle Toby described it, is not material; it is enough that it contained in it the essence of all the love-romances which ever have been written since the beginning of the world.

CHAPTER XXIII.

As soon as the Corporal had finished the story of his amour,—or rather my uncle Toby for him,—Mrs. Wadman silently sallied forth from her arbour, replaced the pin in her mob, pass'd the wicker-gate, and advanced slowly towards my uncle Toby's sentry-box: the disposition which Trim had made in my uncle Toby's mind was too favourable a crisis to be let slipp'd,

—The attack was determined upon: it was facilitated still more by my uncle Toby's having ordered the Corporal to wheel off the pioneer's shovel, the spade, the pick-axe, the picquets, and other military stores which lay scatter'd upon the ground where Dunkirk stood.—The Corporal had march'd;—the field was clear.

Now, consider, Sir, what nonsense it is, either in fighting, or writing, or any thing else (whether in rhyme to it or not), which a man has occasion to do,—to act by plan: for if ever Plan, independent of all circumstances, deserved registering in letters of gold (I mean in the archives of Gotham)—it was certainly the plan of Mrs. Wadman's attack of my uncle Toby in his sentry-box, *by Plan.* Now, the plan hanging up in it at this juncture, being the Plan of Dunkirk,—and the tale of Dunkirk a tale of relaxation, it opposed every impression she could make: and, besides, could she have gone upon it,—the manœuvre of fingers and hands in the attack of the sentry-box was so outdone by that of the fair Beguine's, in Trim's

story,—that just then, that particular attack, however successful before—became the most heartless attack that could be made.

O! let woman alone for this. Mrs. Wadman had scarce opened the wicker-gate, when her genius sported with the change of circumstances.

She formed a new attack in a moment.

CHAPTER XXIV.

——I AM half distracted, Captain Shandy, said Mrs. Wadman, holding up her cambric-handkerchief to her left eye, as she approached the door of my uncle Toby's sentry-box; a mote,—or sand,—or something,—I know not what, has got into this eye of mine;—do look into it:—it is not in the white.—

In saying which, Mrs. Wadman edged herself close in beside my uncle Toby, and squeezing herself down upon the corner of his bench, she gave him an opportunity of doing it without rising up. .... Do look into it, said she.

Honest soul! thou didst look into it with as much innocency of heart as ever child looked into a raree show-box; and 'twere as much a sin to have hurt thee.

If a man will be peeping of his own accord into things of that nature, I've nothing to say to it.

My uncle Toby never did: and I will answer for him that he would have sat quietly upon a sofa from June to January (which, you know, takes in both the hot and cold months) with an eye as fine as the Thracian* Rhodope's beside him, without being able to tell whether it was a black or a blue one.

The difficulty was to get my uncle Toby to look at one at all.

'Tis surmounted. And

I see him yonder, with his pipe pendulous in his hand, and the ashes falling out of it,—looking,—and looking,—then rubbing his eyes,—and looking again, with twice the good nature that ever Galileo looked for a spot in the sun.

In vain! for, by all the powers which animate the organ—Widow Wadman's left eye shines this moment as lucid as her right;—there is neither mote, nor sand, nor dust, nor chaff, nor speck, nor particle of opaque matter floating in it.—There is nothing, my dear paternal uncle! but one lambent delicious fire, furtively shooting out from every part of it, in all directions into thine.

If thou lookest, uncle Toby, in search of this mote one moment longer, thou art undone.

* Rhodope Thracia tam inevitabili fascino instructa, tam exactè oculis intuens attraxit, ut si in illam quis incidisset, fieri non posset, quin caperetur. I know not who.

CHAPTER XXV.

An eye is, for all the world, exactly like a cannon, in this respect, that it is not so much the eye or the cannon, in themselves, as it is the carriage of the eye—and the carriage of the cannon; by which both the one and the other are enabled to do so much execution. I don't think the comparison a bad one: however, as 'tis made and placed at the head of the chapter, as much for use as ornament; all I desire in return is that, whenever I speak of Mrs. Wadman's eyes (except once in the next period) that you keep it in your fancy.

I protest, Madam, said my uncle Toby, I can see nothing whatever in your eye.

.... It is not in the white, said Mrs. Wadman.——My uncle Toby looked with might and main into the pupil.

Now, of all the eyes which ever were created, from your own, Madam, up to those of Venus herself, which certainly were as venereal a pair of eyes as ever stood in a head, there never was an eye of them all so fitted to rob my uncle Toby of his repose as the very eye at which he was looking;—it was not, Madam, a rolling eye,—a romping, or a wanton one;—nor was it an eye sparkling, petulant, or imperious—of high claims and terrifying exactions, which would have curdled at once that milk of human nature of which my uncle Toby was made up;—but 'twas an eye full of gentle salutations,—and soft responses,—speaking,—not like the trumpet-stop of some ill-made organ, in which many an eye I talk to holds coarse converse, but whispering soft,—like the last low accents of an expiring saint,—"How can you live comfortless, Captain Shandy, and alone, without "a bosom to lean your head on,—or trust your cares to?"

It was an eye——

But I shall be in love with it myself, if I say another word about it.

It did my uncle Toby's business.

CHAPTER XXVI.

There is nothing shews the characters of my father and my uncl Toby in a more entertaining light than their different manner of de portment under the same accident;—for I call not love a misfortune from a persuasion that a man's heart is ever the better for it.—Great God! what must my uncle Toby's have been, when 'twas all benignity without it!——

My father, as appears from many of his papers, was very subject this passion before he married;—but, from a little subacid kind o. drollish impatience in his nature, whenever it befel him, he would never submit to it like a Christian; but would pish, and huff, and bounce, and kick, and play the Devil, and write the bitterest Philippics against the eye that ever man wrote:—there is one in verse upon somebody's eye or other, that for two or three nights together, had

put him by his rest; which, in his first transport of resentment against it, he begins thus:—

"A Devil 'tis—and mischief such doth work
As never yet did Pagan, Jew, or Turk."*

In short, during the whole paroxysm, my father was all abuse and foul language, approaching rather towards malediction;—only he did not do it with as much method as Ernulphus; he was too impetuous; nor with Ernulphus's policy;—for tho' my father, with the most intolerant spirit, would curse both this and that, and every thing under Heaven, which was either aiding or abetting to his love,—yet he never concluded his chapter of curses upon it without cursing himself into the bargain, as one of the most egregious fools and coxcombs, he would say, that ever was let loose in the world.

My uncle Toby, on the contrary, took it like a lamb,—sat still, and let the poison work in his veins without resistance:—in the sharpest exacerbations of his wound (like that on his groin) he never dropt one fretful or discontented word,—he blamed neither heaven nor earth,—nor thought, nor spoke, an injurious thing of any body, nor any part of it; he sat solitary and pensive with his pipe,—looking at his lame leg,—then whiffing out a sentimental heigh-ho! which, mixing with the smoke, incommoded no one mortal.

He took it like a lamb, I say.

In truth, he had mistook it at first; for, having taken a ride with my father that very morning, to save, if possible, a beautiful wood, which the dean and chapter were hewing down to give to the poor;† which said wood being in full view of my uncle Toby's house, and of singular service to him in his description of the battle of Wynendale,—by trotting on too hastily to save it, upon an uneasy saddle, worse horse, &c. &c.——it had so happened that the serous part of the blood had got betwixt the two skins, in the nethermost part of my uncle Toby,—the first shootings of which (as my uncle Toby had no experience of love) he had taken for a part of the passion, till the blister breaking in the one case, and the other remaining, my uncle Toby was presently convinced that his wound was not a skin-deep wound, but that it had gone to his heart.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The world is ashamed of being virtuous.—My uncle Toby knew little of the world; and therefore, when he felt he was in love with Widow Wadman, he had no conception that the thing was any more to be made a mystery of than if Mrs. Wadman had given him a cut with a gap'd knife across his finger. Had it been otherwise,—yet, as he ever looked upon Trim as a humble friend, and saw fresh reasons

* This will be printed with my father's Life of Socrates, &c.

† Mr. Shandy must mean the poor in spirit; inasmuch as they divided the money amongst themselves.

every day of his life to treat him as such,—it would have made no variation in the manner in which he informed him of the affair.

"I am in love, Corporal!" quoth my uncle Toby.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

In love!—said the Corporal,—your Honour was very well the day before yesterday, when I was telling your Honour the story of the King of Bohemia.... Bohemia! said my uncle Toby——musing a long time——What became of that story, Trim?

....We lost it, an' please your Honour, somehow betwixt us;—but your Honour was as free from love then as I am.... 'Twas just whilst thou went'st off with the wheel-barrow,—with Mrs. Wadman, quoth my uncle Toby.—She has left a ball here, added my uncle Toby, pointing to his breast.

....She can no more, an' please your Honour, stand a siege, than she could fly, cried the Corporal.

....But, as we are neighbours, Trim, the best way, I think, is to let her know it civilly at first, quoth my uncle Toby.

....Now, if I might presume, said the Corporal, to differ from your Honour....

....Why else do I talk to thee, Trim? said my uncle Toby, mildly.

....Then I would begin, an' please your Honour, making a good thundering attack upon her, in return,—and telling her civilly afterwards;—for if she knows any thing of your Honour's being in love, beforehand.... L—d help her!—she knows no more at present of it, Trim, said my uncle Toby,—than the child unborn.

Precious souls!—

Mrs. Wadman had told it, with all its circumstances, to Mrs. Bridget, twenty-four hours before; and was at that very moment sitting in council with her, touching some slight misgivings with regard to the issue of the affairs, which the Devil, who never lies dead in a ditch, had put into her head,—before he would allow half time to get quietly through her *Te Deum*.

I am terribly afraid, said Widow Wadman, in case I should marry him, Bridget,—that the poor Captain will not enjoy his health, with the monstrous wound upon his groin.

....It may not, Madam, be so very large, replied Bridget, as you think;—and I believe, besides, added she,—that 'tis dried up,

....I could like to know,—merely for his sake, said Mrs. Wadman.

....We'll know the long and the broad of it in ten days, answered Mrs. Bridget; for whilst the Captain is paying his addresses to you,—I'm confident Mr. Trim will be for making love to me;—and I'll let him as much as he will, added Bridget, to get it all out of him.

The measures were taken at once;—and my uncle Toby and the Corporal went on with theirs.

Now, quoth the Corporal, setting his left hand a-kimbo, and giving such a flourish with his right as just promised success—and no more,—if your Honour will give me leave to lay down the plan of this attack,. . . .

Thou wilt please me by it, Trim, said my uncle Toby, exceedingly :—and, as I foresee thou must act in it as my *aid-de-camp*, here's a crown, Corporal, to begin with, to steep thy commission.

. . . . Then, an' please your Honour, said the Corporal (making a bow first for his commission)—we will begin with getting your Honour's laced clothes out of the great campaign-trunk, to be well air'd, and have the blue and gold taken up at the sleeves ;—and I'll put your white Ramallie-wig fresh into pipes ;—and send for a tailor to have your Honour's thin scarlet breeches turn'd. . . .

I had better take the red plush ones, quoth my uncle Toby. . . . They will be too clumsy, said the Corporal.

CHAPTER XXIX.

——Thou wilt get a brush and a little chalk to my sword. . . .

'Twill be only in your Honour's way, replied Trim.

CHAPTER XXX.

—But your Honour's two razors shall be new set—and I will get my Montero-cap furbish'd up, and put on poor Lieutenant Le Fevre's regimental coat, which your Honour gave me to wear for his sake ; —and as soon as your Honour is clean shaved,—and has got your clean shirt on, with your blue and gold or your fine scarlet,—sometimes one and sometimes t'other,—and every thing is ready for the attack,—we'll march up boldly, as if it was to the face of a bastion ; and whilst your Honour engages Mrs. Wadman in the parlour, to the right,—I'll attack Mrs. Bridget in the kitchen to the left ; and having seized the pass, I'll answer for it, said the Corporal, snapping his fingers over his head,—that the day is our own.

. . . . I wish I may but manage it right, said my uncle Toby ;—but I declare, Corporal, I had rather march up to the very edge of a trench.

. . . . A woman is quite a different thing, said the Corporal.

. . . . I suppose so, quoth my uncle Toby.

CHAPTER XXXI.

If any thing in this world which my father said could have provoked my uncle Toby, during the time he was in love, it was the perverse use my father was always making of an expression of Hilarion, the hermit ; who, in speaking of his abstinence, his watchings, flagellations, and other instrumental parts of his religion,—would say,—though with more facetiousness than became a hermit, "that they

were the means he used to make his *ass* (meaning his body) leave off kicking."

It pleased my father well; it was not only a laconic way of expressing—but of libelling, at the same time, the desires and appetites of the lower part of us; so that for many years of my father's life 'twas his constant mode of expression;—he never used the word *passions* once,—but *ass* always, instead of them;—so that he might be said truly to have been upon the bones, or the back of his own ass, or else of some other man's, during all that time.

I must here observe to you the difference betwixt

My father's Ass and

My Hobby-Horse,—in order to keep characters as separate as may oe, in our fancies, as we go along.

For my Hobby-Horse, if you recollect a little, is no way a vicious beast; he has scarce one hair or lineament of the ass about him.—'Tis the sporting little filly-folly which carries you out for the present hour,—a maggot, a butterfly, a picture, a fiddlestick,—an uncle Toby's siege, or an *any thing* which a man makes a shift to get astride on, to canter it away from the cares and solicitudes of life. —'Tis as useful a beast as is in the whole creation;—nor do I really see how the world could do without it.

—But for my father's ass.—Oh! mount him,—mount him,—mount him!—(that's three times, is it not?)—'tis a beast concupiscent; —and foul befal the man who does not hinder him from kicking.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Well, dear brother Toby, said my father, upon his first seeing him after he fell in love,—and how goes it with your Ass?

Now, my uncle Toby thinking more of the *part* where he had had the blister than of Hilarion's metaphor,—and our pre-conceptions having (you know) as great a power over the sounds of words as the shapes of things, he had imagined that my father, who was not very ceremonious in his choice of words, had enquired after the part by its proper name: so, notwithstanding my mother, Dr. Slop, and Mr. Yorick, were sitting in the parlour, he thought it rather civil to conform to the term my father had made use of than not. When a man is hemmed in by two indecorums, and must commit one of 'em, I always observe—let him choose which he will, the world will blame him;—so I should not be astonished if it blames my uncle Toby.

My A—, quoth my uncle Toby, is much better, brother Shandy.—My father had formed great expectations from his Ass in this onset; and would have brought him on again; but Dr. Slop setting up an intemperate laugh,—and my mother crying out L— bless us;—it drove my father's Ass off the field;—and the laugh then becoming general,—there was no bringing him back to the charge for some time:—

And so the discourse went on without him.

Every body, said my mother, says you are in love, brother Toby ;—and we hope it is true.

. . . . I am as much in love, sister, I believe, replied my uncle Toby, as any man usually is. . . . Humph! said my father. . . . And when did you know it? quoth my mother.

. . . . When the blister broke, replied my uncle Toby.

My uncle Toby's reply put my father into good temper—so he charged o' foot.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

As the ancients agree, brother Toby, said my father, that there are two different and distinct kinds of *love*, according to the different parts which are affected by it,—the brain or liver,—I think when a man is in love it behoves him a little to consider which of the two he is fallen into.

. . . . What signifies it, brother Shandy, replied my uncle Toby, which of the two it is, provided it will but make a man marry, and love his wife, and get a few children?

. . . . A few children! cried my father, rising out of his chair, and looking full in my mother's face, as he forced his way betwixt her's and Dr. Slop's,—a few children! cried my father, repeating my uncle Toby's words, as he walked to and fro.

Not, my dear brother Toby, cried my father, recovering himself all at once, and coming close up to the back of my uncle Toby's chair,—not that I should be sorry hadst thou a score:—on the contrary, I should rejoice,—and be as kind, Toby, to every one of them as a father.

My uncle Toby stole his hand, unperceived, behind his chair, to give my father's a squeeze.——

Nay, moreover, continued he, keeping hold of my uncle Toby's hand,—so much dost thou possess, my dear Toby, of the milk of human nature, and so little of its asperities,—'tis piteous the world is not peopled by creatures which resembie thee! and was I an Asiatic monarch, added my father, heating himself with his new project,—I would oblige thee, provided it would not impair thy strength,—or dry up thy radical moisture too fast,—or weaken thy memory, or fancy, brother Toby, which these gymnics, inordinately taken, are apt to do,—else, dear Toby, I would procure thee the most beautiful women in my empire, and I would oblige thee, *nolens volens*, to beget for me one subject every *month*.

As my father pronounced the last word of the sentence,—my mother took a pinch of snuff.—

Now I would not, quoth my uncle Toby, get a child, *nolens volens*, that is, whether I would or no, to please the greatest prince upon earth.—

And 'twould be cruel in me, brother Toby, to compel thee, said my father;—but 'tis a case put to show thee that it is not thy begetting a child,—in case thou should'st be able—but the system of Love and Marriage thou goest upon, which I would set thee right in....

There is, at least, said Yorick, a great deal of reason and plain sense in Captain Shandy's opinion of love: and 'tis among the ill-spent hours of my life, which I have to answer for, that I have read so many flourishing poets and rhetoricians in my time, from whom I never could extract so much....

I wish, Yorick, said my father, you had read Plato; for there you would have learnt that there are two *loves*.... I know there were two *religions*, replied Yorick, among the ancients:—one for the vulgar,—and another for the learned;—but I think *one love* might have served both of them very well....

It could not, replied my father,—and for the same reasons; for, of these loves, according to Ficinus's comment upon Velacius, the one is rational,—

The other is *natural*;—

the first ancient,—without mother,—where Venus had nothing to do; the second begotten of Jupiter and Dione....

Pray, brother, quoth my uncle Toby, what has a man who believes in God to do with this?.... My father could not stop to answer, for fear of breaking the thread of his discourse.

This latter, continued he, partakes wholly of the nature of Venus.

The first, which is the golden chain let down from Heaven, excites to love heroic, which comprehends in it, and excites to, the desire of philosophy and truth;—the second excites to *desire* simply....

I think the procreation of children as beneficial to the world, said Yorick, as the finding out of the longitude.

To be sure, said my mother, *love* keeps peace in the world....

In the *house*——my dear, I own....

It replenishes the earth, said my mother....

But it keeps Heaven empty,—my dear, replied my father....

'Tis Virginity, cried Slop, triumphantly, which fills paradise....

Well pushed, nun! quoth my father....

CHAPTER XXXIV.

My father had such a skirmishing, cutting kind of a slashing way with him in disputations, thrusting and ripping, and giving every one a stroke to remember him by in his turn,—that if there were twenty people in company,—in less than half an hour he was sure to have every one of 'em against him.

What did not a little contribute to leave him thus without an ally was that if there was any one post more untenable than the rest he would be sure to throw himself into it; and, to do him justice, when he was once there, he would defend it so gallantly that 'twould

have been a concern, either to a brave man, or a good-natured one, to have seen him driven out.

Yorick, for this reason, though he would often attack him,—yet could never bear to do it with all his force.

Doctor Slop's *Virginity*, in the close of the last chapter, had got him for once on the right side of the rampart; and he was beginning to blow up all the convents in Christendom about Slop's ears when Corporal Trim came into the parlour to inform my uncle Toby that his thin scarlet breeches, in which the attack was to be made upon Mrs. Wadman, would not do; for that the tailor, in ripping them up, in order to turn them, had found that they had been turned before. ——Then turn them again, brother, said my father rapidly, for there will be many a turning of 'em yet before all's done in the affair.... They are as rotten as dirt, said the Corporal.... Then by all means, said my father, bespeak a new pair, brother;—for though I know, continued my father, turning himself to the company, that Widow Wadman has been deeply in love with my brother Toby for many years, and has used every art and circumvention of woman to outwit him into the same passion, yet now that she has caught him—her fever will be past its height.

She has gained her point.

In this case, continued my father, which Plato, I am persuaded, never thought of,—Love, you see, is not so much a *sentiment* as a *situation*, into which a man enters, as my brother Toby would do into a *corps*,—no matter whether he loves the service or no;—being once in it,—he acts as if he did, and takes every step to show himself a man of prowess.——

The hypothesis, like the rest of my father's, was plausible enough, and my uncle Toby had but a single word to object to it,—in which Trim stood ready to second him;—but my father had not drawn his conclusion.——

For this reason, continued my father (stating the case over again), —notwithstanding all the world knows that Mrs. Wadman *affects* my brother Toby;—and my brother Toby contrarywise *affects* Mrs. Wadman, and no obstacle in nature to forbid the music striking up this very night, yet I will answer for it that this self-same tune will not be played this twelve month....

We have taken our measures badly, quoth my uncle Toby, looking up interrogatively in Trim's face.——

I would lay my Montero-cap, said Trim.——Now Trim's Montero-cap, as I once told you, was his constant wager; and having furbish'd it up that very night, in order to go upon the attack,—it made the odds look more considerable.—I would lay, an' please your Honour, my Montero-cap to a shilling,—was it proper, continued Trim (making a bow), to offer a wager before your Honours....

There is nothing improper in it, said my father,—'tis a mode of expression; for in saying thou would'st lay thy Montero-cap to a shilling,—all thou meanest is this,—that thou believest,——

Now, what dost thou believe?....

That Widow Wadman, an' please your Worship, cannot hold it out ten days....

And whence, cried Slop, jeeringly, hast thou all this knowledge of woman, friend?....

By falling in love with a popish clergywoman, said Trim....

'T was a Beguine, said my uncle Toby....

Dr. Slop was too much in wrath to listen to the distinction; and my father taking that very crisis to fall in helter-skelter upon the whole order of Nuns and Beguines, a set of silly, fusty baggages,—Slop could not stand it;—and my uncle Toby having some measures to take about his breeches,—and Yorick about his fourth general division,—in order for their several attacks next day,—the company broke up; and my father being left alone, and having half an hour upon his hands betwixt that and bed-time, he called for pen, ink, and paper, and wrote my uncle Toby the following letter of instructions:—

My dear brother Toby,

What I am going to say to thee is upon the nature of women, and of love-making to them; and perhaps it as well for thee,—tho' not so well for me,—that thou hast occasion for a letter of instructions upon that head, and that I am able to write it to thee.

Had it been the good pleasure of Him who disposes of our lots, and thou no sufferer by the knowledge, I had been well content that thou should'st have dipp'd the pen this moment into the ink, instead of myself; but that not being the case,——Mrs. Shandy being now close beside me, preparing for bed,—I have thrown together, without order, and just as they have come into my mind, such hints and documents as I deem may be of use to thee, intending in this to give thee a token of my love; not doubting, my dear Toby, of the manner in which it will be accepted.

In the first place, with regard to all which concerns religion in the affair,—though I perceive, from a glow in my cheek, that I blush as I begin to speak to thee upon the subject, as well knowing, notwithstanding thy unaffected secresy, how few of its offices thou neglectest,—yet I would remind thee of one (during the continuance of thy courtship) in a particular manner, which I would not have omitted; and that is, never to go forth upon the enterprise, whether it be in the morning or the afternoon, without first recommending thyself to the protection of Almighty God, that he may defend thee from the evil one.

Shave the whole top of thy crown clean once at least every four or five days, but oftener if convenient; lest, in taking off thy wig before her, thro' absence of mind, she should be able to discover how much has been cut away by Time:—how much by Trim.

'Twere better to keep ideas of baldness out of her fancy.

Always carry it in thy mind, and act upon it as a sure maxim, Toby,——

"That women are timid;" and 'tis well they are,—else there would be no dealing with them.

Let not thy breeches be too tight, nor hang too loose about thy thighs, like the trunk-hose of our ancestors:

A just medium prevents all conclusions.

Whatever thou hast to say, be it more or less, forget not to utter it in a low soft tone of voice;—silence, and whatever approaches it, weaves dreams of midnight secresy into the brain: for this cause, if thou canst help it, never throw down the tongs and poker.

Avoid all kinds of pleasantry and facetiousness in thy discourse with her, and do whatever lies in thy power, at the same time, to keep from her all books and writings which tend thereto: there are some devotional tracts, which if thou canst entice her to read over,—it will be well; but suffer her not to look into Rabelais, or Scarron, or Don Quixote:

They are all books which excite laughter; and thou knowest, dear Toby, that there is no passion so serious as lust.

Stick a pin in the bosom of thy shirt, before thou enterest her parlour.

And if thou art permitted to sit upon the same sofa with her, and she gives thee occasion to lay thy hand on her's—beware of taking it;—thou canst not lay thy hand on her's but she will find the temper of thine.—Leave that and as many other things as thou can'st quite undetermined; by so doing, thou wilt have her curiosity on thy side; and if she is not conquered by that, and thy *ass* continues still kicking, which there is great reason to suppose,—thou must begin with first losing a few ounces of blood below the ears, according to the practice of the ancient Scythians, who cured the most intemperate fits of the appetite by that means.

Avicenna, after this, is for having the part anointed with the syrup of hellebore, using proper evacuations and purges;—and I believe rightly.—But thou must eat little or no goat's flesh, nor red deer;—nor even foal's flesh, by any means;—and carefully abstain,—that is, as much as thou canst,—from peacocks, cranes, coots, didappers, and water-hens.

As for thy drink, I need not tell thee, it must be the infusion of *Vervain* and the herb *Hanea*, of which Ælian relates such effects;—but if thy stomach palls with it,—discontinue it from time to time,—taking cucumbers, melons, purslaine, water-lilies, woodbine, and lettuce in the stead of them.

There is nothing further for thee which occurs to me at present,——

Unless the breaking out of a fresh war,—So, wishing every thing, dear Toby, for the best,

I rest thy affectionate brother,

WALTER SHANDY.

CHAPTER XXXV.

WHILST my father was writing his letter of instructions, my uncle Toby and the Corporal were busy in preparing every thing for the attack. As the turning of the thin scarlet breeches was laid aside (at least for the present) there was nothing which should put it off beyond the next morning; so, accordingly, it was resolved upon for eleven o'clock.

Come, my dear, said my father to my mother, 'twill be but like a brother and sister, if you and I take a walk down to my brother Toby's,—to countenance him in this attack of his.

My uncle Toby and the Corporal had both been accoutred some time, when my father and mother entered, and, the clock striking eleven, were that moment in motion to sally forth;—but the account of this is worth more than to be wove into the fag-end of the eighth* volume of such a work as this.—My father had no time but to put the letter of instructions into my uncle Toby's coat-pocket, and join with my mother in wishing his attack prosperous.

I could like, said my mother, to look through the key-hole, out of *curiosity*.... Call it by its right name, my dear, quoth my father,—*and look through the key-hole* as long as you will.

A DEDICATION TO A GREAT MAN.

HAVING, *a priori*, intended to dedicate The Amours of my Uncle Toby to Mr. * * *,—I see more reasons, *a posteriori*, for doing it to Lord * * * * * * *.

I should lament, from my soul, if this exposed me to the jealousy of their Reverences; because, *a posteriori*, in Court Latin, signifies the kissing of hands for preferment, or any thing else, in order to get it.

My opinion of Lord * * * * * * * is neither better nor worse than it was of Mr. * * *. Honours, like impressions upon coin, may give an ideal and local value to a bit of base metal; but gold and silver will pass all the world over, without any other recommendation than their own weight.

The same good-will that made me think of offering up half an hour's amusement to Mr. * * * when out of place,—operates more forcibly at present, as half an hour's amusement will be more serviceable and refreshing after labour and sorrow, than after a philosophical repast.

Nothing is so perfectly *amusement* as a total change of ideas; no ideas are so totally different as those of Ministers and innocent Lovers: for which reason, when I come to talk of Statesmen and

* Alluding to the first edition.

Patriots, and set such marks upon them as will prevent confusion and mistakes concerning them for the future,—I propose to dedicate that volume to some gentle Shepherd,

> Whose thoughts proud Science never taught to stray,
> Far as the Statesman's walk or Patriot-way;
> Yet *simple Nature* to his hopes had given,
> Out of a cloud-capp'd hill, a humbler heaven;
> Some *untam'd* World in depth of woods embrac'd—
> Some happier Island in the wat'ry waste—
> And where, admitted to that equal sky,
> His *faithful Dog* shall bear him company.

In a word, by thus introducing an entire new set of objects to his imagination, I shall unavoidably give a *Diversion* to his passionate and love-sick contemplations. In the mean time,

I am,

THE AUTHOR.

THE LIFE AND OPINIONS OF TRISTRAM SHANDY, GENT.

CHAPTER I.

I CALL all the powers of time and chance, which severally check us in our careers in this world, to bear me witness that I could never yet get fairly to my uncle Toby's amours, till this very moment, that my mother's *curiosity*, as she stated the affair,—or a different impulse in her, as my father would have it,—wished her to take a peep at them through the key-hole.

"Call it, my dear, by its right name," quoth my father, "and look through the key-hole as long as you will."

Nothing but the fermentation of that little subacid humour, which I have often spoken of, in my father's habit, could have vented such an insinuation;—he was, however, frank and generous in his nature, and at all times open to conviction; so that he had scarce got to the last word of this ungracious retort when his conscience smote him.

My mother was then conjugally swinging with her left arm twisted under his right, in such wise that the inside of her hand rested upon the back of his;—she raised her fingers, and let them fall,—it could scarce be call'd a tap; or, if it was a tap,—'twould have puzzled a casuist to say whether 'twas a tap of remonstrance or a tap of confession; my father, who was all sensibilities from head to foot, class'd it right;—Conscience redoubled her blow,—he turned his face suddenly the other way, and my mother, supposing

his body was about to turn with it, in order to move homewards, by a cross-movement of her right leg, keeping her left as its centre, brought herself so far in front that, as he turned his head, he met her eye:—Confusion again! he saw a thousand reasons to wipe out the reproach, and as many to reproach himself:—a thin, blue, chill, pellucid crystal, with all its humours so at rest, the least mote or speck of desire might have been seen at the bottom of it, had it existed;—it did not:—and how I happen to be so lewd myself, particularly a little before the vernal and autumnal equinoxes,—Heaven above knows;—my mother, Madam, was so at no time, either by nature, by institution, or example.

A temperate current of blood ran orderly through her veins in all months of the year, and in all critical moments both of the day and night alike; nor did she superinduce the least heat into her humours from the manual effervescences of devotional tracts, which, having little or no meaning in them, nature is oftentimes obliged to find one; and, as for my father's example! 'twas so far from being either aiding or abetting thereunto, that 'twas the whole business of his life to keep all fancies of that kind out of her head:—Nature had done her part to have spared him this trouble: and, what was not a little inconsistent, my father knew it.—And here am I sitting, this 12th day of August, 1766, in a purple jerkin and yellow pair of slippers, without either wig or cap on, a most tragi-comical completion of his prediction, "That I should neither think nor act like any other man's child, upon that very account."

The mistake of my father was in attacking my mother's motive, instead of the act itself; for certainly key-holes were made for other purposes; and, considering the act as an act which interfered with a true proposition, and denied a key-hole to be what it was,—it became a violation of nature; and was so far, you see, criminal.

It is for this reason, an' please your Reverences, that key-holes ar the occasion of more sin and wickedness than all the other holes in this world put together:

——Which leads me to my uncle Toby's amours.

CHAPTER II.

Though the Corporal had been as good as his word in putting my uncle Toby's great Ramallies wig into pipes, yet the time was too short to produce any great effects from it: it had lain many years squeezed up in the corner of his old campaign trunk; and, as bad forms are not so easy to be got the better of, and the use of candle-ends not so well understood, it was not so pliable a business as one would have wished. The Corporal, with cheery eye and both arms extended, had fallen back perpendicular from it a score times, to inspire it, if possible, with a better air:—had *Spleen* given a look at it, 'twould have cost her ladyship a smile;—it curl'd every where but where the Corporal would have it; and where a buckle or two, in hi

opinion, would have done it honour, he could as soon have raised the dead.

Such it was,—or, rather, such would it have seemed upon any other brow;—but the sweet look of goodness which sat upon my uncle Toby's assimilated every thing around it so sovereignly to itself, and nature had, moreover, wrote *Gentleman* with so fair a hand in every line of his countenance, that even his tarnished gold-laced hat and huge cockade of flimsy taffety became him; and, though not worth a button in themselves, yet the moment my uncle Toby put them on, they became serious objects, and altogether seemed to have been picked up by the hand of Science to set him off to advantage.

Nothing in this world could have co-operated more powerfully towards this than my uncle Toby's blue and gold,—*had not Quantity, in some measure, been necessary to Grace.* In a period of fifteen or sixteen years since they had been made, by a total inactivity in my uncle Toby's life (for he seldom went further than the bowling-green)—his blue and gold had become so miserably too strait for him that it was with the utmost difficulty the Corporal was able to get him into them; the taking them up at the sleeves was of no advantage; they were laced, however, down the back, and at the seams of the sides, &c., in the mode of King William's reign; and, to shorten all description, they shone so bright against the sun that morning, and had so metallic and doughty an air with them, that, had my uncle Toby thought of attacking in armour, nothing could have so well imposed upon his imagination.

As for the thin scarlet breeches, they had been unripp'd by the tailor between the legs, and left at *sixes and sevens.*

——Yes, Madam; but let us govern our fancies. It is enough they were held impracticable the night before; and, as there was no alternative in my uncle Toby's wardrobe, he sallied forth in the red plush.

The Corporal had array'd himself in poor Le Fevre's regimental coat; and, with his hair tuck'd up under his Montero-cap, which he had furbish'd up for the occasion, march'd three paces distant from his master: a whiff of military pride had puff'd out his shirt at the wrist; and upon that, in a black leather thong clipp'd into a tassel beyond the knot, hung the Corporal's stick.—My uncle Toby carried his cane like a pike.

——It looks well, at least, quoth my father to himself.

CHAPTER III.

My uncle Toby turned his head more than once behind him, to see how he was supported by the Corporal; and the Corporal, as oft as he did it, gave a slight flourish with his stick,—but not vapouringly; and with the sweetest accent of most respectful encouragement, bid his honour "never fear."

Now my uncle Toby did fear, and grievously too; he knew not (as my father had reproach'd him) so much as the right end of a

woman from the wrong, and, therefore, was never altogether at his ease near any one of them,—unless in sorrow or distress; then infinite was his pity; nor would the most courteous knight of romance have gone further, at least upon one leg, to have wiped away a tear from a woman's eye; and yet, excepting once that he was beguiled into it by Mrs. Wadman, he had never looked stedfastly into one; and would often tell my father, in the simplicity of his heart, that it was almost (if not about) as bad as talking bawdy.

——And suppose it is? my father would say.

CHAPTER IV.

She cannot, quoth my uncle Toby, halting, when they had march'd up to within twenty paces of Mrs. Wadman's door,—she cannot, Corporal, take it amiss.

.... She will take it, an' please your Honour, said the Corporal, just as the Jew's widow at Lisbon took it of my brother Tom.

And how was that? quoth my uncle Toby, facing quite about to the Corporal.

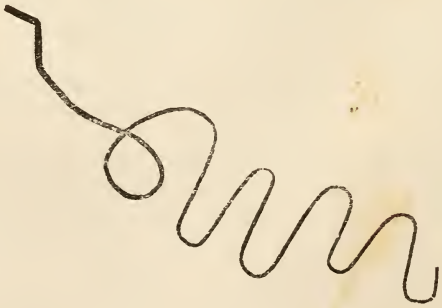
.... Your Honour, replied the Corporal, knows of Tom's misfortunes; but this affair has nothing to do with them any further than this, that if Tom had not married the widow,—or had it pleased God, after their marriage, that they had but put pork into their sausages, the honest soul had never been taken out of his warm bed, and dragg'd to the Inquisition:—'tis a cursed place, added the Corporal, shaking his head; when once a poor creature is in, he is in, an' please your Honour, for ever.

.... 'Tis very true, said my uncle Toby, looking gravely at Mrs. Wadman's house as he spoke.

.... Nothing, continued the Corporal, can be so sad as confinement for life,—or so sweet, an' please your Honour, as liberty.

.... Nothing, Trim, said my uncle Toby, musing.

.... Whilst a man is free, cried the Corporal, giving a flourish with his stick thus:——



A thousand of my father's most subtle syllogisms could not have said more for celibacy.

My uncle Toby look'd earnestly towards his cottage and his bowling-green.

The Corporal had unwarily conjured up the Spirit of calculation with his wand; and he had nothing to do but to conjure him down again with his story; and in this form of exorcism, most unecclesiastically, did the Corporal do it.

CHAPTER V.

As Tom's place, an' please your Honour, was easy, and the weather warm, it put him upon thinking seriously of settling himself in the world; and as it fell out about that time that a Jew, who kept a sausage-shop in the same street, had the ill-luck to die of a stranguary, and leave his widow in possession of a rousing trade,—Tom thought (as every body in Lisbon was doing the best he could devise for himself) there could be no harm in offering her his service to carry it on; so, without any introduction to the widow, except that of buying a pound of sausages at her shop,—Tom set out,—counting the matter thus within himself as he walk'd along:—that, let the worst come of it that could, he should, at least, get a pound of sausages for their worth; but, if things went well, he should be set up; inasmuch as he should get not only a pound of sausages—but a wife and a sausage-shop, an' please your Honour, into the bargain.

Every servant in the family, from high to low, wish'd Tom success; and I can fancy, an' please your Honour, I see him this moment with his white dimity waistcoat and breeches, and a hat a little o'one side, passing jollily along the street, swinging his stick, with a smile and a cheerful word for every body he met.—But, alas! Tom! thou smilest no more, cried the Corporal, looking on one side of him upon the ground, as if he apostrophised him in his dungeon.

.... Poor fellow! said my uncle Toby, feelingly.

.... He was an honest, light-hearted lad, an' please your Honour, as ever blood warm'd.

.... Then he resembled thee, Trim, said my uncle Toby, rapidly.

The Corporal blush'd down to his fingers' ends,—a tear of sentimental bashfulness—another of gratitude to my uncle Toby—and a tear of sorrow for his brother's misfortunes, started into his eye, and ran sweetly down his cheek together.—My uncle Toby's kindled as one lamp does at another; and, taking hold of the breast of Trim's coat (which had been that of Le Fevre's) as if to ease his lame leg, but in reality to gratify a finer feeling,—he stood silent for a minute and a half; at the end of which he took his hand away, and the Corporal, making a bow, went on with his story of his brother and the Jew's widow.

CHAPTER VI.

When Tom, an' please your Honour, got to the shop, there was nobody in it but a poor negro girl, with a bunch of white feathers slightly tied to the end of a long cane, flapping away flies—not killing them..... 'Tis a pretty picture! said my uncle Toby;—she had suffered persecution, Trim, and had learnt mercy.

.... She was good, an' please your Honour, from nature, as well as from hardships; and there are circumstances in the story of that poor friendless slut that would melt a heart of stone, said Trim; and some dismal winter's evening, when your Honour is in the humour, they shall be told you with the rest of Tom's story, for it makes a part of it.

.... Then do not forget, Trim, said my uncle Toby.

.... A negro has a soul! an' please your Honour? said the Corporal (doubtingly).

.... I am not much versed, Corporal, quoth my uncle Toby, in things of that kind; but I suppose God would not leave him without one, any more than thee or me.

.... It would be putting one sadly over the head of another, quoth the Corporal.

.... It would so, said my uncle Toby.... Why then, an' please your Honour, is a black wench to be used worse than a white one?

.... I can give no reason, said my uncle Toby.

.... Only, cried the Corporal, shaking his head, because she has no one to stand up for her.

.... 'Tis that very thing, Trim, quoth my uncle Toby—which recommends her to protection,—and her brethren with her; 'tis the fortune of war which has put the whip into our hands *now*;—where it may be hereafter, Heaven knows!—but, be it where it will, the brave, Trim, will not use it unkindly.

.... God forbid! said the Corporal.

.... Amen, responded my uncle Toby, laying his hand upon his heart.

The Corporal returned to his story, and went on—but with an embarrassment in doing it, which here and there a reader in this world will not be able to comprehend; for by the many sudden transitions all along, from one kind and cordial passion to another, in getting thus far on his way, he had lost the sportable key of his voice, which gave sense and spirit to his tale: he attempted twice to resume it, but could not please himself; so, giving a stout *hem!* to rally back the retreating spirits, and aiding nature at the same time with his left arm a-kimbo on one side, and with his right a little extended, supporting her on the other—the Corporal got as near the note as he could;—and in that attitude continued his story:—

CHAPTER VII.

As Tom, an' please your Honour, had no business at that time with the Moorish girl, he passed on into the room beyond, to talk to the Jew's widow about love—and his pound of sausages; and being, as I have told your Honour, an open, cheery-hearted lad, with his character wrote in his looks and carriage, he took a chair, and, without much apology, but with great civility at the same time, placed it close to her at the table, and sat down.

There is nothing so awkward as courting a woman, an' please your Honour, whilst she is making sausages.—So Tom began a discourse upon them: first, gravely,—"As how they were made;—with what meats, herbs, and spices;"—then, a little gaily,—as, "With what skins,—and if they never burst?—Whether the largest were not the best?" and so on—taking care only as he went along to season what he had to say upon sausages rather under than over,—that he might have room to act in....

It was owing to the neglect of that very precaution, said my uncle Toby, laying his hand upon Trim's shoulder, that Count de la Motte lost the battle of Wynendale: he pressed too speedily into the wood; which if he had not done, Lisle had not fallen into our hands, nor Ghent and Bruges; which both followed her example.—It was so late in the year, continued my uncle Toby, and so terrible a season came on, that if things had not fallen out as they did, our troops must have perished in the open field.

.... Why, therefore, may not battles, an' please your Honour, as well as marriages, be made in Heaven?——My uncle Toby mused. ——Religion inclined him to say one thing, and his high idea of military skill tempted him to say another; so, not being able to frame a reply exactly to his mind—my uncle Toby said nothing at all; and the Corporal finished his story.

As Tom perceived, an' please your Honour, that he gained ground, and that all he had said upon the subject of sausages was kindly taken, he went on to help her a little in making them,—first, by taking hold of the ring of the sausage whilst she stroked the forced meat down with her hand;—then by cutting the strings into proper lengths, and holding them in his hand, whilst she took them out, one by one;—then by putting them across her mouth, that she might take them out as she wanted them,—and so on from little to more, till at last he adventured to tie the sausage himself, whilst she held the snout.

——Now a widow, an' please your Honour, always chooses a second husband as unlike the first as she can: so the affair was more than half settled in her mind before Tom mentioned it.

She made a feint, however, of defending herself, by snatching up a sausage.——Tom instantly laid hold of another.—

But seeing Tom's had more gristle in it,—

She signed the capitulation—and Tom sealed it; and there was an end of the matter.

CHAPTER VIII

All womankind, continued Trim (commenting upon his story), from the highest to the lowest, an' please your Honour, love jokes; the difficulty is to know how they choose to have them cut; and there is no knowing that but by trying, as we do with our artillery in the field, by raising or letting down their breeches, till we hit the mark.

.... I like the comparison, said my uncle Toby, better than the thing itself.

.... Because your Honour, quoth the Corporal, loves glory more than pleasure.

.... I hope, Trim, answered my uncle Toby, I love mankind more than either; and as the knowledge of arms tends so apparently to the good and quiet of the world—and particularly that branch of it which we have practised together in our bowling-green, has no object but to shorten the strides of *Ambition*, and intrench the lives and fortunes of the *few* from the plunderings of the *many*;—whenever that drum beats in our ears, I trust, Corporal, we shall neither of us want so much humanity and fellow-feeling as to face about and march.

In pronouncing this, my uncle Toby faced about, and marched firmly as at the head of his company;—and the faithful Corporal, shouldering his stick, and striking his hand upon his coat-skirt as he took his first step—marched close behind him down the avenue.

——Now what can their two noddles be about? cried my father to my mother.—By all that's strange, they are besieging Mrs. Wadman in form, and are marching round her house to mark out the lines of circumvallation!

.... I dare say, quoth my mother,——But stop, dear Sir,—for what my mother dared to say upon the occasion—and what my father did say upon it,—with her replies and his rejoinders, shall be read, perused, paraphrased, commented, and descanted upon—or, to say it all in a word, shall be thumb'd over by Posterity in a chapter apart; I say, by Posterity—and care not if I repeat the word again,—for what has this book done more than the Legation of Moses, or the Tale of a Tub, that it may not swim down the gutter of Time along with them?

I will not argue the matter: Time wastes too fast: every letter I trace tells me with what rapidity Life follows my pen; the days and hours of it more precious,—my dear Jenny,—than the rubies about thy neck, are flying over our heads like light clouds of a windy day, never to return more;—every thing presses on,—whilst thou art twisting that lock;—see! it grows grey; and every time I kiss thy

hand to bid adieu, and every absence which follows it, are preludes to that eternal separation which we are shortly to make.—

Heaven have mercy upon us both!

CHAPTER IX.

Now, for what the world thinks of that ejaculation,—I would not give a groat.

CHAPTER X.

My mother had gone with her left arm twisted in my father's right, till they had got to the fatal angle of the old garden-wall, where Doctor Slop was overthrown by Obadiah on the coach-horse. As this was directly opposite to the front of Mrs. Wadman's house, when my father came to it, he gave a look across; and, seeing my uncle Toby and the Corporal within ten paces of the door, he turned about, —"Let us just stop a moment," quoth my father, "and see with what ceremonies my brother Toby and his man Trim make their first entry;—it will not detain us," added my father, "a single minute."

.... No matter if it be ten minutes, quoth my mother.

.... It will not detain us half a one, said my father.

The Corporal was just then setting in with the story of his brother Tom and the Jew's widow: the story went on—and on;—it had episodes in it,—it came back and went on,—and on again; there was no end of it:—the reader found it very long.

G— help my father! he *pish'd* fifty times at every new attitude, and gave the Corporal's stick, with all its flourishings and danglings, to as many Devils as chose to accept of it.

When issues of events like these my father is waiting for are hanging in the scales of fate, the mind has the advantage of changing the principle of expectation three times, without which it would not have power to see it out.

Curiosity governs the *first moment;* and the second moment is all economy to justify the expense of the first;—and for the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth moments, and so on to the day of judgment—'tis a point of *Honour.*

I need not be told that the ethic writers have assigned this all to Patience; but that *Virtue,* methinks, has extent of dominion sufficient of her own, and enough to do in it, without invading the few mantled castles which *Honour* has left him upon the earth.

My father stood it out as well as he could with these three auxiliaries, to the end of Trim's story; and thence to the end of my uncle Toby's panegyric upon arms, in the chapter following it; when seeing that, instead of marching up to Mrs. Wadman's door, they both faced about, and marched down the avenue diametrically opposite

to his expectation,—he broke out at once with that little subacid soreness of humour which, in certain situations, distinguished his character from that of all other men.

CHAPTER XI.

"Now what can their two noddles be about?" cried my father, &c.....

....I dare say, said my mother, they are making fortifications.

....Not on Mrs. Wadman's premises! cried my father, stepping back.

....I suppose not, quoth my mother.

....I wish, said my father, raising his voice, the whole science of fortification at the Devil, with all its trumpery of saps, mines, blinds, gabions, faussebrays, and cuvettes.

....They are foolish things, said my mother.

Now she had a way, which, by the bye, I would this moment give away my purple jerkin, and my yellow slippers into the bargain, if some of your Reverences would imitate,—and that was never to refuse her assent and consent to any proposition my father laid before her, merely because she did not understand it, or had no ideas of the principal word or term of art upon which the tenet or proposition rolled. She contented herself with doing all that her godfathers and godmothers promised for her—but no more; and so would go on using a hard word for twenty years together,—and replying to it too, if it was a verb, in all its moods and tenses, without giving herself any trouble to enquire about it.

This was an eternal source of misery to my father, and broke the neck, at the first setting out, of more good dialogues between them than could have done the most petulant contradiction;—the few that survived were the better for the *cuvettes*.

"They are foolish things," said my mother.

....Particularly the *cuvettes*, replied my father.

'Tis enough;—he tasted the sweet of triumph,—and went on.

—Not that they are, properly speaking, Mrs. Wadman's premises, said my father, partly correcting himself,—because she is but tenant for life.

....That makes a great difference, said my mother.

....In a fool's head, replied my father.

....Unless she should happen to have a child, said my mother.

....But she must persuade my brother Toby first to get her one.

....To be sure, Mr. Shandy, quoth my mother.

....Tho' if it comes to persuasion,—said my father,—Lord have mercy upon them!

....Amen, said my mother, *piano*.

....Amen, cried my father, *fortissimò*.

....Amen, said my mother again,—but with such a sighing

cadence of personal pity at the end of it as discomfited every fibre about my father :—he instantly took out his almanack ;—but, before he could untie it, Yorick's congregation, coming out of church, became a full answer to one half of his business with it,—and my mother telling him it was a sacrament day,—left him as little in doubt as to the other parts.—He put his almanack into his pocket.

The first Lord of the Treasury, thinking of *ways and means*, could not have returned home with a more embarrassed look.

CHAPTER XIII.

Upon looking back from the end of the last chapter, and surveying the texture of what has been wrote, it is necessary that, upon this page, and the five following, a good quantity of heterogeneous matter be inserted, to keep up that just balance betwixt wisdom and folly without which a book would not hold together a single year ; nor is it a poor creeping digression (which, but for the name of a man, might continue as well going on in the King's highway) which will do the business,—No ; if it is to be a digression, it must be a good frisky one, and upon a frisky subject too, where neither the horse nor his rider are to be caught but by rebound.

The only difficulty is raising powers suitable to the nature of the service: *Fancy* is capricious,—*Wit* must not be searched for,—and *Pleasantry* (good-natured slut as she is) will not come in at a call, was an empire to be laid at her feet.

—The best way for a man is to say his prayers.

Only, if it puts him in mind of his infirmities and defects, as well ghostly as bodily,—for that purpose, he will find himself rather worse after he has said them than before ;—for other purposes, better.

For my own part, there is not a way, either moral or mechanical, under Heaven, that I could think of, which I have not taken with myself in this case: sometimes by addressing myself directly to the soul herself, and arguing the point over and over again with her upon the extent of her own faculties.

I never could make them an inch the wider.

Then by changing my system, and trying what could be made of it upon the body, by temperance, soberness, and chastity. These are good, quoth I, in themselves,—they are good, absolutely ;—they are good, relatively ;—they are good for health,—they are good for happiness in this world,—they are good for happiness in the next.

In short they were good for every thing but the thing wanted ; and there they were good for nothing, but to leave the soul just as Heaven made it. As for the theological virtues of Faith and Hope, they give it courage ; but then, that snivelling virtue of Meekness (as my father would always call it) takes it quite away again ; so you are exactly where you started.

Now, in all common and ordinary cases, there is nothing which I have found to answer so well as this.——

Certainly, if there is any dependence upon Logic, and that I am not blinded by self-love, there must be something of true genius about me, merely upon this symptom of it—that I do not know what Envy is: for never do I hit upon any invention or device which tendeth to the furtherance of good writing, but I instantly make it public; willing that all mankind should write as well as myself:

—Which they certainly will, when they think as little.

CHAPTER XIII.

Now, in ordinary cases, that is, when I am only stupid, and the thoughts rise heavily and pass gummous through my pen,——

Or that I am got, I know not how, into a cold unmetaphorical vein of infamous writing, and cannot take a plumb-lift out of it *for my soul;* so must be obliged to go on writing like a Dutch commentator to the end of the chapter, unless something be done,—

I never stand conferring with pen and ink one moment; for if a pinch of snuff, or a stride or two across the room will not do the business for me,—I take a razor at once; and, having tried the edge of it upon the palm of my hand, without further ceremony, except that of first lathering my beard, I shave it off; taking care only, if I do leave a hair, that it be not a grey one; this done, I change my shirt, put on a better coat,—send for my last wig,—put my topaz-ring upon my finger; and, in a word, dress myself from one end to the other of me, after my best fashion.

Now the Devil in Hell must be in it, if this does not do: for consider, Sir, as every man chooses to be present at the shaving of his own beard (though there is no rule without an exception), and unavoidably sits over-against himself the whole time it is doing, in case he has a hand in it,—the Situation, like all others, has notions of her own to put into the brain.

I maintain it, the conceits of a rough-bearded man are seven years more terse and juvenile for one single operation; and if they did not run a risk of being quite shaved away, might be carried up by continual shavings to the highest pitch of sublimity.—How Homer could write with so long a beard, I don't know;—and as it makes against my hypothesis, I as little care:—but let us return to the Toilet.

Ludovicus Sorbonensis makes this entirely an affair of the body (εξωτεριχη πραξις) as he calls it,—but he is deceived: the soul and body are joint sharers in every thing they get: a man cannot dress, but his ideas get clothed at the same time: and if he dresses like a gentleman, every one of them stands presented to his imagination genteelized along with him; so that he has nothing to do but take his pen, and write like himself.

For this cause, when your Honours and Reverences would know whether I write clean, and fit to be read, you will be able to judge full as well by looking into my Laundress's bill, as my book; there was one single month in which I can make it appear that I dirtied one-and-thirty shirts with clean writing; and, after all, was more abused, cursed, criticized, and confounded, and had more mystic heads shaken at me, for what I had wrote in that one month than in all the other months of that year put together.

But their Honours and Reverences had not seen my bills.

CHAPTER XIV.

As I never had any intention of beginning the Digression I am making all this preparation for till I come to the 15th chapter,—I have this chapter to put to whatever use I think proper,—I have twenty this moment ready for it,—I could write my chapter of *Button-holes* in it,——

Or my chapter of *Pishes,* which should follow them,——

Or my chapter of *Knots,* in case their Reverences have done with them:—they might lead me into mischief. The safest way is to follow the track of the learned, and raise objections against what I have been writing, though I declare, beforehand, I know no more than my heels how to answer them.

And first, it may be said there is a pelting kind of *Thersitical* satire, as black as the very ink 'tis wrote with—(and, by the bye, whoever says so is indebted to the muster-master General of the Grecian army, for suffering the name of so ugly and foul-mouthed a man as Thersites to continue upon his roll,—for it has furnished him with an epithet)—in these productions, he will urge, all the personal washings and scrubbings upon earth do a sinking genius no sort of good,—but just the contrary, inasmuch as the dirtier the fellow is the better generally he succeeds in it.

To this I have no other answer,—at least ready,—but that the Archbishop of Benevento wrote his *nasty* Romance of the Galatea, as all the world knows, in a purple coat, waistcoat, and purple pair of breeches; and that the penance set him of writing a commentary upon the book of the Revelations, severe as it was looked upon by one part of the world, was far from being deemed so by the other, upon the single account of that *Investment.*

Another objection to all this remedy is its want of universality; forasmuch as the shaving part of it, upon which so much stress is laid, by an unalterable law of nature, excludes one half of the species entirely from its use,—all I can say is that female writers, whether of England, or of France, must e'en go without it.

As for the Spanish ladies, I am in no sort of distress.

CHAPTER XV.

The fifteenth chapter is come at last; and brings nothing with it but a sad signature of "How our pleasures slip from under us in this world!"

For, in talking of my digression—I declare, before Heaven, I have made it! What a strange creature is mortal man! said she.

....'Tis very true, said I;—but 'twere better to get all these things out of our heads, and return to my uncle Toby.

CHAPTER XVI.

When my uncle Toby and the Corporal had marched down to the bottom of the avenue, they recollected their business lay the other way; so they faced about, and marched up straight to Mrs. Wadman's door.

I warrant your Honour, said the Corporal, touching his Montero-cap with his hand as he passed him, in order to give a knock at the door.——My uncle Toby, contrary to his invariable way of treating his faithful servant, said nothing good or bad: the truth was he had not altogether marshalled his ideas; he wished for another conference, and, as the Corporal was mounting up the three steps before the door, he *hem'd* twice; a portion of my uncle Toby's most modest spirits fled, at each expulsion, towards the Corporal: he stood with the rapper of the door suspended for a full minute in his hand, he scarce knew why. Bridget stood perdue within, with her finger and her thumb upon the latch, benumbed with expectation; and Mrs. Wadman, with an eye ready to be deflowered again, sat breathless behind the window-curtain of her bed chamber, watching their approach.

——Trim! said my uncle Toby;—but, as he articulated the word, the minute expired, and Trim let fall the rapper.

My uncle Toby, perceiving that all hopes of a conference were knocked on the head by it, whistled Lillibullero.

CHAPTER XVII.

As Mrs. Bridget's finger and thumb were upon the latch, the Corporal did not knock as often as perchance your Honour's tailor.—I might have taken my example something nearer home; for I owe mine some five-and-twenty pounds, at least, and wonder at the man's patience.

——But this is nothing to all the world: only 'tis a cursed thing to be in debt; and there seems to be a fatality in the exchequers of some poor princes, particularly those of our house, which no economy can bind down in irons. For my own part, I'm persuaded there is not any one prince, prelate, pope, or potentate, great

or small, upon earth, more desirous in his heart of keeping straight with the world than I am,—or who takes more likely means for it. I never give above half a guinea,—nor walk with boots,—nor cheapen tooth-picks, nor lay out a shilling upon a band-box, the year round; and, for the six months I'm in the country, I'm upon so small a scale that, with all the good temper in the world, I outdo Rousseau a bar length!—for I keep neither man nor boy, nor horse, nor cow, nor dog, nor cat, nor any thing that can eat or drink, except a thin poor piece of a vestal (to keep my fire in) and who has generally as bad an appetite as myself:—but, if you think this makes a philosopher of me,—I would not, my good people, give a rush for your judgments.

True philosophy;—but there is no treating the subject whilst my uncle is whistling Lillibullero.

——Let us go into the house.

CHAPTER XVIII.

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CHAPTER XIX.

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CHAPTER XX.

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——You shall see the very place, Madam, said my uncle Toby.

Mrs. Wadman blush'd,—look'd towards the door,—turn'd pale,—blush'd slightly again,—recover'd her natural colour,—blush'd worse than ever; which, for the sake of the unlearned reader, I translate thus:

" L—d! I cannot look at it!

" What would the world say if I look'd at it?

" I should drop down if I look'd at it!

" I wish I could look at it.

" There can be no sin in looking at it.

——*" I will look at it."*

Whilst all this was running through Mrs. Wadman's imagination, my uncle Toby had risen from the sofa, and got to the other side of the parlour-door, to give Trim an order about it in the passage——

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* * *——I believe it is in the garret, said my uncle Toby.....I saw it there, an' please your Honour, this morning, answered Trim.....Then, prithee, step directly for it, Trim, said my uncle Toby, and bring it into the parlour.

The Corporal did not approve of the orders, but most cheerfully obeyed them. The first was not an act of his will; the second was; so he put on his Montero-cap, and went as fast as his lame knee would let him. My uncle Toby returned into the parlour, and sat himself down again upon the sofa.

——You shall lay your finger upon the place, said my uncle Toby. ....I will not touch it, however, quoth Mrs. Wadman to herself.

This requires a second translation:—it shews what little knowledge is got by mere words;—we must go up to the first springs.

Now, in order to clear up the mist which hangs upon these three pages, I must endeavour to be as clear as possible myself.

Rub your hands thrice across your foreheads,—blow your noses,—cleanse your emunctories,—sneeze, my good people;—God bless you.

Now, give me all the help you can.

CHAPTER XXI.

As there are fifty different ends (counting all ends in—as well civil as religious) for which a woman takes a husband, she first sets about and carefully weighs, then separates and distinguishes, in her mind, which of all that number of ends is hers; then, by discourse, enquiry, argumentation, and inference, she investigates and finds out whether she has got hold of the right one;—and, if she has—then, by pulling it gently this way and that way, she further forms a judgment whether it will not break in the drawing.

The imagery under which Slawkenbergius impresses this upon his reader's fancy, in the beginning of his third Decade, is so ludicrous that the honour I bear the sex will not suffer me to quote it,—otherwise, it is not destitute of humour.

"She first, saith Slawkenbergius, stops the ass; and holding his halter in her left hand (lest he should get away), she thrusts her right hand into the very bottom of his pannier to search for it.——For what?.... You'll not know the sooner, quoth Slawkenbergius, for interrupting me.

"I have nothing, good Lady, but empty bottles," says the ass.

...."I'm loaded with tripes," says the second.

....And thou art little better, quoth she, to the third; for nothing is there in thy panniers but trunk-hose and pantofles;—and so to the fourth and fifth, going on, one by one, thro' the whole string, till, coming to the ass which carries it, she turns the pannier upside down, looks at it,—considers it,—samples it,—measures it,—stretches it,—wets it,—dries it,—then takes her teeth to both warp and weft of it.

....Of what? for the love of Christ!

....I am determined, answered Slawkenbergius, that all the powers upon earth shall never wring that secret from my breast.

CHAPTER XXII.

We live in a world beset on all sides with mysteries and riddles—and so 'tis no matter;——else it seems strange that Nature, who makes every thing so well to answer its destination, and seldom or never errs, unless for pastime, in giving such forms and aptitudes to whatever passes through her hands that, whether she designs for the plough, the caravan, the cart—or whatever other creature she models, be it but an ass's foal, you are sure to have the thing you wanted; and yet, at the same time, should so eternally bungle it as she does in making so simple a thing as a married man.

Whether it is in the choice of the clay,—or that it is frequently spoil'd in the baking (by an excess of which a husband may turn out too crusty, you know, on one hand —or not enough so, through defect of heat, on the other);—or whether this great artificer is not so attentive to the little Platonic exigences *of that part* of the species for whose use she is fabricating *this*;—or that her Ladyship sometimes scarce knows what sort of a husband will do—I know not: we will discourse about it after supper.

It is enough that neither the observation itself, nor the reasoning upon it, are at all to the purpose,—but rather against it; since, with regard to my uncle Toby's fitness for the marriage state, nothing was ever better: she had formed him of the best and kindliest clay, had temper'd it with her own milk, and breathed into it the sweetest spirit;—she had made him all gentle, generous, and humane;—she had filled his heart with trust and confidence, and disposed every passage which led to it for the communication of the tenderest offices;—she had, moreover, considered the other causes for which matrimony was ordained——

And, accordingly,

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The donation was not defeated by my uncle Toby's wound.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Now, this last article was somewhat apocryphal; and the Devil, who is the great disturber of our faiths in this world, had raised scruples in Mrs. Wadman's brain about it; and, like a true Devil, as he was, had done his own work at the same time, by turning my uncle Toby's virtue thereupon into nothing but *empty bottles, tripes, trunk-hose,* and *pantofles.*

Mrs. Bridget had pawn'd all the little stock of honour a poor chambermaid was worth in the world that she would get to the bottom of the affair in ten days; and it was built upon one of the most concessible *postulata* in nature, namely, that, whilst my uncle Toby was making love to her mistress, the Corporal could find nothing better to do than to make love to her;—"*And I'll let him, as much as he will,*" said Bridget, "*to get it out of him.*"

Friendship has two garments, an outer and an under one. Bridget was serving her mistress's interests in the one,—and doing the thing which most pleased herself in the other; so had as many stakes depending upon my uncle Toby's wound as the Devil himself.—Mrs. Wadman had but one,—and, as it possibly might be her last (without discouraging Mrs. Bridget, or discrediting her talents), was determined to play her cards herself.

She wanted not encouragement: a child might have look'd into his hand;—there was such a plainness and simplicity in his playing out what trumps he had,—with such an unmistrusting ignorance of the *ten-ace,*—and so naked and defenceless did he sit upon the same sofa with Widow Wadman, that a generous heart would have wept to have won the game of him.

Let us drop the metaphor.

CHAPTER XXIV.

——And the story too, if you please; for though I have all along been hastening towards this part of it, with so much earnest desire, as well knowing it to be the choicest morsel of what I had to offer to the world, yet now that I am got to it, any one is welcome to take my pen and go on with the story for me that will,—I see the difficulties of the descriptions I am going to give,—and feel my want of powers.——

It is one comfort, at least to me, that I lost some fourscore ounces of blood this week, in a most uncritical fever, which attacked

me at the beginning of this chapter; so that I have still some hopes remaining it may be more in the serous or globular parts of the blood than in the subtle *aura* of the brain:—be it which it will,—an Invocation can do no hurt; and I leave the affair entirely to the *invoked,* to inspire, or to inject me, according as he sees good.

THE INVOCATION.

Gentle Spirit of sweetest humour, who erst didst sit upon the easy pen of my beloved Cervantes! Thou who glidedst daily through his lattice, and turnedst the twilight of his prison into noon-day brightness by thy presence,—tingedst his little urn of water with heaven-sent nectar, and, all the time he wrote of Sancho and his master, didst cast thy mystic mantle o'er his wither'd stump,* and wide extended it to all the evils of his life,

—Turn in hither, I beseech thee!—behold these breeches!—they are all I have in the world;—that piteous rent was given them at Lyons.

My shirts! see what a deadly schism has happen'd amongst 'em;—for the laps are in Lombardy, and the rest of 'em here.—I never had but six, and a cunning gipsy of a laundress at Milan cut me off the *fore*-laps of five.—To do her justice, she did it with some consideration,—for I was returning out of Italy.

And yet, notwithstanding all this, and a pistol tinder-box, which was, moreover, filch'd from me at Sienna, and twice that I paid five Pauls for two hard eggs, once at Raddicofini, and a second time at Capua,—I do not think a journey through France and Italy, provided a man keeps his temper all the way, so bad a thing as some people would make you believe; there must be *ups* and *downs*, or how the deuce should we get into valleys where Nature spreads so many tables of entertainment?—'Tis nonsense to imagine they will lend you their voitures to be shaking to pieces for nothing; and, unless you pay twelve sous for greasing your wheels, how should the poor peasant get butter to his bread?—We really expect too much,—and, for the livre or two above par for your supper and bed,—at the most they are but one shilling and ninepence halfpenny,—who would embroil their philosophy for it? for Heaven's and your own sake, pay it,—pay it with both hands open, rather than leave *Disappointment* sitting drooping upon the eyes of their hostess and her damsels in the gateway, at your departure;—and besides, my dear Sir, you get a sisterly kiss of each of 'em, worth a pound:—at least I did;—

—For my uncle Toby's amours running all the way in my head, they had the same effect upon me as if they had been my own.—I was in the most perfect state of bounty and good-will, and felt the kindliest harmony vibrating within me; with every oscillation of the chaise alike; so that, whether the roads were rough or smooth,

* He lost his hand at the battle of Lepanto.

it made no difference; every thing I saw or had to do with, thought upon some secret spring, either of sentiment or rapture.

——They were the sweetest notes I ever heard; and I instantly let down the fore-glass to hear them more distinctly.——'Tis Maria, said the postillion, observing I was listening. Poor Maria, continued he (leaning his body on one side to let me see her, for he was in a line betwixt us), is sitting upon a bank playing her vespers upon her pipe, with her little goat beside her.

The young fellow uttered this with an accent and a look so perfectly in tune to a feeling heart, that I instantly made a vow I would give him a four-and-twenty sous piece when I got to Moulins.

——And who is *poor* Maria? said I.

. . . . The love and pity of all the villages around us, said the postillion: it is but three years ago that the sun did not shine upon so fair, so quick-witted and amiable a maid; and better fate did Maria deserve than to have her banns forbid by the intrigues of the curate of the parish who published them.

He was going on, when Maria, who had made a short pause, put the pipe to her mouth and began the air again;—they were the same notes,—yet were ten times sweeter. . . . . It is the evening service to the Virgin, said the young man;—but who has taught her to play it, or how she came by her pipe, no one knows: we think that Heaven has assisted her in both; for, ever since she has been unsettled in her mind, it seems her only consolation; she has never once had the pipe out of her hand, but plays that *service* upon it almost day and night.

The postillion delivered this with so much discretion and natural eloquence that I could not help deciphering something in his face above his condition, and should have sifted out his history, had not poor Maria's taken such full possession of me.

We had got up by this time almost to the bank where Maria was sitting: she was in a thin white jacket, with her hair, all but two tresses, drawn up into a silk net, with a few olive leaves twisted a little fantastically on one side;—she was beautiful; and, if ever I felt the full force of an honest heart-ache, it was the moment I saw her.

——God help her! poor damsel! above a hundred masses, said the postillion, have been said, in the several parish-churches and convents around, for her,—but without effect: we have still hopes, as she is sensible for short intervals, that the Virgin at last will restore her to herself; but her parents, who know her best, are hopeless upon that score, and think her senses are lost for ever.

As the postillion spoke this, Maria made a cadence so melancholy, so tender and querulous, that I sprang out of the chaise to help her, and found myself sitting betwixt her and her goat before I relapsed from my enthusiasm.

Maria looked wistfully for some time at me, and then at her goat, —and then at me,—and then at her goat again, and so on, alternately.

—Well, Maria, said I, softly, what resemblance do you find?

I do entreat the candid reader to believe me, that it was from the humblest conviction of what a *beast* man is—that I asked the question; and that I would not have let fall an unseasonable pleasantry in the venerable presence of Misery, to be entitled to all the wit that ever Rabelais scattered,—and yet I own my heart smote me, and that I so smarted at the very idea of it that I swore I would set up for Wisdom, and utter grave sentences the rest of my days; —and never,—never attempt again to commit mirth with man, woman, or child, the longest day I had to live.

As for writing nonsense to them,—I believe there was a reserve; —but that I leave to the world.

Adieu, Maria!—adieu, poor hapless damsel!—some time, but not *now*, I may hear thy sorrows from thy own lips,—but I was deceived; for that moment she took her pipe and told me such a tale of woe with it that I rose up, and, with broken and irregular steps, walked softly to my chaise.

—What an excellent inn at Moulins!

CHAPTER XXV.

When we have got to the end of this chapter (but not before) we must all turn back to the two blank chapters; on the account of which my honour has lain bleeding this half hour.—I stop it, by pulling off one of my yellow slippers, and throwing it, with all my violence, to the opposite side of my room, with a declaration at the heel of it,—

That whatever resemblance it may bear to half the chapters which are written in the world, or, for aught I know, may be now writing in it,—that it was as casual as the foam of Zeuxis's horse; besides I look upon a chapter which has *only nothing in it* with respect; and, considering what worse things there are in the world—that it is no way a proper subject of satire.

—Why then was it left so? And here, without staying for my reply, shall I be called as many blockheads, numskulls, doddypoles, dunderheads, ninny-hammers, goosecaps, joltheads, nincompoops, and sh—t-a-beds,—and other unsavory appellations, as ever the cake bakers of Lerne cast in the teeth of King Garrangantan's shepherds: —and I'll let them do it, as Bridget said, as much as they please; for how was it possible they should foresee the necessity I was under of writing the 25th chapter of my book before the 18th? &c.

—So I don't take it amiss,—all I wish is, that it may be a lesson to the world "*to let people tell their stories their own way.*"

The Eighteenth Chapter

As Mrs. Bridget opened the door before the Corporal had well given the rap, the interval betwixt that and my uncle Toby's introduction into the parlour was so short that Mrs. Wadman had but just time to get from behind the curtain,—lay a Bible upon the Table, and advance a step or two towards the door to receive him.

My uncle Toby saluted Mrs. Wadman after the manner in which women were saluted by men in the year of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred and thirteen:—then facing about, he marched up abreast with her to the sofa, and in three plain words, though not before he was sat down,—nor after he was sat down,—but as he was sitting down, told her, "*he was in love;*" so that my uncle Toby strained himself more in the declaration than he needed.

Mrs. Wadman naturally looked down upon a slit she had been darning up in her apron, in expectation every moment that my uncle Toby would go on; but having no talents for amplification, and Love, moreover, of all others, being a subject of which he was the least a master,—when he had told Mrs. Wadman once that he loved her, he let it alone, and left the matter to work after its own way.

My father was always in raptures with this system of my uncle Toby's, as he falsely called it, and would often say that could his brother Toby to his process have added but a pipe of tobacco,—he had wherewithal to have found his way, if there was faith in a Spanish proverb, towards the hearts of half the women upon the globe.

My uncle Toby never understood what my father meant: nor will I presume to extract more from it than a condemnation of an error which the bulk of the world lie under;—but the French, every one of 'em to a man, who believed in it almost as much as the *real presence*, "*That talking of love is making it,*"

—I would as soon set about making a black-pudding by the same receipt.

Let us go on:—Mrs. Wadman sat in expectation my uncle Toby would do so, to almost the first pulsation of that minute wherein silence on one side or the other generally becomes indecent: so edging herself a little more towards him, and raising up her eyes, sub-blushing, as she did it, she took up the gauntlet,—or the discourse (if you like it better) and communed with my uncle Toby thus——

The cares and disquietudes of the marriage-state, quoth Mrs. Wadman, are very great..... I suppose so, said my uncle Toby. .... And therefore when a person, continued Mrs. Wadman, is so much at his ease as you are,—so happy, Captain Shandy, in yourself, your friends, and your amusements,—I wonder what reasons can incline you to the state!

. . . . They are written, quoth my uncle Toby, in the Common-Prayer Book.

Thus far my uncle Toby went on warily, and kept within his depth, leaving Mrs. Wadman to sail up the gulf as she pleased.

. . . . As for children, said Mrs. Wadman, though a principal end, perhaps, of the institution, and the natural wish, I suppose, of every parent,—yet do not we all find they are certain sorrows, and very uncertain comforts?—and what is there, dear Sir, to pay one for the heart-aches?—what compensation for the many tender and disquieting apprehensions of a suffering and defenceless mother who brings them into life?. . . . I declare, said my uncle Toby, smit with pity, I know of none; unless it be the pleasure which it has pleased God. . . . .

. . . . A fidaiestick! quoth she.

Chapter the Nineteenth.

Now there are such an infinitude of notes, tunes, cants, chants, airs, looks, and accents with which the word *fiddlestick* may be pronounced in all such cases as this, every one of 'em impressing a sense and meaning as different from the other as *dirt* from *cleanliness*,—that casuists (for it is an affair of conscience upon that score) reckon up no less than fourteen thousand, in which you may do either right or wrong.

Mrs. Wadman hit upon the *fiddlestick* which summoned up all my uncle Toby's modest blood into his cheeks;—so, feeling within himself that he had somehow or other got beyond his depth, he stopt short; and, without entering further either into the pains or pleasures of matrimony, he laid his hand upon his heart, and made an offer to take them as they were, and share them along with her.

When my uncle Toby had said this, he did not care to say it again; so, casting his eye upon the Bible which Mrs. Wadman had laid upon the table, he took it up; and popping, dear soul! upon a passage in it, of all others the most interesting to him,—which was the siege of Jericho,—he set himself to read it over,—leaving his proposal of marriage, as he had done his declaration of love, to work with her after its own way. Now it wrought neither as an astringent, nor a loosener; nor like opium, nor bark, nor mercury, nor buckthorn, nor any one drug which nature had bestowed upon the world;—in short, it worked not at all in her; and the cause of that was that there was something working there before.—Babbler that I am! I have anticipated what it was a dozen times; but there is fire still in the subject.—*Allons!*

CHAPTER XXVI.

It is natural for a perfect stranger who is going from London to Edinburgh, to enquire, before he sets out, how many miles to York? which is about the half-way:—nor does any body wonder if he goes on and asks about the corporation, &c.—

It was just as natural for Mrs. Wadman, whose first husband was all his time afflicted with a Sciatica, to wish to know how far from the hip to the groin; and how far she was likely to suffer more or less in her feelings, in the one case than in the other.

She had accordingly read Drake's Anatomy from one end to the other. She had peep'd into Wharton upon the Brain, and borrowed * Graaf upon the Bones and Muscles; but could make nothing of it.

She had reason'd likewise from her own powers,—laid down theorems,—drawn consequences, and come to no conclusion.

To clear up all, she had twice asked Doctor Slop, "If poor Captain Shandy was ever likely to recover of his wound?"

.... He is recovered, Doctor Slop would say.....

.... What, quite?

.... Quite, Madam.

.... But what do you mean by a recovery? Mrs. Wadman would say.

Doctor Slop was the worst man alive at definitions; and so Mrs. Wadman could get no knowledge. In short, there was no way to extract it, but from my uncle Toby himself.

There is an accent of humanity, in an enquiry of this kind, which lulls *Suspicion* to rest;—and I am half persuaded the Serpent got pretty near it, in his discourse with Eve; for the propensity in the sex to be deceived could not be so great as that she should have boldness to hold chat with the Devil without it.—But there is an accent of humanity:—how shall I describe it?—'tis an accent which covers the part with a garment, and gives the enquirer a right to be as particular with it as your body-surgeon.

"—Was it without remission?

"—Was it more tolerable in bed?

"—Could he lie on both sides alike with it?

"—Was he able to mount a horse?

"—Was motion bad for it?" *et cætera*, were so tenderly spoke to, and so directed towards, my uncle Toby's heart, that every item of them sunk ten times deeper into it than the evils themselves;—but when Mrs. Wadman went round about by Namur to get at my uncle Toby's groin; and engaged him to attack the point of the advanced counterscarp, and *pêle mêle* with the Dutch, to take the counter-

* This must be a mistake in Mr. Shandy: for Graaf wrote upon the pancreatic juice, and the parts of generation.

guard of St. Roch sword-in-hand,—and then, with tender notes playing upon his ear, led him, all bleeding, by the hand, out of the trench, wiping her eye as he was carried to his tent,—Heaven ! Earth ! Sea ! —all was lifted up,—the springs of nature rose above their levels,—an angel of mercy sat beside him on the sofa,—his heart glow'd with fire ;—and had he been worth a thousand, he had lost every heart of them to Mrs. Wadman.

—And whereabouts, dear Sir, quoth Mrs. Wadman, a little categorically, did you receive this sad blow ?. . . . In asking this question, Mrs. Wadman gave a slight glance towards the waistband of my uncle Toby's red plush breeches, expecting naturally, as the shortest reply to it, that my uncle Toby would lay his forefinger upon the place.—It fell out otherwise,—for my uncle Toby having got his wound before the gate of St. Nicholas, in one of the traverses of the trench opposite to the salient angle of the demi-bastion of St. Roch, —he could at any time stick a pin upon the identical spot of ground where he was standing when the stone struck him. This struck instantly upon my uncle Toby's sensorium ; and with it struck his large map of the town and citadel of Namur, and its environs, which he had purchased and pasted down upon a board, by the Corporal's aid, during his long illness :—it had lain, with other military lumber, in the garret ever since ; and accordingly the Corporal was detached to the garret to fetch it.

My uncle Toby measured off thirty toises, with Mrs. Wadman's scissars, from the returning angle before the gate of St. Nicholas ; and with such a virgin modesty laid her finger upon the place, that the goddess of Decency, if then in being,—if not, 'twas her shade,—shook her head, and, with a finger wavering across her eyes—forbade her to explain the mistake.

Unhappy Mrs. Wadman !

—For nothing can make this chapter go off with spirit but an apostrophe to thee ;—but my heart tells me that in such a crisis an apostrophe is but an insult in disguise ; and ere I would offer one to a woman in distress,— let the chapter go to the Devil ; provided any damn'd critic *in keeping* will be but at the trouble to take it with him.

CHAPTER XXVII.

My uncle Toby's map is carried down into the kitchen.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

—And here is the Maes,—and this is the Sambre, said the Corporal, pointing with his right hand extended a little towards the map, and his left upon Mrs. Bridget's shoulder,—but not the shoulder next him ;—and this, said he, is the town of Namur,—and this the citadel,

—and there lay the French, and here lay his Honour and myself;—and in this cursed trench, Mrs. Bridget, quoth the Corporal, taking her by the hand, did he receive the wound which crush'd him so miserably *here*.—In pronouncing which, he slightly press'd the back of her hand towards the part he felt for,—and let it fall.

. . . . We thought, Mr. Trim, it had been more in the middle, said Mrs. Bridget.

. . . . That would have undone us for ever, said the Corporal.

. . . . And left my poor mistress undone too, said Bridget.

The Corporal made no reply to the repartee, but by giving Mrs. Bridget a kiss.

. . . . Come, come, said Bridget, holding the palm of her left hand parallel to the plane of the horizon, and sliding the fingers of the other over it, in a way which could not have been done had there been the least wart or protuberance,. . . . 'Tis every syllable of it false, cried the Corporal, before she had half finished the sentence.

. . . . I know it to be fact, said Bridget, from credible witnesses.

. . . . Upon my honour, said the Corporal, laying his hand upon his heart, and blushing as he spoke with honest resentment,—'tis a story, Mrs. Bridget, as false as Hell. . . . . Not, said Bridget, interrupting him, that I or my mistress care a halfpenny about it, whether it is so, or no;—only that when one is married, one would choose to have such a thing by one, at least,. . . .

It was somewhat unfortunate for Mrs. Bridget that she had begun the attack with her manual exercise; for the Corporal instantly

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CHAPTER XXIX.

It was like the momentary contest in the moist eyelids of an April morning, "Whether Bridget should laugh or cry."

She snatched up a rolling-pin,—'twas ten to one she had laugh'd.—

She laid it down—she cried: and had one single tear of 'em but tasted of bitterness, full sorrowful would the Corporal's heart have been that he had used the argument; but the Corporal understood the sex, a *quart major to a tierce*, at least, better than my uncle Toby, and accordingly he assailed Mrs. Bridget after this manner:—

I know, Mrs. Bridget, said the Corporal, giving her a most respectful kiss, that thou art good and modest by nature; and art withal so generous a girl in thyself that, if I know thee rightly, thou would'st not wound an insect, much less the honour of so gallant and worthy a soul as my master, wast thou sure to be made a Countess of; but thou hast been set on, and deluded, dear Bridget, as is often a woman's case, "to please others more than themselves——"

Bridget's eyes poured down at the sensations the Corporal excited.

—Tell me,—tell me, then, my dear Bridget, continued the Corporal, taking hold of her hand, which hung down dead by her side—and giving a second kiss—whose suspicion has misled thee?

Bridget sobb'd a sob or two—then open'd her eyes;—the Corporal wiped them with the bottom of her apron;—she then open'd her heart and told him all.

CHAPTER XXX.

My uncle Toby and the Corporal had gone on separately with their operations the greatest part of the campaign, and as effectually cut off from all communication of what either the one or the other had been doing as if they had been separated from each other by the Maes or the Sambre.

My uncle Toby, on his side, had presented himself every afternoon in his red and silver, and blue and gold, alternately, and sustained an infinity of attacks in them, without knowing them to be attacks;—and so had nothing to communicate.

The Corporal, on his side, in taking Bridget, by it gain'd considerable advantages,—and consequently had much to communicate;—but what were the advantages—as well as what was the manner by which he had seiz'd them, required so nice a historian that the Corporal durst not venture upon it; and, sensible as he was of glory, would rather have been contented to have gone bare-headed and without laurels for ever, than torture his master's modesty for a single moment.

—Best of honest and gallant servants!—But I have apostrophiz'd thee, Trim, once before;—and could I apotheosize thee also (that is to say) with good company,—I would do it *without ceremony* in the very next page.

CHAPTER XXXI.

Now my uncle Toby had one evening laid down his pipe upon the table, and was counting over to himself, upon his fingers' ends (beginning at his thumb) all Mrs. Wadman's perfections, one by one; and happening, two or three times together, either by omitting some, or counting others twice over, to puzzle himself sadly before he could get beyond his middle-finger.——Prithee, Trim, said he taking up his pipe again, bring me a pen and ink.——Trim brought paper also.

—Take a full sheet, Trim! said my uncle Toby, making a sign with his pipe at the same time to take a chair and sit down close by him at the table. The Corporal obeyed,—placed the paper directly before him—took a pen, and dipp'd it in the ink.

—She has a thousand virtues, Trim! said my uncle Toby.

. . . . Am I to set them down, an' please your Honour? quoth the Corporal.

. . . . But they must be taken in their ranks, replied my uncle Toby; for of them all, Trim, that which wins me most, and which is a security for all the rest, is the compassionate turn and singular humanity of her character.—I protest, added my uncle Toby, looking up, as he protested it, towards the top of the ceiling,—that was I her brother, Trim, a thousand-fold, she could not make more constant or more tender enquiries after my sufferings—though now no more.

The Corporal made no reply to my uncle Toby's protestation, but by a short cough:—he dipp'd the pen a second time into the ink-horn; and my uncle Toby, pointing with the end of his pipe as close to the top of the sheet at the left hand corner of it as he could get it,—the Corporal wrote down the word humanity, thus - - - -

Humanity.

—Prithee, Corporal, said my uncle Toby, as soon as Trim had done it,—how often does Mrs. Bridget enquire after the wound on the cap of thy knee, which thou received'st at the battle of Landen?

. . . . She never, an' please your Honour, enquires of it at all.

. . . . That, Corporal, said my uncle Toby, with all the triumph the goodness of his nature would permit—that shews the difference in the character of the mistress and maid.—Had the fortune of war allotted the same mischance to me, Mrs. Wadman would have enquired into every circumstance relating to it a hundred times. . . . . She would have enquired, an' please your Honour, ten times as often about your Honour's groin. . . . . The pain, Trim, is equally excruciating,—and Compassion has as much to do with the one as the other.

. . . . God bless your Honour, cried the Corporal,—what has a woman's compassion to do with a wound upon the cap of a man's knee? Had your Honour's been shot into ten thousand splinters at the affair of Landen, Mrs. Wadman would have troubled her head as little about it as Bridget; because, added the Corporal, lowering his voice, and speaking very distinctly, as he assigned his reason,—

"The knee is such a distance from the main body,—whereas the groin, your Honour knows, is upon the very *curtain* of the *place*."

My uncle Toby gave a long whistle;—but in a note which could scarce be heard across the table.

The Corporal had advanced too far to retire;—in three words he told the rest.

My uncle Toby laid down his pipe as gently upon the fender as if it had been spun from the unravellings of a spider's web.

.... Let us go to my brother Shandy's, said he.

CHAPTER XXXII.

There will be just time, whilst my uncle Toby and Trim are walking to my father's, to inform you that Mrs. Wadman had, some moons before this, made a confidant of my mother; and that Mrs. Bridget, who had the burden of her own as well as her mistress's secret to carry, had got happily delivered of both to Susannah, behind the garden-wall.

As for my mother, she saw nothing at all in it to make the least bustle about;—but Susannah was sufficient by herself for all the ends and purposes you could possibly have, in exporting a family-secret; for she instantly imparted it by signs to Jonathan;—and Jonathan by tokens to the cook, as she was basting a loin of mutton; the cook sold it with some kitchen-fat to the postillion for a groat; who truck'd it with the dairy-maid for something of about the same value;—and, though whisper'd in the hay-loft, *Fame* caught the notes with her brazen trumpet, and sounded them upon the house-top.—In a word, not an old woman in the village, or five miles round, who did not understand the difficulties of my uncle Toby's siege, and what were the secret articles which had delayed the surrender.

My father, whose way was to force every event in nature into an hypothesis, by which means never man crucified *Truth* at the rate he did,—had but just heard of the report as my uncle Toby set out; and catching fire suddenly at the trespass done his brother by it, was demonstrating to Yorick, notwithstanding my mother was sitting by,—not only, That the Devil was in women, and that the whole of the affair was lust; but that every evil and disorder in the world, of what kind or nature soever, from the first fall of Adam, down to my uncle Toby's (inclusive), was owing, one way or other, to the same unruly appetite.

Yorick was just bringing my father's hypothesis to some temper, when my uncle Toby entering the room with marks of infinite benevolence and forgiveness in his looks, my father's eloquence rekindled against the passion;—and, as he was not very nice in the choice of his words when he was wroth,—as soon as my uncle Toby was seated by the fire, and had filled his pipe, my father broke out in this manner:

CHAPTER XXXIII.

—That provision should be made for continuing the race of so great, so exalted, and godlike a being as man,—I am far from denying;—but philosophy speaks freely of every thing; and therefore I still think and do maintain it to be a pity that it should be done by means of a passion which bends down the faculties, and turns all the wisdom, contemplations, and operations of the soul backwards;—a passion, my dear, continued my father, addressing himself to my mother, which couples and equals wise men with fools, and makes us come out of our caverns and hiding-places more like satyrs and four-footed beasts than men.

I know it will be said, continued my father (availing himself of the *Prolepsis*), that, in itself, and simply taken,—like hunger, or thirst, or sleep,—'tis an affair neither good nor bad,—nor shameful, nor otherwise. Why then did the delicacy of Diogenes and Plato so recalcitrate against it? and wherefore, when we go about to make and plant a man, do we put out the candle? and for what reason is it that all the parts thereof,—the congredients,—the preparations,—the instruments, and whatever serves thereto, are so held as to be conveyed to a cleanly mind by no language, translation, nor periphrasis whatever?

The act of killing and destroying a man, continued my father, raising his voice,—and turning to my uncle Toby,—you see, is glorious, and the weapons by which we do it are honourable;—we march with them upon our shoulders;—we strut with them by our sides;—we gild them:—we carve them;—we inlay them;—we enrich them;—nay, if it be but a *scoundrel* cannon, we cast an ornament upon the breech of it.

—My uncle Toby laid down his pipe to intercede for a better epithet;—and Yorick was rising up to batter the whole hypothesis to pieces,——

When Obadiah broke into the middle of the room with a complaint, which cried out for an immediate hearing.

The case was this:—

My father, whether by ancient custom of the manor, or as impropriator of the great tithes, was obliged to keep a Bull for the service of the parish; and Obadiah had led his cow upon a *pop-visit* to him one day or other the preceding summer;—I say, one day or other,—because, as chance would have it, it was the day on which he was married to my father's house-maid;—so one was a reckoning to the other. Therefore, when Obadiah's wife was brought to bed,—Obadiah thanked God——

Now, said Obadiah, I shall have a calf; so Obadiah went daily to visit his cow.

She'll calve on Monday,—or Tuesday,—or Wednesday, at the farthest.

The cow did not calve;—no,—she'll not calve till next week;—

the cow put it off terribly, till, at the end of the sixth week, Obadiah's suspicions (like a good man's) fell upon the Bull.

Now the parish being very large, my father's Bull, to speak the truth of him, was no way equal to the department; he had, however, got himself, somehow or other, thrust into employment,—and, as he went through the business with a grave face, my father had a high opinion of him.

....Most of the townsmen, an' please your Worship, quoth Obadiah, believe that 'tis all the Bull's fault.

.... But may not a cow be barren? replied my father, turning to Doctor Slop.

.... It never happens, said Doctor Slop; but the man's wife may have come before her time, naturally enough.—Prithee, has the child hair upon his head? added Doctor Slop.

.... It is as hairy as I am, said Obadiah.—Obadiah had not been shaved for three weeks.... Wheu - - u - - - - - u - - - - - - - -, cried my father, beginning the sentence with an exclamatory whistle;—and so, brother Toby, this poor Bull of mine, who is as good a bull as ever p-ss'd, and might have done for Europa herself in purer times, —had he but two legs less, might have been driven into Doctor's Commons, and lost his character; which, to a Town-Bull, brother Toby, is the very same thing as his life.

.... L—d! said my mother, what is all this story about?

.... A *Cock* and a *Bull*, said Yorick;—and one of the best of its kind I ever heard.

END OF TRISTRAM SHANDY.

A

SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY

THROUGH

FRANCE AND ITALY.

A

SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY

THROUGH

FRANCE AND ITALY.

——They order, said I, this matter better in France.

. . . . You have been in France? said my gentleman, turning quick upon me, with the most civil triumph in the world. . . . . Strange! quoth I, debating the matter with myself, that one-and-twenty miles, sailing, for 'tis absolutely no further from Dover to Calais, should give a man these rights:—I'll look into them: so, giving up the argument,—I went straight to my lodgings, put up half a dozen shirts and a black pair of silk breeches;—"the coat I have on," said I, looking at the sleeve, "will do;"—took a place in the Dover stage; and, the packet sailing at nine the next morning,—by three I had got set down to my dinner upon a fricaseed chicken, so incontestibly in France that, had I died that night of an indigestion, the whole world could not have suspended the effects of the *droits d'aubaine;**—my shirts, and black pair of silk breeches, portmanteau and all, must have gone to the King of France:—even the little picture which I have so long worn, and so often told thee, Eliza, I would carry with me into my grave, would have been torn from my neck!—Ungenerous! to seize upon the wreck of an unwary passenger, whom your subjects had beckoned to their coast!—by Heaven! Sire, it is not well done; and much does it grieve me 'tis the monarch of a people so civilized and courteous, and so renowned for sentiment and fine feelings, that I have to reason with!

But I have scarce set a foot in your dominions—

CALAIS.

When I had finished my dinner, and drunk the King of France's health, to satisfy my mind that I bore him no spleen, but, on the contrary, high honour for the humanity of his temper,—I rose up an inch taller for the accommodation.

* All the effects of strangers (Swiss and Scots excepted) dying in France are seized, by virtue of this law, though the heir be upon the spot;—the profit of these contingences being farmed, there is no redress.

—No, said I, the Bourbon is by no means a cruel race: they may be misled, like other people; but there is a mildness in their blood. As I acknowledged this, I felt a suffusion of a finer kind upon my cheek, more warm and friendly to man than what Burgundy (at least of two livres a bottle, which was such as I had been drinking) could have produced.

——Just God! said I, kicking my portmanteau aside, what is there in this world's goods which should sharpen our spirits, and make so many kind-hearted brethren of us fall out so cruelly as we do by the way?

When man is at peace with man, how much lighter than a feather is the heaviest of metals in his hand! he pulls out his purse, and, holding it airily and uncompress'd, looks round him as if he sought for an object to share it with.—In doing this, I felt every vessel in my frame dilate,—the arteries beat all cheerily together, and every power which sustained life performed it with so little friction that 'twould have confounded the most *physical precieuse* in France: with all her materialism, she could scarce have called me a machine.

I'm confident, said I to myself, I should have overset her creed.

The accession of that idea carried Nature, at that time, as high as she could go;—I was at peace with the world before, and this finish'd the treaty with myself.

—Now, was I a King of France, cried I, what a moment for an orphan to have begged his father's portmanteau of me!

THE MONK.

CALAIS.

I HAD scarce uttered the words, when a poor Monk, of the order o St. Francis, came into the room, to beg something for his convent.— No man cares to have his virtues the sport of contingences,—or on man may be generous, as another man is puissant;—*sed non quoac hanc*,—or be it as it may,—for there is no regular reasoning upon th ebbs and flows of our humours, they may depend upon the sam causes, for aught I know, which influence the tides themselves;— twould oft be no discredit to us to suppose it was so: I'm sure, a least for myself, that in many a case I should be more highly satis fied to have it said by the world—"I had an affair with the moon in which there was neither sin nor shame," than have it pass alto gether as my own act and deed, wherein there was so much of both

—But be this as it may,—the moment I cast my eyes upon him I was predetermined not to give him a single sous; and accordingl I put my purse into my pocket, button'd it up, set myself a littl more upon my centre, and advanced up gravely to him. There wa something, I fear, forbidding in my look: I have his figure thi

moment before my eyes, and think there was that in it which deserved better.

The monk, as I judged from the break in his tonsure, a few scatter'd white hairs upon his temples being all that remained of it, might be about seventy; but from his eyes, and that sort of fire which was in them, which seemed more tempered by courtesy than years, could be no more than sixty:—truth might lie between,—he was certainly sixty-five; and the general air of his countenance, notwithstanding something seem'd to have been planting wrinkles in it before their time, agreed with the account.

It was one of those heads which Guido has often painted,—mild, pale, penetrating, free from all common-place ideas of fat contented ignorance looking downwards upon the earth; it look'd forwards, but look'd as if it look'd at something beyond this world. How one of his order came by it, Heaven above, who let it fall upon a monk's shoulders, best knows; but it would have suited a Brahmin, and had I met it upon the plains of Indostan, I had reverenced it.

The rest of his outline may be given in a few strokes; one might put it into the hands of any one to design, for 'twas neither elegant nor otherwise but as character and expression made it so: it was a thin spare form, something above the common size, if it lost not the distinction by a bend forward in the figure—but it was the attitude of Intreaty; and, as it now stands presented to my imagination, it gained more than it lost by it.

When he had entered the room three paces, he stood still; and laying his left hand upon his breast (a slender white staff with which he journeyed being in his right)—when I had got close up to him, he introduced himself with the little story of the wants of his convent, and the poverty of his order;—and did it with so simple a grace,—and such an air of deprecation was there in the whole cast of his look and figure—I was bewitch'd not to have been struck with it.—

——A better reason was, I had predetermined not to give him a single sous.

THE MONK.

CALAIS.

——'Tis very true, said I, replying to a cast upwards with his eyes, with which he had concluded his address:—'tis very true,—and Heaven be their resource who have no other but the charity of the world! the stock of which, I fear, is no way sufficient for the many *great claims* which are hourly made upon it.

As I pronounced the words *great claims*, he gave a slight glance with his eye downwards upon the sleeve of his tunic.—I felt the full force of the appeal.—I acknowledge it, said I:—a coarse habit, and that but once in three years, with meagre diet,—are no great matters;

and the true point of pity is, as they can be earn'd in the world with so little industry, that your order should wish to procure them by pressing upon a fund which is the property of the lame, the blind, the aged, and the infirm!—the captive, who lies down counting over and over again the days of his afflictions, languishes also for his share of it; and had you been of the *Order of Mercy,* instead of the order of St. Francis, poor as I am, continued I, pointing to my portmanteau, full cheerfully should it have been opened to you, for the ransom of the unfortunate.——The monk made me a bow.——But of all others, resum'd I, the unfortunate of our own country, surely, have the first rights: and I have left thousands in distress upon our own shore.—The monk gave a cordial wave with his head—as much as to say, No doubt, there is misery enough in every corner of the world, as well as within our convent.——But we distinguish, said I, laying my hand upon the sleeve of his tunic in return for his appeal,—we distinguish, my good father, betwixt those who wish only to eat the bread of their own labour—and those who eat the bread of other people's, and have no other plan in life but to get through it in sloth and ignorance *for the love of God.*

The poor Franciscan made no reply: a hectic of a moment pass'd across his cheek, but could not tarry:—Nature seemed to have had done with her resentments in him; he shewed none:—but letting his staff fall within his arm, he press'd both his hands with resignation upon his breast, and retired.

THE MONK.

CALAIS.

My heart smote me the moment he shut the door.—Psha! said I, with an air of carelessness, three several times,—but it would not do; every ungracious syllable I had uttered crowded back into my imagination: I reflected I had no right over the poor Franciscan but to deny him; and that the punishment of that was enough to the disappointed, without the addition of unkind language.—I considered his grey hairs:—his courteous figure seem'd to re-enter, and gently ask me what injury he had done me?—and why I could use him thus?—I would have given twenty livres for an advocate.—I have behaved very ill, said I, within myself; but I have only just set out upon my travels, and shall learn better manners as I get along.

THE DESOBLIGEANT.

CALAIS.

When a man is discontented with himself, it has one advantage, however, that it puts him into an excellent frame of mind for making a bargain. Now, there being no travelling through France and Italy

without a chaise,—and Nature generally prompting us to the thing we are fittest for, I walked out into the coach-yard to buy or hire something of that kind to my purpose: an old *desobligeant*,* in the furthest corner of the court, hit my fancy at first sight; so I instantly got into it, and finding it in tolerable harmony with my feelings, I ordered the waiter to call Monsieur Dessein, the master of the hotel; —but Monsieur Dessein being gone to vespers, and not caring to face the Franciscan, whom I saw on the opposite side of the court, in conference with a lady just arrived at the inn,—I drew the taffeta-curtain betwixt us, and, being determined to write my journey I took out my pen and ink, and wrote the preface to it in the *desobligeant*.

PREFACE.

IN THE DESOBLIGEANT.

It must have been observed, by many a peripatetic philosopher, that Nature has set up, by her own unquestionable authority, certain boundaries and fences to circumscribe the discontent of man; she has effected her purpose in the quietest and easiest manner by laying him under almost insuperable obligations to work out his ease, and to sustain his sufferings at home. It is there only that she has provided him with the most suitable objects to partake of his happiness, and bear a part of that burden which, in all countries and ages, has ever been too heavy for one pair of shoulders. 'Tis true, we are endued with an imperfect power of spreading our happiness sometimes beyond *her* limits; but 'tis so ordered that, from the want of languages, connexions, dependencies, and, from the difference in educations, customs, and habits, we lie under so many impediments in communicating our sensations out of our own sphere, as often amount to a total impossibility.

It will always follow hence that the balance of sentimental commerce is always against the expatriated adventurer: he must buy what he has little occasion for, at their own price;—his conversation will seldom be taken in exchange for theirs without a large discount,—and this, by the bye, eternally driving him into the hands of more equitable brokers, for such conversation as he can find it requires no great spirit of divination to guess at his party.

This brings me to my point, and naturally leads me (if the see-saw of this *desobligeant* will but let me get on) into the efficient as well as final causes of travelling.

Your idle people, that leave their native country, and go abroad for some reason or reasons which may be derived from one of these general causes:—

*A chaise so called in France, from its holding but one person.

Infirmity of body,
Imbecility of mind, or
Inevitable necessity.

The two first include all those who travel by land or by water, labouring with pride, curiosity, vanity, or spleen, subdivided and combined *ad infinitum*.

The third class includes the whole army of peregrine martyrs; more especially those travellers who set out upon their travels with the benefit of the clergy, either as delinquents, travelling under the direction of governors recommended by the magistrate;—or young gentlemen, transported by the cruelty of parents and guardians, and travelling under the direction of governors recommended by Oxford, Aberdeen, and Glasgow.

There is a fourth class, but their number is so small that they would not deserve a distinction, were it not necessary, in a work of this nature, to observe the greatest precision and nicety, to avoid a confusion of character: and these men I speak of are such as cross the seas, and sojourn in a land of strangers, with a view of saving money, for various reasons, and upon various pretences; but, as they might also save others a great deal of unnecessary trouble by saving their money at home,—and, as their reasons for travelling are the least complex of any other species of emigrants, I shall distinguish these gentlemen by the name of

Simple travellers.

Thus the whole circle of travellers may be reduced to the following heads:—

Idle Travellers,
Inquisitive Travellers,
Lying Travellers,
Proud Travellers,
Vain Travellers,
Splenetic Travellers;

then follow

The Travellers of Necessity,
The Delinquent and Felonious Traveller,
The Unfortunate and Innocent Traveller,
The Simple Traveller,

And last of all (if you please) The Sentimental Traveller (meaning thereby myself), who have travelled, and of which I am now sitting down to give an account,—as much out of *Necesity*, and the *besoin de Voyager*, as any one in the class.

I am well aware, at the same time, as both my travels and observations will be altogether of a different cast from any of my forerunners, that I might have insisted upon a whole niche entirely to myself;—but I should break in upon the confines of the *Vain* Traveller, in wishing to draw attention towards me, till I have some better grounds for it than the mere *Novelty of my Vehicle*. It is

sufficient for my reader, if he has been a Traveller himself, that, with study and reflection hereupon, he may be able to determine his own place and rank in the catalogue;—it will be one step towards knowing himself, as it is great odds but he retains some tincture and resemblance of what he imbibed or carried out, to the present hour.

The man who first transplanted the grape of Burgundy to the Cape of Good Hope (observe he was a Dutchman) never dreamt of drinking the same wine at the Cape that the same grape produced upon the French mountains,—he was too phlegmatic for that;—but, undoubtedly, he expected to drink some sort of vinous liquor;—but whether good, bad, or indifferent,—he knew enough of this world to know that it did not depend upon his choice, but that what is generally called *chance* was to decide his success: however, he hoped for the best; and in these hopes, by an intemperate confidence in the fortitude of his head, and the depth of his discretion, *Mynheer* might possibly overset both in his new vineyard; and, by discovering his nakedness, become a laughing-stock to his people.

Even so it fares with the poor Traveller, sailing and posting through the politer kingdoms of the globe, in pursuit of knowledge and improvements.

Knowledge and improvements are to be got by sailing and posting for that purpose; but whether useful knowledge and real improvements are all a lottery;—and, even where the adventurer is successful, the acquired stock must be used with caution and sobriety, to turn to any profit:—but, as the chances run prodigiously the other way both as to the acquisition and application, I am of opinion that a man would act as wisely if he could prevail upon himself to live contented without foreign knowledge or foreign improvements, especially if he lives in a country that has no absolute want of either;—and indeed, much grief of heart has it oft and many a time cost me when I have observed how many a foul step the Inquisitive Traveller has measured, to see sights and look into discoveries, all which, as Sancho Panza said to Don Quixote, they might have seen dry-shod at home. It is an age so full of light that there is scarce a country or corner of Europe whose beams are not crossed and interchanged with others.—Knowledge, in most of its branches, and in most affairs, is like music in an Italian street, whereof those may partake who pay nothing.—But there is no nation under Heaven,—and God is my record (before whose tribunal I must one day come and give an account of this work)—that I do not speak it vauntingly,—But there is no nation under Heaven abounding with more variety of learning,—where the sciences may be more fitly woo'd, or more surely won, than here,—where Art is encouraged, and will soon rise high,—where Nature (take her altogether) has so little to answer for,—and, to close all, where there is more wit and variety of character to feed the mind with:—Where then, my dear countrymen, are you going?—

.... We are only looking at this chaise, said they.... Your most obedient servant, said I, skipping out of it, and pulling off my hat. .... We were wondering, said one of them, who, I found, was an *Inquisitive Traveller*,—what could occasion its motion..... 'T was the agitation, said I, coolly, of writing a preface.... I never heard, said the other, who was a *Simple Traveller*, of a preface wrote in a *desobligeant*.... It would have been better, said I, in a *vis-à-vis*.

As an Englishman does not travel to see Englishmen, I retired to my room.

CALAIS.

I PERCEIVED that something darkened the passage more than myself, as I stepped along it to my room; it was effectually Mons. Dessein, the master of the hotel, who had just returned from vespers, and with his hat under his arm, was most complaisantly following me, to put me in mind of my wants. I had wrote myself pretty well out of conceit with the *desobligeant;* and Mons. Dessein speaking of it with a shrug, as if it would no way suit me, it immediately struck my fancy that it belonged to some *Innocent Traveller*, who, on his return home, had left it to Mons. Dessein's honour to make the most of. Four months had elapsed since it had finished its career of Europe in the corner of Mons. Dessein's coach-yard: and having sallied out thence but a vamped-up business at first, though it had been twice taken to pieces on Mount Sennis, it had not profited much by its adventures,—but by none so little as the standing so many months unpitied in the corner of Mons. Dessein's coach-yard. Much, indeed, was not to be said for it,—but something might,—and, when a few words will rescue Misery out of her distress, I hate the man who can be a churl of them.

—Now, was I the master of this hotel, said I, laying the point of my fore-finger on Mons. Dessein's breast, I would inevitably make a point of getting rid of this unfortunate *desobligeant;* it stands swinging reproaches at you every time you pass by it.

Mon Dieu! said Mons. Dessein,—I have no interest..... Except the interest, said I, which men of a certain turn of mind take, Mons. Dessein, in their own sensations,—I'm persuaded, to a man who feels for others as well as for himself, every rainy night, disguise it as you will, must cast a damp upon your spirits. You suffer, Mons. Dessein, as much as the machine.

I have always observed, when there is as much *sour* as *sweet* in a compliment, that an Englishman is eternally at a loss within himself whether to take it or let it alone; a Frenchman never is; Mons. Dessein made me a bow.

C'est bien vrai, said he.—But, in this case, I should only exchange one disquietude for another, and with loss. Figure to yourself, my dear Sir, that in giving you a chaise which would fall to pieces be-

fore you had got half way to Paris,—figure to yourself how much I should suffer, in giving an ill impression of myself to a man of honour, and lying at the mercy, as I must do, *d'un homme d' esprit.*

The dose was made up exactly after my own prescription; so I could not help taking it,—and returning Mons. Dessein his bow, without more casuistry we walk'd together towards his remise, to take a view of his magazine of chaises.

IN THE STREET.

CALAIS.

It must needs be a hostile kind of a world, when the buyer (if it be but of a sorry post-chaise) cannot go forth with the seller thereof into the street to determine the difference betwixt them, but he instantly falls into the same frame of mind, and views his conventionist with the same sort of eye, as if he was going along with him to Hyde Park Corner to fight a duel. For my own part, being but a poor swordsman, and no way a match for Mons. Dessein, I felt the rotation of all the movements within me to which the situation is incident;—I looked at Monsieur Dessein through and through,—eyed him as he walked along in profile,—then *en face*;—thought he looked like a Jew,—then a Turk,—disliked his wig,—cursed him by my gods,—wished him at the Devil!

And is all this to be lighted up in the heart for a beggarly account of three or four Louis d'ors, which is the most I can be overreached in?—Base passion! said I, turning myself about, as a man naturally does upon a sudden reverse of sentiment,—base, ungentle passion! thy hand is against every man and every man's hand against thee. .... Heaven forbid! said she, raising her hand up to her forehead, for I had turned full in front upon the lady whom I had seen in conference with the monk:—she had followed us unperceived.——Heaven forbid, indeed! said I, offering her my own;—she had a black pair of silk gloves, open only at the thumb and two fore-fingers, so accepted it without reserve,—and I led her up to the door of the remise.

Monsieur Dessein had *diabled* the key above fifty times, before he found out he had come with a wrong one in his hand: we were as impatient as himself to have it opened; and so attentive to the obstacle that I continued holding her hand almost without knowing it: so that Mons. Dessein left us together, with her hand in mine, and with our faces turned towards the door of the remise, and said he would be back in five minutes.

Now, a colloquy of five minutes, in such a situation, is worth one of as many ages, with your faces turned towards the street. In the latter case, 'tis drawn from the objects and occurrences without;—when your eyes are fixed upon a dead blank—you draw purely from

yourselves. A silence of a single moment, upon Mons. Dessein's leaving us, had been fatal to the situation,—she had infallibly turned about;—so I began the conversation instantly.

—But what were the temptations (as I write not to apologize for the weaknesses of my heart in this tour,—but to give an account of them)—shall be described with the same simplicity with which I felt them.

THE REMISE DOOR.

CALAIS.

When I told the reader that I did not care to get out of the *desobligeant,* because I saw the monk in close conference with the lady just arrived at the inn, I told him the truth; but I did not tell him the whole truth; for I was full as much restrained by the appearance and figure of the lady he was talking to. Suspicion crossed my brain, and said, he was telling her what had passed: something jarred upon it within me,—I wished him at his convent.

When the heart flies out before the understanding, it saves the judgment a world of pains.—I was certain she was of a better order of beings:—however, I thought no more of her, but went on and wrote my preface.

The impression returned upon my encounter with her in the street; a guarded frankness, with which she gave me her hand, shewed, I thought, her good education and her good sense; and, as I led her on, I felt a pleasurable ductility about her, which spread a calmness over all my spirits.

——Good God! how a man might lead such a creature as this round the world with him!

I had not yet seen her face,—'twas not material; for the drawing was instantly set about, and, long before we had got to the door of the remise, *Fancy* had finish'd the whole head, and pleased herself as much with its fitting her goddess, as if she had dived into the Tiber for it;—but thou art seduced, and a seducing slut; and albeit thou cheatest us seven times a day with thy pictures and images, yet with so many charms dost thou do it, and thou deckest out thy pictures in the shapes of so many angels of light, 'tis a shame to break with thee.

When we had got to the door of the remise, she withdrew her hand from across her forehead, and let me see the original:—it was a face of about six-and-twenty,—of a clear transparent brown, simply set off without rouge or powder;—it was not critically handsome, but there was that in it which, in the frame of mind I was in, attached me much more to it,—it was interesting; I fancied it wore the characters of a widow'd look, and in that state of its declension which had passed the two first paroxysms of sorrow, and was quietly beginning to reconcile itself to its loss;—but a thousand other dis-

tresses might have traced the same lines; I wish'd to know what they had been,—and was ready to inquire (had the same *bon ton* of conversation permitted as in the days of Esdras)—"*What aileth thee? and why art thou disquieted? and why is thy understanding troubled?*" In a word, I felt benevolence for her, and resolved, some way or other, to throw in my mite of courtesy, if not of service.

Such were my temptations;—and in this disposition to give way to them, was I left alone with the lady, with her hand in mine, and with our faces both turned closer to the door of the remise than was absolutely necessary.

THE REMISE DOOR.

CALAIS.

This certainly, fair lady, said I, raising her hand up a little lightly as I began, must be one of Fortune's whimsical doings; to take two utter strangers by their hands,—of different sexes, and, perhaps, from different corners of the globe, and in one moment place them together in such a cordial situation as Friendship herself could scarce have achieved for them, had she projected it for a month.—

....And your reflection upon it shews how much, Monsieur, she has embarrassed you by the adventure.

When the situation is what we would wish, nothing is so ill-timed as to hint at the circumstances which make it so.——You thank Fortune, continued she;—you had reason,—the heart knew it, and was satisfied; and who but an English philosopher would have sent notice of it to the brain to reverse the judgment?

In saying this, she disengaged her hand, with a look which I thought a sufficient commentary upon the text.

It is a miserable picture which I am going to give of the weakness of my heart, by owning that it suffered a pain, which worthier occasions could not have inflicted.—I was mortified with the loss of her hand; and the manner in which I had lost it carried neither oil nor wine to the wound I never felt the pain of a peevish inferiority so miserably in my life.

The triumphs of a true feminine heart are short upon these discomfitures. In a very few seconds she laid her hand upon the cuff of my coat, in order to finish her reply; some way or other, God knows how, I regained my situation.

——She had nothing to add.

I forthwith began to model a different conversation for the lady, thinking, from the spirit as well as moral of this, that I had been mistaken in her character; but, upon turning her face towards me, —the muscles relaxed, and I saw the same unprotected look of distress which first won me to her interest:—melancholy! to see such sprightliness the prey of sorrow,—I pitied her from my soul; and, though it may seem ridiculous enough to a torpid heart,—I could

have taken her into my arms, and cherished her, though it was in the open street, without blushing.

The pulsation of the arteries along my fingers pressing across hers, told her what was passing within me. She looked down :—a silence of some moments followed.

I fear, in this interval, I must have made some slight efforts towards a closer compression of her hand, from a subtle sensation I felt in the palm of my own,—not as if she was going to withdraw hers,—but as if she thought about it;—and I had infallibly lost it a second time, had not instinct, more than reason, directed me to the last resource in these dangers,—to hold it loosely, and in a manner as if I was every moment going to release it of myself: so she let it continue till Mons. Dessein returned with the key; and, in the meantime, I set myself to consider how I should undo the ill impressions which the poor monk's story, in case he had told it her, must have planted in her breast against me.

THE SNUFF-BOX.

CALAIS.

The good old monk was within six paces of us as the idea of him cross'd my mind; and was advancing towards us, a little out of the line, as if uncertain whether he should break in upon us or no. He stopped, however, as soon as he came up to us, with a world of frankness, and, having a horn snuff-box in his hand, he presented it open to me..... You shall taste mine, said I, pulling out my box (which was a small tortoise one), and putting it into his hand.... 'Tis most excellent, said the monk.... Then do me the favour, I replied, to accept of the box and all; when you take a pinch out of it, sometimes recollect that it was the peace-offering of a man who once used you unkindly, but not from his heart.

The poor monk blush'd as red as scarlet: *Mon Dieu!* said he, pressing his hands together,—you never used me unkindly.... I should think, said the lady, he is not likely.... I blush'd in my turn; but from what movements, I leave to the few, who feel, to analyse. Excuse me, Madam, replied I,—I treated him most unkindly; and from no provocations.... 'Tis impossible, said the lady.... My God! cried the monk, with a warmth of asseveration which seemed not to belong to him,—the fault was in me, and in the indiscretion of my zeal.——The lady opposed it; and I joined with her,—in maintaining that it was impossible that a spirit so regulated as his could give offence to any.

I knew not that contention could be rendered so sweet and pleasurable a thing to the nerves as I then felt it. We remained silent, without any sensation of that foolish pain which takes place when, in such a circle, you look for ten minutes in one another's faces without saying a word. Whilst this lasted, the monk rubbed his horn box

upon the sleeve of his tunic; and as soon as it had acquired a little air of brightness by the friction, he made a low bow, and said, 'Twas too late to say whether it was the weakness or goodness of our tempers which had involved us in this contest;—but, be as it would, —he begged we might exchange boxes.—In saying this, he presented his to me with one hand, as he took mine from me in the other; and having kissed it,—with a stream of good-nature in his eyes, he put it into his bosom,—and took his leave.

I guard this box as I would the instrumental parts of my religion, to help my mind on to something better. In truth, I seldom go abroad without it; and oft and many a time have I called up by it the courteous spirit of its owner to regulate my own, in the justlings of the world: they had found full employment for his, as I learnt from his story, till about the forty-fifth year of his age, when, upon some military services ill requited, and meeting at the same time with a disappointment in the tenderest of passions, he abandoned the sword and the sex together, and took sanctuary, not so much in his convent as in himself.

I feel a damp upon my spirits as I am going to add that, in my last return through Calais, upon inquiring after Father Lorenzo, I heard he had been dead near three months; and was buried, not in his convent, but, according to his desire, in a little cemetery belonging to it, about two leagues off. I had a strong desire to see where they had laid him,—when, upon pulling out his little horn box, as I sat by his grave, and plucking up a nettle or two at the head of it, which had no business to grow there, they all struck together so forcibly upon my affections that I burst into a flood of tears;—but I am as weak as a woman; and I beg the world not to smile, but pity me.

THE REMISE DOOR.

CALAIS.

I HAD never quitted the lady's hand all this time; and had held it so long that it would have been indecent to have let it go, without first pressing it to my lips: the blood and spirits, which had suffered a revulsion from her, crowded back to her as I did it.

Now the two travellers, who had spoke to me in the coach-yard, happened at that crisis to be passing by, and, observing our communications, naturally took it into their heads that we must be *man and wife* at least; so, stopping as soon as they came up to the door of the remise, the one of them, who was the Inquisitive Traveller, asked us if we set out for Paris the next morning?.... I could only answer for myself, I said;—and the lady added, she was for Amiens. .... We dined there yesterday, said the Simple Traveller.... You go directly through the town, added the other, in your road to Paris.— I was going to return a thousand thanks for the intelligence *that*

Amiens was in the road to Paris; but, upon pulling out my poor monk's little horn-box to take a pinch of snuff, I made them a quiet bow, and wished them a good passage to Dover.—They left us alone.

Now where would be the harm, said I to myself, if I was to beg of this distressed lady to accept of half of my chaise?—and what mighty mischief could ensue?

Every dirty passion and bad propensity in my nature took the alarm as I stated the proposition:—It will oblige you to have a third horse, said *Avarice,* which will put twenty livres out of your pocket. You know not what she is, said *Caution;* or what scrapes the affair may draw you into, whisper'd *Cowardice.*

—Depend upon it, Yorick, said *Discretion,* 'twill be said you went off with a mistress; and came, by assignation, to Calais for that purpose.

—You can never after, cried *Hypocrisy,* aloud, shew your face in the world;—nor rise, quoth *Meanness,* in the church;—nor be any thing in it, said *Pride,* but a lousy prebendary.

But 'tis a civil thing, said I;—and as I generally act from the first impulse, and therefore seldom listen to these cabals, which serve no purpose that I know of but to encompass the heart with adamant,—I turn'd instantly about to the lady ——

But she had glided off unperceived, as the cause was pleading, and had made ten or a dozen paces down the street by the time I had made the determination; so I set off after her with a long stride, to make her the proposal with the best address I was master of; but observing she walk'd with her cheek half resting upon the palm of her hand,—with the slow, short-measur'd step of thoughtfulness, and with her eyes, as she went step by step, fixed upon the ground, it struck me she was trying the same cause herself.—God help her! said I, she has some mother-in-law, or tartufish aunt, or nonsensical old woman, to consult upon the occasion, as well as myself; so, not caring to interrupt the process, and deeming it more gallant to take her at discretion than surprise, I faced about, and took a short turn or two before the door of the remise, whilst she walk'd musing on one side.

IN THE STREET.

CALAIS.

Having, on the first sight of the lady, settled the affair in my fancy that she was of the better order of beings;—and then laid it down as a second axiom, as indisputable as the first, that she was a widow, and wore a character of distress,—I went no further; I got ground enough for the situation which pleased me;—and had she remained close beside my elbow till midnight, I should have held true to my system, and considered her only under that general idea.

She had scarce got twenty paces distant from me ere something within me called out for a more particular inquiry;—it brought on the idea of a further separation:—I might possibly never see her more:—the heart is for saving what it can; and I wanted the traces through which my wishes might find their way to her, in case I should never rejoin her myself. In a word, I wished to know her name,—her family,—her condition;—and, as I knew the place to which she was going, I wanted to know whence she came; but there was no coming at all this intelligence: a hundred little delicacies stood in the way. I formed a score different plans. —There was no such thing as a man's asking her directly;—the thing was impossible.

A little French *debonnaire* captain, who came dancing down the street, shewed me it was the easiest thing in the world;—for popping in betwixt us, just as the lady was returning back to the door of the remise, he introduced himself to my acquaintance, and, before he had well got announced, begg'd I would do him the honour to present him to the lady.—I had not been presented myself;—so, turning about to her, he did it just as well, by asking her if she had come from Paris?.... No: she was going that route, she said..... *Vous n' êtes pas de Londres?*.... She was not, she replied.... Then Madame must have came through Flanders..... *Apparemment vous êtes Flamande?* said the French captain.—The lady answered, she was..... *Peut-être de Lisle?* added he..... She answered, she was not of Lisle .... Nor Arras?.. nor Cambray?.. nor Ghent?.. nor Brussels?.... She answered, she was of Brussels.

.... He had had the honour, he said, to be at the bombardment of it last war;—that it was finely situated, *pour cela*,—and full of noblesse when the Imperialists were driven out by the French (the lady made a slight curtsey);—so giving her an account of the affair, and of the share he had had in it,—he begged the honour to know her name,—so made his bow.

—*Et Madame a son mari?* said he, looking back when he had made two steps,—and, without staying for an answer,—danced down the street.

Had I served seven years' apprenticeship to good-breeding, I could not have done as much.

THE REMISE.

CALAIS.

As the little French captain left us, Mons. Dessein came up with the key of the remise in his hand, and forthwith let us into his magazine of chaises.

The first object which caught my eye, as Mons. Dessein opened the door of the remise, was another old tatter'd *desobligeant*; and

notwithstanding it was the exact picture of that which had hit my fancy so much in the church-yard but an hour before, the very sight of it stirred up a disagreeable sensation within me now; and I thought it 'twas a churlish beast into whose heart the idea could first enter to construct such a machine; nor had I much more charity for the man who could think of using it.

I observed the lady was as little taken with it as myself: so Mons. Dessein led us on to a couple of chaises which stood abreast, telling us, as he recommended them, that they had been purchased by my Lord A. and B. to go the *grand tour*, but had gone no further than Paris, so were, in all respects, as good as new. They were too good;—so I passed on to a third, which stood behind, and forthwith began to chaffer for the price..... But 'twill scarce hold two, said I, opening the door and getting in..... Have the goodness, Madam, said Mons. Dessein, offering his arm, to step in..... The lady hesitated half a second, and stepped in; and the waiter that moment beckoning to speak to Mons. Dessein, he shut the door of the chaise upon us.

THE REMISE DOOR.

CALAIS.

C'EST *bien comique*, 'tis very droll, said the lady smiling, from the reflection that this was the second time we had been left together by a parcel of nonsensical contingencies,—*c'est bien comique*, said she.

.... There wants nothing, said I, to make it so but the comic use which the gallantry of a Frenchman would put it to,—to make love the first moment—and an offer of his person the second.

.... 'Tis their *fort*, replied the lady.

.... It is supposed so, at least;—and how it has come to pass, continued I, I know not; but they have certainly got the credit of understanding more of love, and making it better, than any other nation upon earth; but, for my own part, I think them arrant bunglers; and, in truth, the worst set of marksmen that ever tried Cupid's patience.

—To think of making love by *sentiments!*

I should as soon think of making a genteel suit of clothes out of remnants;—and to do it—pop,—at first sight by declaration,—is submitting the offer and themselves with it, to be sifted with all their *pours* and *contres*, by an unheated mind.

The lady attended as if she expected I should go on.

—Consider then, Madam, continued I, laying my hand upon hers,——

That grave people hate Love for the name's sake,—

That selfish people hate it for their own,—

Hypocrites for Heaven's,—

And that all of us both old and, young, being ten times worse frightened than hurt by the very *report*,....

What a want of knowledge in this branch of commerce a man betrays who ever lets the word come out of his lips till an hour or two at least after the time that his silence upon it becomes tormenting! A course of small, quiet attentions, not so pointed as to alarm, —nor so vague as to be misunderstood—with now and then a look of kindness, and little or nothing said upon it,—leaves Nature for your mistress, and she fashions it to her mind.

—Then I solemnly declare, said the lady, blushing,—you have been making love to me all this while.

THE REMISE.

CALAIS.

Monsieur Dessein came back to let us out of the chaise, and acquaint the lady that Count de L——, her brother, was just arrived at the hotel. Though I had infinite good-will for the lady, I cannot say that I rejoiced in my heart at the event,—and could not help telling her so;—for it is fatal to a proposal, Madam, said I, that I was going to make to you.

.... You need not tell me what the proposal was, said she, laying her hand upon both mine, as she interrupted me,—a man, my good Sir, has seldom an offer of kindness to make to a woman but she has a presentiment of it some moments before.

.... Nature arms her with it, said I, for immediate preservation.

.... But I think, said she, looking in my face, I had no evil to apprehend; and, to deal frankly with you, had determined to accept it.—If I had—(she stopped a moment)—I believe your good-will would have drawn a story from me which would have made pity the only dangerous thing in the journey.

In saying this, she suffered me to kiss her hand twice; and, with a look of sensibility mixed with concern, she got out of the chaise,—and bid adieu.

IN THE STREET.

CALAIS.

I never finished a twelve-guinea bargain so expeditiously in my life. My time seemed heavy upon the loss of the lady; and, knowing every moment of it would be as two, till I put myself into motion,—I ordered post-horses directly, and walked towards the hotel.

Lord! said I, hearing the town-clock strike four, and recollecting that I had been little more than a single hour in Calais,—

What a large volume of adventures may be grasped within this little span of life, by him who interests his heart in every thing, and who, having eyes to see what time and chance are perpetually holding

out to him as he journeyeth on his way, misses nothing he can *fairly* lay his hands on!

—If this won't turn out something,—another will;—no matter,—'tis an essay upon human nature;—I get my labour for my pains,—'tis enough;—the pleasure of the experiment has kept my senses and the best part of my blood awake, and laid the gross to sleep.

I pity the man who can travel from Dan to Beersheba, and cry, 'Tis all barren;—and so it is: and so is all the world to him who will not cultivate the fruits it offers. I declare, said I, clapping my hands cheerily together, that was I in a desert, I would find out wherewith in it to call forth my affections:—if I could not do better, I would fasten them upon some sweet myrtle, or seek some melancholy cypress to connect myself to;—I would court their shade, and greet them kindly for their protection;—I would cut my name upon them, and swear they were the loveliest trees throughout the desert; if their leaves withered, I would teach myself to mourn;—and when they rejoiced, I would rejoice along with them.

The learned Smelfungus travelled from Boulogne to Paris,—from Paris to Rome—and so on:—but he set out with the spleen and jaundice; and every object he pass'd by was discoloured or distorted. —He wrote an account of them; but 'twas nothing but the account of his miserable feelings.

I met Smelfungus in the grand portico of the Pantheon:—he was just coming out of it.—*Tis nothing but a huge cock-pit,** said he.... I wish you had said nothing worse of the Venus of Medicis, replied I;—for in passing through Florence, I had heard he had fallen foul upon the goddess, and used her worse than a common strumpet, without the least provocation in nature.

I popp'd upon Smelfungus again at Turin, in his return home; and a sad tale of sorrowful adventures he had to tell, "wherein he spoke of moving accidents by flood and field, and of the cannibals who each other eat: the Anthropophagi."—He had been flay'd alive, and bedevill'd, and used worse than St. Bartholomew, at every stage he had come at....

I'll tell it, cried Smelfungus, to the world.... You had better tell it, said I, to your physician.

Mundungus, with an immense fortune, made the whole tour; going on from Rome to Naples—from Naples to Venice,—from Venice to Vienna,—to Dresden, to Berlin, without one generous connection or pleasurable anecdote to tell of; but he had travell'd straight on, looking neither to his right hand nor his left, lest Love or Pity should seduce him out of his road.

Peace be to them, if it is to be found; but Heaven itself, was it possible to get there with such tempers, would want objects to give it;—every gentle spirit would come flying upon the wings of Love to hail their arrival.—Nothing would the souls of Smelfungus and Mundungus hear of but fresh anthems of joy, fresh raptures of love,

* Vide S——'s Travels.

and fresh congratulations of their common felicity.—I heartily pity them: they have brought up no faculties for this work: and was the happiest mansion in Heaven to be allotted to Smelfungus and Mundungus, they would be so far from being happy that the souls of Smelfungus and Mundungus would do penance there to all eternity!

MONTRIUL.

I HAD once lost my portmanteau from behind my chaise, and twice got out in the rain, and one of the times up to the knees in dirt, to help the postillion to tie it on, without being able to find out what was wanting.—Nor was it till I got to Montriul, upon the landlord's asking me if I wanted not a servant, that it occurred to me that *that* was the very thing.

A servant! that I do, most sadly, quoth I.——Because, Monsieur, said the landlord, there is a clever young fellow, who would be very proud of the honour to serve an Englishman.... But why an English one more than any other?.... They are so generous, said the landlord. .... I'll be shot if this is not a livre out of my pocket, quoth I to myself, this very night.... But they have wherewithal to be so, Monsieur, added he.... Set down one livre more for that, quoth I. .... It was but last night, said the landlord, *qu'un my Lord Anglois presentait un ecu à la fille de chambre.... Tant pis, pour Mademoiselle Janatone*, said I.

Now Janatone being the landlord's daughter, and the landlord supposing I was young in French, took the liberty to inform me I should not have said *tant pis*;—but *tant mieux*.—*Tant mieux, toujours, Monsieur*, said he, when there is anything to be got;—*tant pis*, when there is nothing.... It comes to the same thing, said I.—*Pardonnez moi*, said the landlord.

I cannot take a fitter opportunity to observe, once for all, that *tant pis* and *tant mieux*, being two of the great hinges in French conversation, a stranger would do well to set himself right in the use of them, before he gets to Paris.

A prompt French Marquis, at our Ambassador's table, demanded of Mr. H——, if he was H—— the poet?——No, said Mr. H——, mildly.... *Tant pis*, replied the Marquis.

.... It is H—— the historian, said another.... *Tant mieux*, said the Marquis.——And Mr. H——, who is a man of an excellent heart, returned thanks for both.

When the landlord had set me right in this matter, he called in La Fleur, which was the name of the young man he had spoken of,—saying only first, that, as for his talents, he would presume to say nothing—Monsieur was the best judge what would suit him; but for the fidelity of La Fleur, he would stand responsible in all he was worth.

The landlord delivered this in a manner which instantly set my

mind to the business I was upon;—and La Fleur, who stood waiting without, in that breathless expectation which every son of Nature of us have felt in our turns, came in.

MONTRIUL.

I AM apt to be taken with all kinds of people at first sight; but never more so than when a poor Devil comes to offer his service to so poor a Devil as myself; and, as I know this weakness, I always suffer my judgment to draw back something on that very account—and this, more or less, according to the mood I am in, and the case;—and, I may add, the gender, too, of the person I am to govern.

When La Fleur entered the room, after every discount I could make, for my soul, the genuine look and air of the fellow determined the matter at once in his favour; so I hired him first,—and then began to enquire what he could do.—But I shall find out his talents, quoth I, as I want them;—besides, a Frenchman can do every thing.

Now poor La Fleur could do nothing but beat a drum, and play a march or two upon the fife. I was determined to make his talents do: and can't say my weakness was ever so insulted by my wisdom as in the attempt.

La Fleur had set out early in life, as gallantly as most Frenchmen do, with *serving* for a few years: at the end of which, having satisfied the sentiment, and found, moreover, that the honour of beating a drum was likely to be its own reward, as it opened no further track of glory to him,—he retired *a ses terres*, and lived *comme il plaisoit à Dieu*;—that is to say, upon nothing.

.... And so, quoth Wisdom, you have hired a drummer to attend you, in this tour of yours through France and Italy!.... Pshaw! said I, and do not one half of our gentry go with a humdrum *compagnon du voyage* the same round, and have the piper and the Devil and all to pay besides? When a man can extricate himself with a *equivoque* in such an unequal match,—he is not ill off.... But you can do something else, La Fleur? said I.... *O qu'oui!* he could make spatterdashes, and could play a little upon the fiddle.——Bravo! said Wisdom——Why I play a bass myself, said I;—we shall do very well. You can shave, and dress a wig a little, La Fleur?—He had all the dispositions in the world.... It is enough for Heaven, said I, interrupting him,—and ought to be enough for me.—So supper coming in, and having a frisky English spaniel on one side of my chair, and a French valet, with as much hilarity in his countenance as ever Nature painted in one, on the other—I was satisfied to my heart's content with my empire; and if monarchs knew what they would be at, they might be as satisfied as I was.

MONTRIUL.

As La Fleur went the whole tour of France and Italy with me, and will be often upon the stage, I must interest the reader a little further in his behalf, by saying that I had never less reason to repent of the impulses which generally do determine me than in regard to this fellow;—he was a faithful, affectionate, simple soul as ever trudged after the heels of a philosopher; and notwithstanding his talents of drum-beating and spatterdash-making, which, though very good in themselves, happened to be of no great service to me, yet was I hourly recompensed by the festivity of his temper;—it supplied all defects:—I had a constant resource in his looks in all difficulties and distresses of my own—(I was going to have added, of his too); but La Fleur was out of the reach of every thing; for whether it was hunger or thirst, or cold or nakedness, or watchings, or whatever stripes of ill-luck La Fleur met with in our journeyings, there was no index in his physiognomy to point them out by,—he was eternally the same; so, if I am a piece of a philosopher, which Satan now and then puts it into my head I am,—it always mortifies the pride of the conceit, by reflecting how much I owe to the complexional philosophy of this poor fellow, for shaming me into one of a better kind. With all this, La Fleur had a small cast of the coxcomb;—but he seemed, at first sight, to be more a coxcomb of nature than of art; and, before I had been three days in Paris with him,—he seemed to be no coxcomb at all.

MONTRIUL.

The next morning, La Fleur entering upon his employment, I delivered to him the key of my portmanteau, with an inventory of my half-a-dozen shirts, and a silk pair of breeches: and bid him fasten all upon the chaise,—get the horses put to,—and desire the landlord to come in with his bill.

.... *C'est un garçon de bonne fortune,* said the landlord, pointing through the window, to half-a-dozen wenches who had got round about La Fleur, and were most kindly taking their leave of him as the postilion was leading out the horses. La Fleur kissed all their hands round and round again, and thrice he wiped his eyes, and thrice he promised he would bring them all pardons from Rome.

The young fellow, said the landlord, is beloved by all the town; and there is scarce a corner in Montriul where the want of him will not be felt. He has but one misfortune in the world, continued he, "He is always in love."... I am heartily glad of it, said I; 'twill save me the trouble every night of putting my breeches under my head. In saying this, I was making not so much La Fleur's éloge as my own, having been in love with one princess or other almost

all my life, and I hope I shall go on so till I die, being firmly persuaded that, if ever I do a mean action, it must be in some interval betwixt one passion and another: whilst this interregnum lasts, I always perceive my heart locked up,—I can scarce find in it to give misery a sixpence: and therefore I always get out of it as fast as I can; and the moment I am rekindled, I am all generosity and good-will again; and would do any thing in the world, either for or with any one, if they will but satisfy me there is no sin in it.

—But in saying this,—sure I am commending the passion,—not myself.

A FRAGMENT.

——The town of Abdera, notwithstanding Democritus lived there, trying all the powers of irony and laughter to reclaim it, was the vilest and most profligate town in all Thrace. What for poisons, conspiracies, and assassinations,—libels, pasquinades, and tumults, there was no going there by day;—'twas worse by night.

Now, when things were at the worst, it came to pass that the Andromeda of Euripides being represented at Abdera, the whole orchestra was delighted with it; but, of all the passages which delighted them, nothing operated more upon their imaginations than the tender strokes of nature which the poet had wrought up in that pathetic speech of Perseus, *O Cupid, prince of Gods and men*, &c. Every man almost spoke pure iambics the next day, and talked of nothing but Perseus's pathetic address,—"O Cupid, prince of Gods and men!" in every street of Abdera, in every house,—"O Cupid! Cupid:"—in every mouth, like the natural notes of some sweet melody which drop from it, whether it will or no,—nothing but "Cupid! Cupid! prince of Gods and men!"—The fire caught,—and the whole city, like the heart of one man, opened itself to Love.

No pharmacopolist could sell one grain of helebore, not a single armourer had a heart to forge one instrument of death;—Friendship and Virtue met together, and kissed each other in the street;—the golden age returned, and hung over the town of Abdera;—every Abderite took his oaten pipe; and every Abderitish woman left her purple web, and chastely sat her down, and listened to the song.

—'Twas only in the power, says the Fragment, of the God whose empire extendeth from heaven to earth, and even to the depths of the sea, to have done this.

MONTRIUL.

When all is ready, and every article is disputed and paid for at the inn, unless you are a little soured by the adventure, there is always a matter to compound at the door, before you can get into your chaise, and that is with the sons and daughters of poverty who

surround you. Let no man say, "Let them go to the Devil!"—'tis a cruel journey to send a few miserables; and they have had sufferings enow without it. I always think it better to take a few sous out in my hand; and I would counsel every gentle traveller to do so likewise; he need not be so exact in setting down his motives for giving them:—they will be registered elsewhere.

For my own part, there is no man gives so little as I do; for few that I know have so little to give: but as this was the first public act of my charity in France, I took the more notice of it.

——A well-a-way! said I,—I have but eight sous in the world, shewing them in my hand, and there are eight poor men and eight poor women for them.

A poor tattered soul, without a shirt on, instantly withdrew his claim, by retiring two steps out of the circle, and making a disqualifying bow on his part. Had the whole *parterre* cried out, *Place aux dames*, with one voice, it would not have conveyed the sentiment of a deference for the sex with half the effect.

Just heaven! for what wise reasons hast thou ordered it that beggary and urbanity, which are at such variance in other countries, should find a way to be at unity in this?

I insisted upon presenting him with a single sous, merely for his *politesse*.

A poor little dwarfish, brisk fellow, who stood over against me in the circle, putting something first under his arm, which had once been a hat, took his snuff-box out of his pocket, and generously offered a pinch on both sides of him: it was a gift of consequence, and modestly declined. The poor little fellow pressed it upon them with a nod of welcomeness——*Prenez-en,—prenez*, said he, looking another way: so they each took a pinch.——Pity thy box should ever want one, said I to myself; so I put a couple of sous into it,—taking a small pinch out of his box to enhance their value, as I did it.——He felt the weight of the second obligation more than of the first,—'twas doing him an honour,—the other was only doing him a charity;—and he made me a bow to the ground for it.

.... Here! said I to an old soldier with one hand, who had been campaigned and worn out to death in the service,—here's a couple of sous for thee.——*Vive le Roi!* said the old soldier.

I had then but three sous left: so I gave one, simply *pour l'amour de Dieu*, which was the footing on which it was begged.... The poor woman had a dislocated hip; so it could not be well upon any other motive.

Mon cher et tres-charitable Monsieur..... There's no opposing this, said I.

My Lord Anglois!—the very sound was worth the money;—so I gave *my last sous for it*. But, in the eagerness of giving, I had overlooked a *pauvre honteux*, who had no one to ask a sous for him, and who, I believe, would have perished ere he could have asked one

for himself; he stood by the chaise, a little without the circle, and wiped a tear from a face which I thought had seen better days.

—Good God! said I, and I have not one single sous left to give him..... But you have a thousand! cried all the powers of Nature, stirring within me;—so I gave him——no matter what,—I am ashamed to say *how much* now,—and was ashamed to think how little then; so if the reader can form any conjecture of my disposition, as these two fixed points are given him, he may judge within a livre or two what was the precise sum.

I could afford nothing for the rest, but *Dieu vous benisse.*——*Et le bon Dieu vous benisse encore,* said the old soldier, the dwarf, &c. The *pauvre honteux* could say nothing,—he pulled out a little handkerchief, and wiped his face as he turned away;—and I thought he thanked me more than them all.

THE BIDET.

Having settled all these little matters, I got into my post-chaise with more ease than ever I got into a post-chaise in my life; and La Fleur having got one large jack-boot on the far-side of a little *bidet,** and another on this (for I count nothing of his legs), he cantered away before me as happy and as perpendicular as a prince.

—But what is happiness! what is grandeur, in this painted scene of life!—A dead ass, before we had got a league, put a sudden stop to La Fleur's career;—his bidet would not pass by it,—a contention arose betwixt them, and the poor fellow was kicked out of his jack-boots the very first kick.

La Fleur bore his fall like a French Christian, saying neither more nor less upon it than *Diable!* so presently got up, and came to the charge again astride his bidet, beating him up to it as he would have beat his drum.

The bidet flew from one side of the road to the other, then back again, then this way,—then that way, and, in short, every way but by the dead ass:—La Fleur insisted upon the thing,—and the bidet threw him.

——What's the matter, La Fleur, said I, with this bidet of thine? .... *Monsieur,* said he, *c'est un cheval le plus opiniatre du monde.....* Nay, if he is a conceited beast, he must go his own way, replied I. ——So La Fleur got off him, and, giving him a good sound lash, the bidet took me at my word, and away he scampered back to Montriul.——*Peste!* said La Fleur.

It is not *mal-à-propos* to take notice here that, though La Fleur availed himself but of two different terms of exclamation in this encounter,—namely, *Diable!* and *Peste!* that there are, nevertheless, three in the French language, like the positive, comparative,

* Post-horse.

and superlative, one or the other of which serve for every unexpected throw of the dice in life.

Le Diable! which is the first and positive degree, is generally used in ordinary emotions of the mind, where small things only fall out contrary to your expectations,—such as—the throwing one's doublets, —La Fleur's being kicked off his horse, and so forth,—Cuckoldom, for the same reason, is always—*Le Diable!*

But, in cases where the cast has something provoking in it, as in that of the Bidet's running away after leaving La Fleur aground in jack-boots,—'tis the second degree;

'Tis then *Peste!*

And for the third—

——But here my heart is wrung with pity and fellow-feeling, when I reflect what miseries must have been their lot, and how bitterly so refined a people must have smarted to have forced them upon the use of it.

Grant me, O ye powers which touch the tongue with eloquence in distress!—whatever is my *cast,* grant me but decent words to exclaim in, and I will give my nature way.

—But, as these were not to be had in France, I resolved to take every evil just as it befel me, without any exclamation at all.

La Fleur, who had made no such covenant with himself, followed the Bidet with his eyes till it was got out of sight,—and then, you may imagine, if you please, with what word he closed the whole affair.

As there was no hunting down a frightened horse in jack-boots, there remained no alternative but taking La Fleur either behind the chaise, or into it.

I preferred the latter, and, in half an hour, we got to the post-house at Nampont.

THE DEAD ASS.

NAMPONT.

——And this, said he, putting the remains of a crust into his wallet,—and this should have been thy portion, said he, hadst thou been alive to have shared it with me.——I thought, by the accent, it had been an apostrophe to his child; but 'twas to his ass, and to the very ass we had seen dead in the road, which had occasioned La Fleur's misadventure. The man seemed to lament it much; and it instantly brought into my mind Sancho's lamentation for his: but he did it with more true touches of nature.

The mourner was sitting upon a stone bench at the door, with an ass's pannel and its bridle on one side, which he took up from time to time,—then laid them down,—look'd at them, and shook his head. He then took his crust of bread out of his wallet

again, as if to eat it, held it some time in his hand,—then laid it upon the bit of his ass's bridle,—looked wistfully at the little arrangement he had made,—and then gave a sigh.

The simplicity of his grief drew numbers about him, and La Fleur among the rest, whilst the horses were getting ready: as I continued sitting in the post-chaise, I could see and hear over their heads.

——He said he had come last from Spain, where he had been from the furthest borders of Franconia; and had got so far on his return home when his ass died. Every one seemed desirous to know what business could have taken so old and poor a man so far a journey from his own home.

——It had pleased Heaven, he said, to bless him with three sons, the finest lads in all Germany; but having, in one week, lost two of the eldest of them by the small-pox, and the youngest falling ill of the same distemper, he was afraid of being bereft of them all, and made a vow, if Heaven would not take him from him also, he would go, in gratitude, to St. Iago in Spain.

When the mourner got thus far on his story, he stopped to pay Nature his tribute,—and wept bitterly.

He said, Heaven had accepted the conditions, and that he had set out from his cottage with this poor creature, who had been a patient partner of his journey;—that it had ate the same bread with him all the way, and was unto him as a friend.

Every body, who stood about, heard the poor fellow with concern. —La Fleur offered him money.——The mourner said he did not want it;—it was not the value of the ass, but the loss of him. The ass, he said, he was assured, loved him;—and, upon this, he told them a long story of a mischance upon their passage over the Pyrenean Mountains, which had separated them from each other three days; during which time the ass had sought him as much as he had sought the ass; and that they had scarce either ate or drank till they met.

. . . . Thou hast one comfort, friend, said I, at least, in the loss of thy poor beast;—I'm sure thou hast been a merciful master to him. . . . . Alas! said the mourner, I thought so when he was alive;—but now, that he is dead, I think otherwise.—I fear the weight of myself and my afflictions together have been too much for him,—they have shortened the poor creature's days, and I fear I have them to answer for.——Shame on the world! said I to myself.——Did we but love each other as this poor soul loved his ass,—'twould be something.—

THE POSTILION.

NAMPONT.

The concern which the poor fellow's story threw me into required some attention; the postilion paid not the least to it, but set off upon the *pavé* in full gallop.

The thirstiest soul in the most sandy desert of Arabia could not have wished more for a cup of cold water than mine did for grave and quiet movements; and I should have had a high opinion of the postilion, had he but stolen off with me in something like a pensive pace.——On the contrary, as the mourner finished his lamentation, the fellow gave an unfeeling lash to each of his beasts, and set off clattering like a thousand devils.

I called to him as loud as I could, for Heaven's sake to go slower:—and the louder I called the more unmercifully he galloped. ——The deuce take him and his galloping too, said I, he'll go on tearing my nerves to pieces till he has worked me into a foolish passion, and then he'll go slow, that I may enjoy the sweets of it.

The postilion managed the point to a miracle: by the time he had got to the foot of a steep hill, about half a league from Nampont,—he had put me out of temper with him,—and then with myself for being so.

My case then required a different treatment; and a good rattling gallop would have been of real service to me.

. . . . Then, prithee, get on,—get on, my good lad, said I.

. . . . The postilion pointed to the hill,——I then tried to return to the story of the poor German and his ass;—but I had broke the clue,—and could no more get into it again than the postilion could into a trot.

——The deuce go, said I, with it all! Here am I, sitting as candidly disposed to make the best of the worst as ever wight was, and all runs counter.

There is one sweet lenitive at least for evils, which Nature holds out to us: so I took it kindly at her hands, and fell asleep; and the first word which roused me was—Amiens.

——Bless me! said I, rubbing my eyes,—this is the very town where my poor lady is to come.

AMIENS.

The words were scarce out of my mouth when the Count de L***'s post-chaise, with his sister in it, drove hastily by; she had just time to make me a bow of recognition,—and of that particular kind of it which told me she had not yet done with me. She was as good as her look; for, before I quite finished my supper, her brother's servant came into the room with a billet, in which she said she had taken the liberty to charge me with a letter, which I was to present myself to Madame R——, the first morning I had nothing to do at Paris.—There was only added, she was sorry, but from what *penchant* she had not considered, that she had been prevented telling me her story —that she still owed it me; and if my route should ever lay through Brussels, and I had not by then forgot the name of Madame de

L ——,that Madame de L—— would be glad to discharge the obligation.

——Then I will meet thee, said I, fair spirit! at Brussels;—'tis only returning from Italy, through Germany to Holland, by the route of Flanders, home;—'twill scarce be ten posts out of my way; but were it ten thousand! with what a moral delight will it crown my journey, in sharing in the sickening incidents of a tale of misery told to me by such a sufferer! To see her weep, and, though I cannot dry up the fountain of her tears, what an exquisite sensation is there still left in wiping them away from off the cheeks of the first and fairest of women, as I'm sitting with my handkerchief in my hand in silence the whole night beside her!

There was nothing wrong in the sentiment; and yet I instantly reproached my heart with it in the bitterest and most reprobate of expressions.

It had ever, as I told the reader, been one of the singular blessings of my life to be almost every hour of it miserably in love with some one: and my last flame happening to be blown out by a whiff of jealousy on the sudden turn of a corner, I had lighted it up afresh at the pure taper of Eliza but about three months before,—swearing, as I did it, that it should last me through the whole journey.—Why should I dissemble the matter? I had sworn to her eternal fidelity;—she had a right to my whole heart:—to divide my affections was to lessen them;—to expose them was to risk them; where there is risk, there may be loss:—and what wilt thou have, Yorick, to answer to a heart so full of trust and confidence,—so good, so gentle, and unreproaching!

——I will not go to Brussels, replied I, interrupting myself;—but my imagination went on,—I recalled her looks at that crisis of our separation, when neither of us had power to say adieu! I looked at the picture she had tied in a black ribband about my neck,—and blushed as I looked at it.—I would have given the world to have kissed it,—but was ashamed;—and shall this tender flower, said I, pressing it between my hands,—shall it be smitten to its very root,—and smitten, Yorick! by thee, who hast promised to shelter it in thy breast?

Eternal Fountain of Happiness! said I, kneeling down upon the ground—be thou my witness,—and every pure spirit which tastes it, be my witness also, that I would not travel to Brussels, unless Eliza went along with me, did the road lead me towards Heaven!

In transports of this kind, the heart, in spite of the understanding, will always say too much.

THE LETTER.

AMIENS.

FORTUNE had not smiled upon La Fleur; for he had been unsuccessful in his feats of chivalry,—and not one thing had offered to signalize his zeal for my service from the time he had entered into it, which was almost four-and-twenty hours. The poor soul burned with impatience; and the Count de L——'s servant coming with the letter, being the first practicable occasion which offered, La Fleur had laid hold of it, and, in order to do honour to his master, had taken him into a back-parlour in the *auberge,* and treated him with a cup or two of the best wine in Picardy; and the Count de L——'s servant, in return, not to be behind-hand in politeness with La Fleur, had taken him back with him to the Count's hotel. La Fleur's *prevenancy* (for there was a passport in his very looks) soon set every servant in the kitchen at ease with him; and, as a Frenchman, whatever be his talents, has no sort of prudery in shewing them, La Fleur in less than five minutes, had pulled out his fife, and, leading off the dance himself with the first note, set the *fille de chambre,* the *maitre d' hotel,* the cook, the scullion, and all the household, dogs and cats, besides an old monkey, a dancing! I suppose there never was a merrier kitchen since the flood.

Madame de L——, in passing from her brother's apartments to her own, hearing so much jollity below stairs, rung up her *fille de chambre* to ask about it; and hearing it was the English gentleman's servant who had set the whole house merry with his pipe, she ordered him up.

As the poor fellow could not present himself empty, he had loaded himself, in going up stairs, with a thousand compliments to Madame de L——, on the part of his master; added a long apocrypha of inquiries after Madame de L——'s health; told her that Monsieur his master was *au desespoire* for her re-establishment from the fatigues of her journey; and, to close all, that Monsieur had received the letter which Madame had done him the honour. . . . And he has done me the honour, said Madame de L——, interrupting La Fleur, to send a billet in return.

Madame de L——had said this with such a tone of reliance upon the fact that La Fleur had not power to disappoint her expectations; —he trembled for my honour—and, possibly, might not altogether be unconcerned for his own, as a man capable of being attached to a master who could be wanting *en egards vis à vis d'une femme!* so that, when Madame de L—— asked La Fleur if he had brought a letter, ——*O qu'oui,* said La Fleur; so, laying down his hat upon the ground, and taking hold of the flap of his right side-pocket with his left hand, he began to search for the letter with his right;—then contrariwise, —*Diable!*—then sought every pocket, pocket by pocket, round, not

forgetting his fob;—*Peste!*—then La Fleur emptied them upon the floor,—pulled out a dirty cravat,—a handkerchief,—a comb,—a whip-lash,—a night-cap,—then gave a peep into his hat—*Quelle étourderies!* He had left the letter upon the table in the *auberge;*—he would run for it, and be back with it in three minutes.

I had just finished my supper when La Fleur came in to give me an account of his adventure; he told the whole story simply as it was; and only added that, if Monsieur had forgot (*par hazard*) to answer Madame's letter, the arrangement gave him an opportunity to recover the *faux pas;*—and if not, that things were only as they were.

Now, I was not altogether sure of my *etiquette*, whether I ought to have wrote or no; but if I had,—a Devil himself could not have been angry: 'twas but the officious zeal of a well-meaning creature for my honour; and however he might have mistook the road, or embarrassed me in so doing—his heart was in no fault—I was under no necessity to write;—and, what weighed more than all,—he did not look as if he had done amiss.

. . . . 'Tis all very well, La Fleur, said I.——'Twas sufficient. La Fleur flew out of the room like lightning, and return'd with pen, ink, and paper, in his hand; and, coming up to the table, laid them close before me, with such a delight in his countenance that I could not help taking up the pen.

I began, and began again; and, though I had nothing to say, and that nothing might have been expressed in half-a-dozen lines, I made half-a-dozen different beginnings, and could no way please myself.

In short, I was in no mood to write.

La Fleur stepp'd out and brought a little water in a glass to dilute my ink—then fetched sand and seal-wax.—It was all one; I wrote, and blotted, and tore off, and burnt, and wrote again.—*Le Diable l'emporte,* said I, half to myself—I cannot write this self-same letter, throwing the pen down despairingly as I said it.

As soon as I had cast down my pen, La Fleur advanced with the most respectful carriage up to the table, and, making a thousand apologies for the liberty he was going to take, told me he had a letter in his pocket, wrote by a drummer in his regiment to a corporal's wife, which, he durst say, would suit the occasion.

I had a mind to let the poor fellow have his humour.——Then prithee, said I, let me see it.

La Fleur instantly pulled out a little dirty pocket-book, cramm'd full of small letters and billet-doux in a sad condition, and laying it upon the table, and then untying the string which held them all together, ran them over, one by one, till he came to the letter in question—*La voilà,* said he, clapping his hands; so, unfolding it first, he laid it before me, and retired three steps from the table whilst I read it.

THE LETTER.

Madame,

Je suis penetré de la douleur la plus vive, et reduit en même temps au desespoir par ce retour imprevû du Corporal, qui rend notre entrevue de ce soir la chose du monde la plus impossible.

Mais, vive la joie! et toute la mienne sera de penser à vous.

L'amour n'est *rien* sans sentiment.

Et le sentiment est encore *moins* sans amour.

On dit qu'on ne doit jamais se desesperer.

On dit aussi que Monsieur le Corporal monte la garde Mercredi: alors ce sera mon tour.

Chacun à son tour.

En attendant—Vive l'amour! et vive la bagatelle!

Je suis, Madame,
Avec toutes les sentiments les plus
respecteux et les plus tendres,
tout à vous,

Jaques Roque.

It was but changing the Corporal into the Count—and saying nothing about mounting guard on Wednesday,—and the letter was neither right nor wrong;—so, to gratify the poor fellow, who stood trembling for my honour, his own, and the honour of his letter,—I took the cream gently off it,—and, whipping it up in my own way,—seal'd it up, and sent it to Madame de L——; and the next morning we pursued our journey to Paris.

PARIS.

When a man can contest the point by dint of equipage, and carry on all floundering before him with half-a-dozen lacquies and a couple of cooks—'tis very well in such a place as Paris,—he may drive in at which end of a street he will.

A poor prince, who is weak in cavalry, and whose whole infantry does not exceed a single man, had best quit the field, and signalize himself in the cabinet, if he can get up into it,—I say *up into it*—for there is no descending perpendicularly amongst 'em with a "*Me voici, mes enfans,*"—here I am,—whatever many may think.

I own, my first sensations, as soon as I was left solitary and alone in my own chamber in the hotel, were far from being so flattering as I had prefigured them. I walked up gravely to the window in my dusty black coat, and, looking through the glass, saw all the world in yellow, blue, and green, running at the ring of pleasure.—The old with broken lances, and in helmets which had lost their vizards;—the young, in armour bright, which shone like gold, beplumed with each gay feather of the east,—all,—all,—tilting at it like fascinated knights in tournaments of yore, for fame and love.

. . . . Alas, poor Yorick! cried I, what art thou doing here? On the very first onset of all this glittering clatter, thou art reduced to an atom;—seek—seek some winding alley, with a tourniquet at the end of it, where chariot never rolled, nor flambeau shot its rays;—there thou mayest solace thy soul in converse sweet with some kind *grisette* of a barber's wife, and get into such coteries!——

——May I perish! if I do, said I, pulling out a letter which I had to present to Madame de R——. I'll wait upon this lady the very first thing I do. So I called La Fleur to go seek me a barber directly,—and come back and brush my coat.

THE WIG.

PARIS.

When the barber came, he absolutely refused to have any thing to do with my wig: 'twas either above or below his art: I had nothing to do but to take one ready made of his own recommendation.

——But I fear, friend, said I, this buckle won't stand. . . . . You may immerse it, replied he, into the ocean, and it will stand.

What a great scale is every thing upon in this city! thought I.—The utmost stretch of an English periwig-maker's ideas could have gone no further than to have "dipped it into a pail of water."—What difference! 'tis like time to eternity!

I confess I do hate all conceptions as I do the puny ideas which engender them; and am generally so struck with the great works of Nature that, for my own part, if I could help it, I never would make a comparison less than a mountain at least. All that can be said against the French sublime, in this instance of it, is this:—That the grandeur is *more* in the *word*, and, *less* in the *thing*. No doubt the ocean fills the mind with vast ideas; but Paris being so far inland, it was not likely I should run post a hundred miles out of it to try the experiment:—the Parisian barber meant nothing.

The pail of water standing beside the great deep makes certainly but a sorry figure in speech;—but 'twill be said,—it has one advantage—'tis in the next room, and the truth of the buckle may be tried in it, without more ado, in a single moment.

In honest truth, and upon a more candid revision of the matter, *the French expression professes more than it performs.*

I think I can see the precise and distinguishing marks of national character more in these nonsensical *minutiæ* than in the most important matters of state; where great men of all nations talk, and talk so much alike, that I would not give nine-pence to choose among them.

I was so long in getting from under my barber's hands that it was too late to think of going with my letter to Madame R—— that night: but when a man is once dressed at all points for going out,

his reflections turn to little account; so, taking down the name of the Hotel de Modene, where I lodged, I walked forth, without the determination where to go;—I shall consider of that, said I, as I walk along.

THE PULSE.

PARIS.

HAIL, ye small sweet courtesies of life, for smooth do ye make the road of it; like grace and beauty, which beget inclinations to love at first sight: 'tis ye who open this door, and let the stranger in.

——Pray, Madame, said I, have the goodness to tell me which way I must turn to go to the *Opera Comique*.... Most willingly, Monsieur, said she, laying aside her work.

I had given a cast with my eye into half a dozen shops as I came along, in search of a face not likely to be disordered by such an interruption; till, at last, this hitting my fancy, I had walked in.

She was working a pair of ruffles as she sat in a low chair on the far side of the shop facing the door.

.... *Tres volontiers;* most willingly, said she, laying her work down upon a chair next her, and rising up from the low chair she was sitting in, with so cheerful a movement and so cheerful a look, that, had I been laying out fifty Louis d'ors with her, I should have said—"This woman is grateful."

You must turn, Monsieur, said she, going with me to the door of the shop, and pointing the way down the street I was to take,—you must turn first to your left hand,—*mais prenez garde,*—there are two turns; and be so good as to take the second,—then go down a little way, and you'll see a church, and when you are past it, give yourself the trouble to turn directly to the right, and that will lead you to the foot of the *Pont Neuf,* which you must cross, and there any one will do himself the pleasure to shew you.

She repeated her instructions three times over to me, with the same good-natured patience the third time as the first;—and if *tones and manners* have a meaning, which certainly they have, unless to hearts which shut them out,—she seemed really interested that I should not lose myself.

I will not suppose it was the woman's beauty, notwithstanding she was the handsomest *grisette,* I think, I ever saw, which had much to do with the sense I had of her courtesy; only I remember, when I told her how much I was obliged to her, that I looked very full in her eyes,—and that I repeated my thanks as often as she had done her instructions.

I had not got ten paces from the door, before I found I had forgot every tittle of what she had said:—so looking back, and seeing her still standing in the door of the shop, as if to look whether I went

right or not,—I returned back, to ask her whether the first turn was to my right or left, for that I had absolutely forgot.——Is it possible? said she, half laughing.—'Tis very possible, replied I, when a man is thinking more of a woman than of her good advice.

As this was the real truth, she took it, as every woman takes a matter of right, with a slight curtsey.

——*Attendez,* said she, laying her hand upon my arm to detain me, whilst she called a lad out of the back shop to get ready a parcel of gloves. I am just going to send him, said she, with a packet into that quarter; and if you will have the complaisance to step in, it will be ready in a moment, and he shall attend you to the place. So I walked in with her to the far side of the shop; and taking up the ruffle in my hands which she laid upon the chair, as if I had a mind to sit, she sat down herself in her low chair, and I instantly sat myself down beside her.

He will be ready, Monsieur, said she, in a moment..... And in that moment, replied I, most willingly would I say something very civil to you for all these courtesies. Any one may do a casual act of good-nature, but a continuation of them shews it is a part of the temperature; and, certainly, added I, if it is the same blood which comes from the heart, which descends to the extremes (touching her wrist) I am sure you must have one of the best pulses of any woman in the world..... Feel it, said she, holding out her arm. So laying down my hat, I took hold of her fingers in one hand, and applied the two fore-fingers of my other to the artery.——

Would to Heaven! my dear Eugenius, thou hadst passed by, and beheld me sitting in my black coat, and in my lack-a-day-sical manner, counting the throbs of it, one by one, with as much true devotion as if I had been watching the critical ebb or flow of her fever! How wouldst thou have laughed and moralized upon my new profession! and thou shouldst have laughed and moralized on—Trust me, my dear Eugenius, I should have said "there are worse occupations in this world *than feeling a woman's pulse.*"—But a *grisette's,* thou wouldst have said,—and in a open shop, Yorick!—

—So much the better: for when my views are direct, Eugenius, I care not if all the world saw me feel it.

THE HUSBAND.

PARIS.

I HAD counted twenty pulsations, and was going on fast towards the fortieth, when her husband, coming unexpectedly from a back-parlour into the shop, put me a little out in my reckoning.——'Twas nobody but her husband, she said—so I began a fresh score—Monsieur is so good, quoth she, as he passed by us, as to give himself the trouble of feeling my pulse.——The husband took off

his hat, and making me a bow, said, I did him too much honour; and having said that, he put on his hat and walked out.

Good God! said I to myself, as he went out, -and can this man be the husband of this woman!

Let it not torment the few who know what must have been the grounds of this exclamation, if I explain it to those who do not.

In London, a shopkeeper and a shopkeeper's wife seem to be one bone and one flesh. In the several endowments of mind and body, sometimes the one, and sometimes the other has it, so as in general to be upon a par, and to tally with each other as nearly as a man and wife need to do.

In Paris, there are scarce two orders of beings more different, for the legislative and executive powers of the shop not resting in the husband, he seldoms comes there:—in some dark and dismal room behind, he sits commerceless in his thrum night-cap, the same rough son of Nature that Nature left him.

The genius of a people where nothing but the monarchy is Salique having ceded this department, with sundry others, totally to the women —by a continual higgling with customers of all ranks and sizes from morning to night, like so many rough pebbles shook long together in a bag, by amicable collisions, they have worn down their asperities and sharp angles, and not only become round and smooth, but will receive, some of them, a polish like a brilliant—Monsieur *le Mari* is little better than the stone under your foot.

—Surely,—surely, man! it is not good for thee to sit alone; thou wast made for social intercourse and gentle greetings; and this improvement of our natures from it, I appeal to, as my evidence.

—And how does it beat, Monsieur? said she..... With all the benignity, said I, looking quietly in her eyes, that I expected.—— She was going to say something civil in return, but the lad came into the shop with the gloves.—*Apropos,* said I, I want a couple of pair myself.

THE GLOVES.

PARIS.

The beautiful *grisette* rose up when I said this, and, going behind the counter, reached down a parcel, and unti d it: I advanced to the side over-against her: they were all too large. The beautiful *grisette* measured them one by one across my hand,—it would not alter the dimensions.—She begged I would try a single pair, which seemed to be the least.—She held it open;—my hand slipped into it at once.— It will not do, said I, shaking my head a little.—No, said she, doing the same thing.

There are certain combined looks of simple subtlety — where whim, and sense, and seriousness, and nonsense, are so blended that all the languages of Babel, let loose together, could not express them

—they are communicated and caught so instantaneously that you can scarce say which party is the infector. I leave it to your men of words to swell pages about it,—it is enough in the present to say, again, the gloves would not do; so, folding our hands within our arms, we both loll'd upon the counter;—it was narrow, and there was just room for the parcel to lay between us.

The beautiful *grisette* looked sometimes at the gloves, then sideways to the window, then at the gloves—and then at me. I was not disposed to break silence;—I followed her example: so I looked at the gloves, then to the window, then at the gloves, and then at her—and so on alternately.

I found I lost considerably in every attack:—she had a quick black eye, and shot through two such long and silken eye-lashes with such penetration that she looked into my very heart and reins.—It may seem strange; but I could actually feel she did.

It is no matter, said I, taking up a couple of the pairs next me, and putting them into my pocket.

I was sensible the beautiful *grisette* had not asked a single livre above the price. I wished she had asked a livre more; and was puzzling my brains how to bring the matter about,—Do you think, my dear Sir, said she, mistaking my embarrassment, that I could ask a sous too much of a stranger—and of a stranger whose politeness, more than his want of gloves, has done me the honour to lay himself at my mercy?—*M'en croyez capable?*—Faith! not I, said I; and if you were, you are welcome. So, counting the money into her hand, and with a lower bow than one generally makes to a shopkeeper's wife, I went out; and her lad with his parcel followed me.

THE TRANSLATION.

PARIS.

There was nobody in the box I was let into, but a kindly old French officer. I love the character, not only because I honour the man whose manners are softened by a profession which makes bad men worse, but that I once knew one—for he is no more,—and why should I not rescue one page from violation by writing his name in it, and telling the world it was Captain Tobias Shandy, the dearest of my flock and friends, whose philanthropy I never think of at this long distance from his death, but my eyes gush out with tears. For his sake, I have a predilection for the whole corps of veterans; and so I strode over the two back rows of benches, and placed myself beside him.

The old officer was reading attentively a small pamphlet (it might be the book of the opera) with a large pair of spectacles. As soon as I sat down, he took his spectacles off, and, putting them into a shagreen case, returned them and the book into his pocket together. I half rose up, and made him a bow.

Translate this into any civilized language in the world, the sense is this:—

"Here's a poor stranger come into the box; he seems as if he knew nobody: and is never likely, was he to be seven years in Paris, if every man he comes near keeps his spectacles upon his nose:—'tis shutting the door of conversation absolutely in his face, and using him worse than a German."

The French officer might as well have said it all aloud: and if he had, I should in course have put the bow I made him into French too, and told him, "I was sensible of his attention, and returned him a thousand thanks for it."

There is not a secret so aiding to the progress of sociality as to get master of this *short hand*, and to be quick in rendering the several turns of looks and limbs, with all their inflections and delineations, into plain words. For my own part, by long habitude, I do it so mechanically that, when I walk the streets of London, I go translating all the way; and have more than once stood behind the circle, where not three words have been said, and have brought off twenty different dialogues with me, which I could have fairly wrote down and sworn to.

I was going one evening to Martini's concert at Milan, and was just entering the door of the hall, when the Marquisina de F*** was coming out, in a sort of a hurry:—she was almost upon me before I saw her: so I gave a spring to one side, to let her pass. She had done the same, and on the same side too: so we ran our heads together: she instantly got to the other side to get out: I was just as unfortunate as she had been; for I had sprung to that side, and opposed her passage again. We both flew together to the other side, and then back,—and so on:—it was ridiculous: we both blushed intolerably; so I did at last the thing I should have done at first;—I stood stock still, and the Marquisina had no more difficulty. I had no power to go into the room till I had made her so much reparation as to wait and follow her with my eye to the end of the passage. She looked back twice, and walked along it rather sideways, as if she would make room for any one coming up stairs to pass her.—No, said I, that 's a vile translation; the Marquisina has a right to the best apology I can make her; and that opening is left for me to do it in:—so I ran and begged pardon for the embarrassment I had given her, saying it was my intention to have made her way. She answered, she was guided by the same intention towards me;—so we reciprocally thanked each other. She was at the top of the stairs; and seeing no *cicisbeo* near her, I begged to hand her to her coach; so we went down the stairs, stopping at every third step to talk of the concert and the adventure.—Upon my word, Madam, said I, when I had handed her in, I made six different efforts to let you go out.—And I made six efforts, replied she, to let you enter.—I wish to Heaven you would make a seventh, said I.—With all my heart,

said she, making room.—Life is too short to be long about the forms of it;—so I instantly stepped in, and she carried me home with her. . . . And what became of the concert? St. Cecilia, who, I suppose, was at it, knows more than I.

I will only add that the connection, which arose out of the translation, gave me more pleasure than any one I had the honour to make in Italy.

THE DWARF.

PARIS.

I HAD never heard the remark made by any one in my life, except by one; and who that was will probably come out in this chapter; so that, being pretty much unprepossessed, there must have been grounds for what struck me the moment I cast my eyes over the *parterre*,—and that was the unaccountable sport of Nature in forming such numbers of dwarfs.—No doubt, she sports at certain times in almost every corner of the world: but in Paris, there is no end to her amusements.—The goddess seems almost as merry as she is wise.

As I carried my idea out of the *Opera Comique* with me, I measured every body I saw walking in the streets by it.—Melancholy application! especially where the size was extremely little,—the face extremely dark,—the eyes quick,—the nose long,—the teeth white,—the jaw prominent,—to see so many miserables, by force of accidents, driven out of their own proper class into the very verge of another, which it gives me pain to write down:—every third man a pigmy;—some by ricketty heads and hump-backs;—others by bandy legs;—a third set arrested by the hand of Nature in the sixth and seventh years of their growth;—a fourth, in their perfect and natural state, like dwarf apple-trees; from the first rudiments and stamina of their existence, never meant to grow higher.

A Medical Traveller might say 'tis owing to undue bandages;—a Splenetic one, to want of air;—and an Inquisitive Traveller, to fortify the system, may measure the height of their houses,—the narrowness of their streets, and in how few feet square in the sixth and seventh stories such numbers of the *Bourgeoisie* eat and sleep together. But I remember, Mr. Shandy the Elder, who accounted for nothing like any body else, in speaking one evening of these matters, averred that children, like other animals, might be increased almost to any size, provided they came right into the world; but the misery was, the citizens of Paris were so coop'd up that they had not actually room enough to get them.—I do not call it getting any thing, said he;—'tis getting nothing.—Nay, continued he, rising in his argument, 'tis getting worse than nothing, when all you have got, after twenty or five-and-twenty years of the tenderest care and most nutritious aliment bestowed upon it, shall not at last be as

high as my leg. Now, Mr. Shandy being very short, there could be nothing more said of it.

As this is not a work of reasoning, I leave the solution as I found it, and content myself with the truth only of the remark, which is verified in every lane and by-lane of Paris. I was walking down that which leads from the Carrousel to the Palais Royal, and observing a little boy in some distress at the side of the gutter which ran down the middle of it, I took hold of his hand, and helped him over. Upon turning up his face to look at him after, I perceived he was about forty..... Never mind, said I, some good body will do as much for me when I am ninety.

I feel some little principles within me, which incline me to be merciful towards this poor blighted part of my species, who have neither size nor strength to get on in the world.—I cannot bear to see one of them trod upon; and had scarce got seated beside my old French officer ere the disgust was exercised by seeing the very thing happen under the box we sat in.

At the end of the orchestra, and betwixt that and the first side-box, there is a small esplanade left, where, when the house is full, numbers of all ranks take sanctuary. Though you stand, as in the *parterre*, you pay the same price as in the orchestra. A poor defenceless being of this order had got thrust, somehow or other, into this luckless place;—the night was hot, and he was surrounded by beings two feet and a half higher than himself. The dwarf suffered inexpressibly on all sides; but the thing which incommoded him most was a tall, corpulent German, near seven feet high, who stood directly betwixt him and all possibility of his seeing either the stage or the actors. The poor dwarf did all he could to get a peep at what was going forwards, by seeking for some little opening betwixt the German's arm and his body, trying first on one side, then on the other; but the German stood square in the most unaccommodating posture that can be imagined:—the dwarf might as well have been placed at the bottom of the deepest draw-well in Paris; so he civilly reached up his hand to the German's sleeve, and told him his distress.—The German turned his head back, looked down upon him as Goliah did upon David,—and unfeelingly resumed his posture.

I was just then taking a pinch of snuff out of my monk's little horn box.—And how would thy meek and courteous spirit, my dear monk, so tempered to *bear and forbear!*—how sweetly would it have lent an ear to this poor soul's complaint!

The old French officer seeing me lift up my eyes with emotion, as I made the apostrophe, took the liberty to ask me what was the matter?——I told him the story in three words, and added, how inhuman it was.

By this time the dwarf was driven to extremes, and in his first transports, which are generally unreasonable, had told the

German he would cut off his long queue with his knife.——The German looked back coolly, and told him he was welcome, if he could reach it.

An injury sharpened by an insult, be it to whom it will, makes every man of sentiment a party: I could have leaped out of the box to have redressed it.—The old French officer did it with much less confusion; for, leaning a little over, and nodding to a sentinel, and pointing at the same time, with his finger, at the distress,—the sentinel made his way to it.—There was no occasion to tell the grievance—the thing told itself; so, thrusting back the German instantly with his musket,—he took the poor dwarf by the hand, and placed him before him.... This is noble! said I, clapping my hands together.... And yet you would not permit this, said the old officer, in England.

.... In England, dear Sir, said I, *we sit all at our ease.*

The old French officer would have set me at unity with myself, in case I had been at variance,—by saying it was a *bon mot*;—and, as a *bon mot* is always worth something in Paris, he offered me a pinch of snuff.

THE ROSE.

PARIS.

It was now my turn to ask the old French officer, "What was the matter?" for a cry of "*Haussez les mains, Monsieur l'Abbé!*" re-echoed from a dozen different parts of the *parterre*, was as unintelligible to me as my apostrophe to the monk had been to him.

He told me it was some poor Abbé in one of the upper *loges*, who he supposed had got planted *perdu* behind a couple of *grisettes*, in order to see the opera, and that the *parterre*, espying him, were insisting upon his holding up both his hands during the representation.... And can it be supposed, said I, that an ecclesiastic would pick the *grisettes*' pockets?—The old French officer smiled, and, whispering in my ear, opened a door of knowledge which I had no idea of.

.... Good God! said I, turning pale with astonishment,—is it possible that a people so smit with sentiment should at the same time be so unclean, and so unlike themselves?—*Quelle grossierté!* added I.

.... The French officer told me it was an illiberal sarcasm at the church, which had begun in the theatre about the time the Tartuffe was given in it, by Molière:—but, like other remains of Gothic manners, was declining.—Every nation, continued he, have their refinements and *grossiertés*, in which they take the lead, and lose it of one another by turns;—that he had been in most countries, but never in one but where he found some delicacies, which others seemed to want. *Le pour et le contre se trouvent en chaque nation*; there is a balance, said he, of good and bad everywhere; and nothing but knowing it is so can emancipate one half of the world from the

prepossession which it holds against the other :—that the advantage of travel, as it regarded the *sçavoir vivre,* was by seeing a great deal both of men and manners; it taught us mutual toleration; and mutual toleration, concluded he, making me a bow, taught us mutual love.

The old French officer delivered this with an air of such candour and good sense as coincided with my first favourable impressions of his character :—I thought I loved the man; but I fear I mistook the object :—'twas my own way of thinking,—the difference was, I could not have expressed it half so well.

It is alike troublesome to both the rider and his beast—if the latter goes pricking up his ears, and starting all the way at every object which he never saw before.—I have as little torment of this kind as any creature alive; and yet I honestly confess that many a thing gave me pain, and that I blushed at many a word the first month—which I found inconsequent and perfectly innocent the second.

Madame de Rambouliet, after an acquaintance of about six weeks with her, had done me the honour to take me in her coach about two leagues out of town.—Of all women, Madame de Rambouliet is the most correct;—and I never wish to see one of more virtues and purity of heart.—In our return back, Madame de Rambouliet desired me to pull the cord—I asked her if she wanted any thing? ——*Rien que pour pisser,* said Madame de Rambouliet.

Grieve not, gentle traveller, to let Madame de Rambouliet p—ss on.—And, ye fair mystic nymphs, go each one *pluck your rose,* and scatter them in your path,—for Madame de Rambouliet did no more.—I handed Madame de Rambouliet out of the coach; and had I been the priest of the chaste *Castalia,* I could not have served at her fountain with a more respectful decorum.

THE FILLE DE CHAMBRE.

PARIS.

What the old French officer had delivered upon travelling, bringing Polonius's advice to his son, upon the same subject, into my head, —and that bringing in Hamlet,—and Hamlet the rest of Shakespeare's Works, I stopt at the Quai de Conti, in my return home, to purchase the whole set.

The bookseller said he had not a set in the world..... *Comment!* said I, taking one up out of a set which lay upon the counter betwixt us..... He said, they were sent him only to be got bound; and were to be sent back to Versailles in the morning to the Count de B****.

.... And does the Count de B****, said I, read Shakespeare?.... *C'est un esprit fort,* replied the bookseller.—He loves English books;

and, what is more to his honour, Monsieur, he loves the English too. .... You speak this so civilly, said I, that it is enough to oblige an Englishman to lay out a Louis d'or or two at your shop.——The bookseller made a bow, and was going to say something, when a young decent girl, about twenty, who, by her air and dress seemed to be *fille de chambre* to some devout woman of fashion, came into the shop and asked for *Les Egaremens du Cœur et de l'Esprit.* The bookseller gave her the book directly; she pulled out a little green satin purse, run round with a ribband of the same colour, and, putting her finger and thumb into it, she took out the money and paid for it. As I had nothing more to stay me in the shop, we both walked out of the door together.

——And what have you to do, my dear, said I, with *The Wanderings of the Heart,* who scarce know yet you have one? nor, 'till Love has first told you it, or some faithless shepherd has made it ache, canst thou ever be sure it is so..... *Lá Dieu m'en garde!* said the girl. .... With reason, said I; for, if it is a good one, 'tis a pity it should be stolen; 'tis a little treasure to thee, and gives a better air to your face than if it was dressed out with pearls.

The young girl listened with a submissive attention, holding her satin purse by its ribband in her hand all the time.——'Tis a very small one, said I, taking hold of the bottom of it—(she held it towards me)—and there is very little in it, my dear, said I;—but be but as good as thou art handsome, and Heaven will fill it. I had a parcel of crowns in my hand to pay for Shakespeare; and, as she had let go the purse entirely, I put a single one in; and, tying up the ribband in a bow-knot, returned it to her.

The young girl made me more a humble curtsey than a low one —'twas one of those quiet, thankful sinkings, where the spirit bows itself down,—the body does no more than tell it. I never gave a girl a crown in my life which gave me half the pleasure.

My advice, my dear, would not have been worth a pin to you, said I, if I had not given this along with it: but now, when you see the crown, you'll remember it;—so don't, my dear, lay it out in ribbands.

.... Upon my word, Sir, said the girl, earnestly, I am incapable; in saying which, as is usual in little bargains of honour, she gave me her hand:—*En verité, Monsieur, je mettrai cet argent apart,* said she.

When a virtuous convention is made betwixt man and woman, it sanctifies their most private walks; so notwithstanding it was dusky, yet as both our roads lay the same way, we made no scruple of walking along the Quai de Conti together.

She made me a second curtsey in setting off; and, before we got twenty yards from the door, as if she had not done enough before, she made a sort of a little stop, to tell me again—she thanked me.

—It was a small tribute, I told her, which I could not avoid paying

to virtue, and would not be mistaken in the person I had been rendering it to for the world; but I see innocence, my dear, in your face,—and foul befal the man who ever lays a snare in its way!

The girl seemed affected, some way or other, with what I said;—she gave a low sigh;—I found I was not empowered to enquire at all after it,—so said nothing more, till I got to the corner of the Rue de Nevers, where we were to part.

——But, is this the way, my dear, said I, to the Hotel de Modene?.... She told me it was;—or that I might go by the Rue de Gueneguault, which was the next turn..... Then I'll go, my dear, by the Rue de Gueneguault, said I, for two reasons: first, I shall please myself; and next, I shall give you the protection of my company as far on your way as I can.——The girl was sensible I was civil,—and said, she wished the Hotel de Modene was in the Rue de St. Pierre..... You live there? said I..... She told me she was *fille de chambre* to Madame R***..... Good God! said I, 'tis the very lady for whom I have brought a letter from Amiens..... The girl told me that Madame R***, she believed, expected a stranger with a letter, and was impatient to see him.... So I desired the girl to present my compliments to Madame R***, and say I would certainly wait upon her in the morning.

We stood still at the corner of the Rue de Nevers whilst this passed.—We then stopped a moment whilst she disposed of her *Egarements du Cœur*, &c., more commodiously than carrying them in her hand:—they were two volumes; so I held the second for her whilst she put the first into her pocket;—and then she held the pocket, and I put in the other after it.

'Tis sweet to feel by what fine-spun threads our affections are drawn together.

We set off afresh;—and as she took her third step, the girl put her hand within my arm.——I was just bidding her,—but she did it of herself, with that undeliberating simplicity which shewed it was out of her head that she had never seen me before. For my own part, I felt the conviction of consanguinity so strongly that I could not help turning half round to look in her face, and see if I could trace out any thing in it of a family likeness.—Tut! said I, are we not all relations?

When we arrived at the turning up of the Rue de Gueneguault, I stopped to bid her adieu for good and all: the girl would thank me again for my company and kindness.—She bid me adieu twice;—I repeated it as often; and so cordial was the parting between us that, had it happened any where else, I'm not sure but I should have signed it with a kiss of charity, as warm and holy as an apostle.

But in Paris, as none kiss each other but the men,—I did what amounted to the same thing,—

I—bid God bless her!

THE PASSPORT.

PARIS.

When I got home to my hotel, La Fleur told me I had been inquired after by the Lieutenant de Police..... The deuce take it, said I,—I know the reason. It is time the reader should know it; for, in the order of things in which it happened, it was omitted; not that it was out of my head; but that, had I told it then, it might have been forgot now;—and now is the time I want it.

I had left London with so much precipitation that it never entered my mind that we were at war with France; and had reached Dover, and looked through my glass at the hills beyond Boulogne, before the idea presented itself; and with this in its train, that there was no getting there without a passport. Go but to the end of a street, I have a mortal aversion for returning back no wiser than I set out; and as this was one of the greatest efforts I had ever made for knowledge, I could less bear the thoughts of it; so hearing the Count de **** had hired the packet, I begged he would take me in his *suite*. The Count had some little knowledge of me, so made little or no difficulty, — only said his inclination to serve me could reach no further than Calais, as he was to return by way of Brussels to Paris; however when I had once passed there, I might get to Paris without interruption; but that in Paris I must make friends and shift for myself.

Let me get to Paris, Monsieur le Comte, said I,—and I shall do very well. So I embarked, anb never thought more of the matter.

When La Fleur told me the Lieutenant de Police had been enquiring after me—the thing instantly recurred;—and, by the time La Fleur had well told me, the master of the hotel came into my room to tell me the same thing, with this addition to it, that my passport had been particularly asked after: the master of the hotel concluded with saying he hoped I had one..... Not I, faith! said I.

The master of the hotel retired three steps from me, as from an infected person, as I declared this;—and poor La Fleur advanced three steps towards me, and with that sort of movement which a good soul makes to succour a distressed one: the fellow won my heart by it; from that single trait, I knew his character as perfectly, and could rely on it as firmly, as if he had served me with fidelity for seven years.

Mon Seigneur! cried the master of the hotel;—but, recollecting himself as he made the exclamation, he instantly changed the tone of it—If Monsieur, said he, has not a passport (*apparemment*) in all likelihood, he has friends in Paris who can procure him one..... Not that I know of, quoth I, with an air of indifference..... Then certes, replied he, you'll be sent to the Bastile, or the Chatelet, *au moins*.....

Poo! said I, the King of France is a good-natured soul, he'll hurt nobody..... *Cela n'empeche pas,* said he,—you will certainly be sent to the Bastile to-morrow morning..... But I've taken your lodgings for a month, answered I; and I'll not quit them before the time for all the Kings of France in the world..... La Fleur whispered in my ear—that nobody could oppose the King of France.

Pardi, said my host, *ces Messieurs Anglois sont des gens tres extraordinaires;*—and, having both said and sworn it,—he went out.

THE PASSPORT.

THE HOTEL AT PARIS.

I COULD not find in my heart to torture La Fleur's with a serious look upon the subject of my embarrassment, which was the reason I had treated it so cavalierly; and, to show him how light it lay upon my mind, I dropped the subject entirely; and, whilst he waited upon me at supper, talked to him with more than usual gaiety about Paris and of the *opera comique.*—La Fleur had been there himself, and had followed me through the streets as far as the bookseller's shop; but seeing me come out with the young *fille de chambre,* and that we walked down the Quai de Conti together, La Fleur deemed it unnecessary to follow me a step further,—so, making his own reflections upon it, he took a shorter cut,—and got to the hotel in time to be informed of the affair of the police, against my arrival.

As soon as the honest creature had taken away, and gone down to sup himself, I then began to think a little seriously about my situation.

—And here, I know, Eugenius, thou wilt smile at the remembrance of a short dialogue which passed betwixt us, the moment I was going to set out.—I must tell it here.

Eugenius, knowing that I was as little subject to be overburthened with money as thought, had drawn me aside to interrogate me how much I had taken care for? Upon telling him the exact sum, Eugenius shook his head and said it would not do; so pulled out his purse, in order to empty it into mine..... I've enough, in conscience, Eugenius, said I..... Indeed Yorick, you have not, replied Eugenius; I know France and Italy better than you..... But you don't consider, Eugenius, said I, refusing his offer, that before I have been three days in Paris, I shall take care to say or do something or other for which I shall get clapped up into the Bastile, and that I shall live there a couple of months entirely at the King of France's expense. .... I beg pardon, said Eugenius, drily; really, I had forgot that resource.

Now the event I treated gaily came seriously to my door.

Is it folly, or *nonchalance,* or philosophy, or pertinacity;—or what is it in me, that, after all, when La Fleur had gone down stairs,

and I was quite alone, I could not bring down my mind to think of it otherwise than I had then spoken of it to Eugenius?

—And as for the Bastile—the terror is in the word.—Make the most of it you can, said I to myself, the Bastile is but another word for a tower;—and a tower is but another word for a house you can't get out of.—Mercy on the gouty! for they are in it twice a year.—But with nine livres a day, and pen and ink and paper and patience, albeit a man can't get out, he may do very well within,—at least for a month or six weeks; at the end of which, if he is a harmless fellow, his innocence appears, and he comes out a better and wiser man than he went in.

I had some occasion (I forget what) to step into the court-yard, as I settled this account; and remember I walked down stairs in no small triumph with the conceit of my reasoning.——Beshrew the *sombre* pencil! said I, vauntingly—for I envy not its power, which paints the evils of life with so hard and deadly a colouring. The mind sits terrified at the objects she has magnified herself, and blackened: reduce them to their proper size and hue, she overlooks them.——'Tis true, said I, correcting the proposition—the Bastile is not an evil to be despised.—But strip it of its towers—fill up the foss—unbarricade the doors—call it simply a confinement, and suppose 'tis some tyrant of a distemper—and not of a man, which holds you in it—the evil vanishes, and you bear the other half without complaint.

I was interrupted in the hey-day of this soliloquy, with a voice which I took to be of a child, which complained "it could not get out."—I look'd up and down the passage, and, seeing neither man, woman, nor child, I went out without further attention.

In my return back through the passage, I heard the same words repeated twice over; and, looking up, I saw it was a starling hung in a little cage.—"I can't get out—I can't get out," said the starling.

I stood looking at the bird: and to every person who came through the passage, it ran fluttering to the side towards which they approached it, with the same lamentation of its captivity,—"I can't get out," said the starling.——God help thee! said I.—but I'll let thee out, cost what it will; so I turned about the cage to get the door: it was twisted and double twisted so fast with wire there was no getting it open without pulling the cage to pieces.—I took both hands to it.

The bird flew to the place where I was attempting his deliverance, and, thrusting his head through the trellis, pressed his breast against it, as if impatient.—I fear, poor creature, said I, I cannot set thee at liberty.——"No," said the starling; "I can't get out—I can't get out."

I vow I never had my affections more tenderly awakened; nor do I remember an incident in my life where the dissipated spirits, to which my reason had been a bubble, were so suddenly call'd home. Mechanical as the notes were, yet so true in tune to nature were

they chanted, that in one moment they overthrew all my systematic reasonings upon the Bastile; and I heavily walked up stairs, unsaying every word I had said in going down them.

Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, Slavery, said I,—still thou art a bitter draught! and, though thousands in all ages have been made to drink of thee, thou art no less bitter on that account.—'Tis thou, thrice sweet and gracious goddess, addressing myself to *Liberty*, whom all, in public or in private, worship, whose taste is grateful, and ever will be so, till Nature herself shall change. No *tint* of words can spot thy snowy mantle, nor chymic power turn thy sceptre into iron;—with thee, to smile upon him as he eats his crust, the swain is happier than his monarch, from whose Court thou art exiled.—Gracious Heaven! cried I, kneeling down upon the last step but one in my ascent, grant me but health, thou great Bestower of it, and give me but this fair goddess as my companion,—and shower down thy mitres, if it seem good unto thy Divine Providence, upon those heads which are aching for them!

THE CAPTIVE.

PARIS.

The bird in his cage pursued me into my room. I sat down close by my table, and, leaning my head upon my hand, I began to figure to myself the miseries of confinement. I was in a right frame for it, and so I gave full scope to my imagination.

I was going to begin with the millions of my fellow-creatures born to no inheritance but slavery: but finding, however affecting the picture was, that I could not bring it near me, and that the multitude of sad groups in it did but distract me,

—I took a single captive; and, having first shut him up in his dungeon, I then looked through the twilight of his grated door to take his picture.

I beheld his body half wasted away with long expectation and confinement, and felt what kind of sickness of the heart it was which arises from hope deferred. Upon looking nearer, I saw him pale and feverish; in thirty years the western breeze had not once fanned his blood;—he had seen no sun, no moon, in all that time;—nor had the voice of friend or kinsman breathed through his lattice!—His children!——

But here my heart began to bleed; and I was forced to go on with another part of the portrait.

He was sitting upon the ground upon a little straw, in the furthest corner of his dungeon, which was alternately his chair and bed: a little calender of small sticks was laid at the head, notched all over with the dismal days and nights he had passed there:—he had one of these little sticks in his hand, and, with a rusty nail, he was etching

another day of misery to add to the heap. As I darkened the little light he had, he lifted up a hopeless eye towards the door, then cast it down,—shook his head, and went on with his work of affliction. I heard his chains upon his legs, as he turned his body to lay his little stick upon the bundle.—He gave a deep sigh.—I saw the Iron enter into his soul!—I burst into tears.——I could not sustain the picture of confinement which my fancy had drawn.—I started up from my chair, and, calling La Fleur,—I bid him bespeak me a remise, and have it ready at the door of the hotel by nine in the morning.

—I'll go directly, said I, myself to Monsieur le Duc de Choiseul.

La Fleur would have put me to bed: but not willing he should see any thing upon my cheek which would cost the honest fellow a heart-ache—I told him I would go to bed by myself—and bid him go do the same.

THE STARLING.

ROAD TO VERSAILLES.

I GOT into my remise the hour I proposed,—La Fleur got up behind, and I bid the coachman make the best of his way to Versailles.

As there was nothing in this road, or rather nothing which I look for in travelling, I cannot fill up the blank better than with a short history of this self-same bird, which became the subject of the last chapter.

Whilst the Honourable Mr.**** was waiting for a wind at Dover, it had been caught upon the cliffs before it could well fly, by an English lad who was his groom; who, not caring to destroy it, had taken it in his breast into the packet;—and, by course of feeding it, and taking it at once under his protection, in a day or two grew fond of it, and got it safe along with him to Paris.

At Paris, the lad had laid out a livre in a little cage for the starling; and, as he had little to do better the five months his master staid there, he taught it, in his mother's tongue, the four simple words—(and no more)—to which I owned myself so much its debtor.

Upon his mas[illegible]'s going on for Italy, the lad had given it to the master of the hotel. But his little song for liberty being in an *unknown* language at Paris, the bird had little or no store set by him:—so La Fleur bought both him and his cage for me for a bottle of Burgundy.

In my return from Italy, I brought him with me to the country in whose language he had learned his notes; and, telling the story of him to Lord A—, Lord A. begged the bird of me; in a week Lord A. gave him to Lord B—; Lord B. made a present of him to Lord C—; and Lord C.'s gentleman sold him to Lord D.'s for a shilling:—Lord D. gave him to Lord E., and so on, half round the alphabet.

From that rank he passed into the lower house, and passed the hands of as many commoners.—But as all these wanted to get in, and my bird wanted to get out, he had almost as little store set by him in London as in Paris.

It is impossible but many of my readers must have heard of him; and if any by mere chance have ever seen him,—I beg leave to inform them that that bird was my bird,—or some vile copy set up to represent him.

I have nothing farther to add upon him but that, from that time to this, I have borne this poor starling as the crest to my arms.—— And let the herald's officers twist his neck about if they dare.

THE ADDRESS.

VERSAILLES.

I SHOULD not like to have my enemy take a view of my mind when I am going to ask protection of any man: for which reason I generally endeavour to protect myself: but this going to Monsieur le Duc de C—— was an act of compulsion;—had it been an act of choice, I should have done it, I suppose, like other people.

How many mean plans of dirty address, as I went along, did my servile heart form! I deserved the Bastile for every one of them.

Then nothing would serve me, when I got within sight of Versailles, but putting words and sentences together, and conceiving attitudes and tones to writhe myself into Monsieur le Duc de C——'s good grace.—This will do, said I.—Just as well, retorted I again, as a coat carried up to him by an adventurous tailor, without taking his measure.—Fool! continued I,—see Monsieur le Duc's face first;—observe what character is written in it;—take notice in what posture he stands to hear you;—mark the turns and expressions of his body and limbs; and for the tone—the first sound which comes from his lips will give it you; and, from all these together, you'll compound an address at once upon the spot, which cannot disgust the Duke;—the ingredients are his own, and most likely to go down.

Well! said I, I wish it well over.—Coward again! as if man to man was not equal, throughout the whole surface of the globe; and if in the field, why not face to face in the cabinet too? and trust me, Yorick, whenever it is not so, man is false to himself, and betrays his own succours ten times, where nature does it once. Go to the Duc de C—— with the Bastile in thy looks;—my life for it, thou wilt be sent back to Paris in half-an-hour with an escort.

I believe so, said I.—Then I'll go to the Duke, by Heaven! with all the gaiety and debonairness in the world.

—And there you are wrong again, replied I;—a heart at ease, Yorick, flies into no extremes,—'tis ever on its centre.—Well! well! cried I, as the coachman turned in at the gates, I find I shall

do very well: and by the time he had wheeled round the court, and brought me up to the door, I found myself so much the better for my own lecture that I neither ascended the steps like a victim to justice, who was to part with life upon the topmast,—nor did I mount them with a skip and a couple of strides, as I do when I fly up, Eliza! to thee, to meet it.

As I entered the door of the saloon, I was met by a person who possibly might be the *maître d'hotel*, but had more the air of one of the under-secretaries, who told me the Duc de C—— was busy.—I am utterly ignorant, said I, of the forms of obtaining an audience, being an absolute stranger, and, what is worse in the present conjuncture of affairs, being an Englishman, too..... He replied that did not increase the difficulty.—I made him a slight bow, and told him I had something of importance to say to Monsieur le Duc. The secretary looked towards the stairs, as if he was about to leave me to carry up this account to some one.—But I must not mislead you, said I,—for what I have to say is of no manner of importance to Monsieur le Duc de C——, but of great importance to myself..... *C'est une autre affaire*, replied he. .... Not at all, said I, to a man of gallantry. But pray, good Sir, continued I, when can a stranger hope to have *accesse?*.... In not less than two hours, said he, looking at his watch.——The number of equipages in the court-yard seemed to justify the calculation that I could have no nearer a prospect; and as walking backwards and forwards in the saloon, without a soul to commune with, was for the time as bad as being in the Bastile itself, I instantly went back to my remise, and bid the coachman drive me to the *Cordon Bleu*, which was the nearest hotel.

I think there is a fatality in it;—I seldom go to the place I set out for.

LE PATISSIER.

VERSAILLES.

Before I had got half way down the street, I changed my mind: as I am at Versailles, thought I, I might as well take a view of the town; so I pulled the cord, and ordered the coachman to drive round some of the principal streets.—I suppose the town is not very large, said I.—The coachman begged pardon for setting me right, and told me it was very superb; and that numbers of the first dukes and marquisses and counts had hotels.—The Count de B——, of whom the bookseller at the Quai de Conti had spoken so handsomely the night before, came instantly into my mind.—And why should I not go, thought I, to the Count de B——, who has so high an idea of English books and Englishmen,—and tell him my story? So I changed my mind a second time. In truth, it was the third; for I had intended that day for Madame de R——.

in the Rue St. Pierre, and had devoutly sent her word by her *fille de chambre* that I would assuredly wait upon her; — but I am governed by circumstances;—I cannot govern them: so seeing a man standing with a basket on the other side of the street as if he had something to sell, I bid La Fleur go up to him, and inquire for the Count's hotel.

La Fleur returned, a little pale; and told me it was a Chevalier de St. Louis selling *patés*.—It is impossible, La Fleur, said I.—La Fleur could no more account for the phœnomenon than myself; but persisted in his story: he had seen the croix set in gold, with its red ribband, he said, tied to his button hole; and had looked into the basket, and seen the *patés* which the Chevalier was selling; so could not be mistaken in that.

Such a reverse in a man's life awakens a better principle than curiosity: I could not help looking for some time at him, as I sat in the remise. The more I looked at him, his croix, and his basket, the stronger they wove themselves into my brain.—I got out of the remise, and went towards him.

He was begirt with a clean linen apron, which fell below his knees, and with a sort of a bib that went half way up his breast. Upon the top of this, but a little below the hem, hung his croix. His basket of little *patés* was covered over with a white damask napkin: another of the same kind was spread at the bottom; and there was such a look of *propreté* and neatness throughout that one might have bought his *patés* of him as much from appetite as sentiment.

He made an offer of them to neither; but stood still with them at the corner of a hotel, for those to buy who chose it, without solicitation.

He was about forty-eight;—of a sedate look, something approaching to gravity. I did not wonder.——I went up rather to the basket than him, and, having lifted up the napkin, and taken one of his *patés* into my hand,—I begged he would explain the appearance which affected me.

He told me, in a few words, that the best part of his life had passed in the service; in which, after spending a small patrimony, he had obtained a company and the croix with it; but that, at the conclusion of the last peace, his regiment being reformed, and the whole corps, with those of some other regiments, left without the provision, he found himself in a wide world, without friends, without a livre;—and indeed, said he, without any thing but this—(pointing, as he said it, to his croix.)——The poor Chevalier won my pity, and he finished the scene by winning my esteem, too.

The King, he said, was the most generous of princes; but his generosity could neither relieve nor reward every one; and it was only his misfortune to be amongst the number. He had a little wife, he said, whom he loved, who did the *patisserie*; and added he felt

no dishonour in defending her and himself from want in this way,—unless Providence had offered him a better.

It would be wicked to withhold a pleasure from the good, in passing over what happened to this poor Chevalier de St. Louis about nine months after.

It seems he usually took his stand near the iron gates which lead up to the palace; and as his croix had caught the eye of numbers, numbers had made the same inquiry which I had done.—He had told the same story, and always with so much modesty and good sense that it had reached at last the king's ears;—who, hearing the Chevalier had been a gallant officer, and respected by the whole regiment as a man of honour and integrity,—he broke up his little trade by a pension of fifteen hundred livres a year.

As I have told this to please the reader, I beg he will allow me to relate another, out of its order, to please myself; the two stories reflect light upon each other,—and 'tis a pity they should be parted.

THE SWORD.

RENNES.

When states and empires have their periods of declension, and feel in their turns what distress and poverty is,—I stop not to tell the causes which gradually brought the house of d'E——, in Britany, into decay. The Marquis d'E—— had fought up against his condition with great firmness; wishing to preserve, and still shew to the world, some little fragments of what his ancestors had been—their indiscretions had put it out of his power. There was enough left for the little exigencies of obscurity.—But he had two boys who looked up to him for light;—he thought they deserved it. He had tried his sword,—it could not open the way,—the mounting was too expensive,—and simple œconomy was not a match for it:—there was no resource but commerce.

In any other province in France saving Brittany, this was smiting the root for ever of the little tree his pride and affection wished to see re-blossom.—But, in Brittany, there being a provision for this, he availed himself of it; and, taking an occasion when the States were assembled at Rennes, the Marquis, attended with his two boys, entered the court; and having pleaded the right of an ancient law of the duchy, which, though seldom claimed, he said, was no less in force, he took his sword from his side;—Here, said he, take it; and be trusty guardians of it till better times put me in condition to reclaim it.

The president accepted the Marquis's sword; he staid a few minutes to see it deposited in the archives of his house, and departed.

The Marquis and his whole family embarked the next day for

Martinico, and, in about nineteen or twenty years of successful application to business, with some unlooked-for bequests from distant branches of his house, returned home to reclaim his nobility, and to support it.

It was an incident of good fortune, which will never happen to any traveller but a sentimental one, that I should be at Rennes at the very time of this solemn requisition. I call it solemn—it was so to me.

The Marquis entered the court with his whole family: he supported his lady; — his eldest son supported his sister, and his youngest was at the other extreme of the line next his mother;—he put his handkerchief to his face twice.—

—There was a dead silence. When the Marquis had approached within six paces of the tribunal, he gave the Marchioness to his youngest son, and advancing three steps before his family — he reclaimed his sword. His sword was given him: and the moment he got it into his hand, he drew it almost out of the scabbard:—'twas the shining face of a friend he had once given up:—he looked attentively along it, beginning at the hilt, as if to see whether it was the same,—when observing a little rust which it had contracted near the point, he brought it near his eye, and bending his head down over it,—I think I saw a tear fall upon the place,—I could not be deceived by what followed.

"I shall find," said he, "some other way to get it off."

When the Marquis had said this, he returned his sword into its scabbard, made a bow to the guardians of it,—and, with his wife and daughter, and his two sons following him, walked out.

O how I envied his feelings!

THE PASSPORT.

VERSAILLES.

I FOUND no difficulty in getting admittance to Monsieur le Comte de B——. The set of Shakspeare was laid upon the table, and he was tumbling them over. I walked up close to the table, and giving first such a look at the books as to make him conceive I knew what they were,—I told him I had come without any one to present me, knowing I should meet with a friend in his apartment, who, I trusted, would do it for me.—It is my countryman, the great Shakspeare, said I, pointing to his works, *et ayez la bonté, mon cher ami,* apostrophizing his spirit, added I, *de me faire cet honneur-la.*—

The Count smiled at the singularity of the introduction; and seeing I looked a little pale and sickly, insisted upon my taking an arm-chair; so I sat down; and to save him conjectures upon a visit so out of all rule, I told him simply of the incident in

the bookseller's shop, and how that had impelled me rather to go to him with the story of a little embarrassment I was under, than to any other man in France.... And what is your embarrassment? let me hear it, said the Count.... So I told him the story just as I have told it the reader.

——And the master of my hotel, said I, as I concluded it, will needs have it, Monsieur le Comte, that I should be sent to the Bastile;—but I have no apprehensions, continued I,—for, in falling into the hands of the most polished people in the world, and being conscious I was a true man, and not come to spy the nakedness of the land, I scarce thought I lay at their mercy.—It does not suit the gallantry of the French, Monsieur le Comte, said I, to shew it against invalids.

An animated blush came into the Count de B——'s cheeks as I spoke this—*Ne craignez rien*—Don't fear, said he.... Indeed I don't, replied I again.—Besides, continued I, a little sportingly, I have come laughing all the way from London to Paris; and I do not think Monsieur le Duc de Choiseul is such an enemy to mirth as to send me back crying for my pains.

—My application to you, Monsieur le Comte de B—— (making him a low bow) is to desire he will not.

The Count heard me with great good-nature, or I had not said half as much,—and once or twice said,—*C'est bien dit.* So I rested my cause there,—and determined to say no more about it.

The Count led the discourse: we talked of indifferent things,—of books, and politics, and men; and then of women.——God bless them all! said I, after much discourse about them, there is not a man upon earth who loves them so much as I do. After all the foibles I have seen, and all the satires I have read against them, still I love them; being firmly persuaded that a man who has not a sort of an affection for the whole sex is incapable of ever loving a single one as he ought.

Eh bien; Monsieur l'Anglois, said the Count, gaily;—you are not come to spy the nakedness of the land;—I believe you;—*ni encore,* I dare say, *that* of our women: but permit me to conjecture,—if *par hazard,* they fell into your way, that the prospect would not affect you.

I have something within me which cannot bear the shock of the least indecent insinuation: in the sportability of chit-chat I have often endeavoured to conquer it, and with infinite pain have hazarded a thousand things to a dozen of the sex together,—the least of which I could not venture to a single one to gain Heaven.

Excuse me, Monsieur le Comte, said I: as for the nakedness of your land, if I saw it, I should cast my eyes over it with tears in them;—and for that of your women (blushing at the idea he had excited in me) I am so evangelical in this, and have such a fellow-feeling for whatever is *weak* about them, that I would cover it with a

garment, if I knew how to throw it on; but I could wish, continued I, to spy the *nakedness* of their hearts, and, through the different disguises of customs, climates, and religion, find out what is good in them to fashion my own by; and, therefore, am I come.

It is for this reason, Monsieur le Comte, continued I, that I have not seen the Palais Royal nor the Luxembourg,—nor the Façade of the Louvre,—nor have attempted to swell the catalogues we have of pictures, statues, and churches.—I conceive every fair being as a temple, and would rather enter in, and see the original drawings, and loose sketches, hung up in it, than the Transfiguration of Raphael itself.

The thirst of this, continued I, as impatient as that which inflames the breast of the connoisseur, has led me from my own home into France, and from France will lead me through Italy;—'tis a quiet journey of the heart in pursuit of *Nature*, and those affections which arise out of her, which make us love each other,—and the world, better than we do.

The Count said a great many civil things to me upon the occasion; and added, very politely, how much he stood obliged to Shakspeare for making me known to him.—But, *à-propos*, said he;—Shakspeare is full of great things;—he forgot the small punctilio of announcing your name:—it puts you under the necessity of doing it yourself.

THE PASSPORT.

VERSAILLES.

There is not a more perplexing affair in life to me than to set about telling any one who I am,—for there is scarce any body I cannot give a better account of than myself; and I have often wished I could do it in a single word,—and have an end of it. It was the only time and occasion in my life I could accomplish this to any purpose;—for Shakspeare lying upon the table, and recollecting I was in his books, I took up Hamlet, and turning immediately to the grave-digger's scene in the fifth act, I laid my finger upon Yorick; and, advancing the book to the Count, with my finger all the way over the name,—*Me voici!* said I.

Now, whether the idea of poor Yorick's skull was put out of the Count's mind by the reality of my own, or by what magic he could drop a period of seven or eight hundred years, makes nothing in this account; 'tis certain, the French conceive better than they combine;—I wonder at nothing in this world, and the less at this; inasmuch as one of the first of our own church, for whose candour and paternal sentiments I have the highest veneration, fell into the same mistake in the very same case:—"He could not bear," he said, "to look into sermons wrote by the King of Denmark's jester."... Good, my

Lord! said I; but there are two Yoricks. The Yorick your Lordship thinks of has been dead and buried eight hundred years ago; he flourished in Horwendillus's Court;—the other Yorick is myself, who have flourish'd, my Lord, in no Court.——He shook his head. .... Good God! said I, you might as well confound Alexander the Great with Alexander the Coppersmith, my Lord!.... 'Twas all one, he replied.

.... If Alexander, King of Macedon, could have translated your Lordship, said I, I'm sure your Lordship would not have said so.

The poor Count de B**** fell but into the same *error.*

.... *Et, Monsieur, est il Yorick?* cried the Count..... *Je le suis,* said I..... *Vous?.... Moi——moi qui ai l'honneur de vous parler, Monsieur le Comte..... Mon Dieu!* said he, embracing me,—*Vous êtes Yorick?*

The Count instantly put the Shakspeare into his pocket, and left me alone in his room.

THE PASSPORT.

VERSAILLES.

I COULD not conceive why the Count de B**** had gone so abruptly out of the room, any more than I could conceive why he had put the Shakspeare into his pocket.—*Mysteries, which must explain themselves, are not worth the loss of time which a conjecture about them takes up;* 'twas better to read Shakspeare; so, taking up "*Much Ado about Nothing,*" I transported myself instantly from the chair I sat in to Messina in Sicily, and got so busy with Don Pedro, and Benedict, and Beatrice, that I thought not of Versailles, the Count, or the passport.

Sweet pliability of man's spirit, that can at once surrender itself to illusions which cheat expectation and sorrow of their weary moments!—Long,—long since had ye number'd out my days, had I not trod so great a part of them upon this enchanted ground. When my way is too rough for my feet, or too steep for my strength, I get off it, to some smooth velvet path which fancy has scatter'd over with rose-buds of delights; and, having taken a few turns in it, come back strengthen'd and refresh'd.—When evils press sore upon me, and there is no retreat from them in this world, then I take a new course;—I leave it,—and, as I have a clearer idea of the Elysian Fields than I have of Heaven, I force myself, like Æneas, into them: —I see him meet the pensive shade of his forsaken Dido, and wish to recognise it;—I see the injured spirit wave her head, and turn off silent from the author of her miseries and dishonours;—I lose the feelings for myself in hers, and in those affections which were wont to make me mourn for her when I was at school.

Surely, this is not walking in a vain shadow,—nor does man disquiet

himself in vain *by it* :—he oftener does so in trusting the issue of his commotions to reason only.—I can safely say, for myself, I was never able to conquer any one single bad sensation in my heart so decisively as by beating up as fast as I could for some kindly and gentle sensation to fight it upon its own ground.

When I had got to the end of the third act, the Count de B**** entered with my passport in his hand. M. le Duc de C——, said the Count, is as good a prophet, I dare say, as he is a statesman. —— *Un homme qui rit,* said the Duke, *ne sera jamais dangereux*..... Had it been for any one but the King's jester, added the Count, I could not have got it these two hours..... *Pardonnez moi,* Mons. le Count, said I, I am not the King's jester..... But you are Yorick? .... Yes..... *Et vous plaisantez ?*.... I answered, Indeed I did jest—but was not paid for it ;—'twas entirely at my own expense.

We have no jester at Court, M. le Comte, said I ; the last we had was in the licentious reign of Charles II. ;—since which time, our manners have been so gradually refining that our Court at present is so full of patriots, who wish for *nothing* but the honours and wealth of our country ;—and our ladies are all so chaste, so spotless, so good, so devout—there is nothing for a jester to make a jest of.

Voilà un persiflage ! cried the Count.

THE PASSPORT.

VERSAILLES.

As the passport was directed to all lieutenant-governors, governors, and commandants of cities, generals of armies, justiciaries, and all officers of justices, to let Mr. Yorick, the King's jester, and his baggage, travel quietly along—I own the triumph of obtaining the passport was not a little tarnish'd by the figure I cut in it.—But there is nothing unmix'd in this world ; and some of the gravest of our divines have carried it so far as to affirm that enjoyment itself was attended even with a sigh—and that the greatest *they knew of terminated, in a general way,* in little better than a convulsion.

I remember the grave and learned Bevoriskius, in his Commentary upon the Generations from Adam, very naturally breaks off in the middle of a note, to give an account to the world of a couple of sparrows upon the out-edge of his window, which had incommoded him all the time he wrote ; and, at last, had entirely taken him off from his genealogy.

.... 'Tis strange ! writes Bevoriskius, but the facts are certain ; for I have had the curiosity to mark them down, one by one, with my pen ;—but the cock-sparrow, during the little time that I could have finished the other half of this note, has actually interrupted me with the reiteration of his caresses three-and-twenty times and a half.

How merciful, adds Bevoriskius, is Heaven to his creatures !

Ill fated Yorick! that the gravest of thy brethren should be able to write that to the world which stains thy face with crimson to copy, even in thy study.

But this is nothing to my travels;—so I twice,—twice beg pardon for it.

CHARACTER.

VERSAILLES.

And how do you find the French? said the Count de B——, after he had given me the passport.

The reader may suppose that, after so obliging a proof of courtesy, I could not be at a loss to say something handsome to the enquiry.

.... *Mais passe, pour cela.*——Speak frankly, said he: do you find all the urbanity in the French which the world give us the honour of?.... I had found every thing, I said, which confirmed it..... *Vraiment,* said the Count, *les François sont polis*..... To an excess, replied I.

The Count took notice of the word *excesse,* and would have it I meant more than I said. I defended myself a long time, as well as I could, against it;——he insisted I had a reserve, and that I would speak my opinion frankly.

I believe, M. le Comte, said I, that man has a certain compass, as well as an instrument; and that the social and other calls have occasion, by turns, for every key in him; so that, if you begin a note too high or too low, there must be want either in the upper or under part, to fill up the system of harmony..... The Count de B—— did not understand music; so desired me to explain it some other way. .... A polished nation, my dear Count, said I, makes every one its debtor; and besides, Urbanity itself, like the fair sex, has so many charms, it goes against the heart to say it can do ill; and yet, I believe, there is but a certain line of perfection that man, take him altogether, is empower'd to arrive at;—if he gets beyond, he rather exchanges qualities than gets them. I must not presume to say how far this has affected the French in the subject we are speaking of;—but should it ever be the case of the English, in the progress of their refinements, to arrive at the same polish which distinguishes the French, if we did not lose the *politesse du cœur,* which inclines men more to humane actions than courteous ones —we should at least lose that distinct variety and originality of character, which distinguishes them not only from each other, but from all the world besides.

I had a few of King William's shillings, as smooth as glass, in my pocket, and, foreseeing they would be of use in the illustration of my hypothesis, I had got them into my hand, when I had proceeded so far:——

See, M. le Comte, said I, rising up, and laying them before him upon the table,—by jingling and rubbing one against another for seventy years together, in one body's pocket or another's, they are become so much alike you can scarce distinguish one shilling from another.

The English, like ancient medals, kept more apart, and passing but few people's hands, preserve the first sharpness which the fine hand of Nature has given them ;—they are not so pleasant to feel—but, in return, the legend is so visible that, at the first look, you see whose image and superscription they bear. But the French, M. le Comte, added I (wishing to soften what I had said), have so many excellencies, they can the better spare this ;—they are a loyal, a gallant, a generous, an ingenious, and a good-temper'd people as is under Heaven ;—if they have a fault, they are too *serious*.

Mon Dieu ! cried the Count, rising out of his chair.

Mais vous plaisantez, said he, correcting his exclamation..... I laid my hand upon my breast, and, with earnest gravity, assured him it was my most settled opinion.

.... The Count said he was mortified, he could not stay to hear my reasons, being engaged to go that moment to dine with the Duc de C——.

But, if it is not too far to come to Versailles, to eat your soup with me, I beg, before you leave France, I may have the pleasure of knowing you retract your opinion—or in what manner you support it.—But, if you do support it, *M. Anglois,* said he, you must do it with all your powers, because you have the whole world against you.——I promised the Count I would do myself the honour of dining with him before I set out for Italy :—so took my leave.

THE TEMPTATION.

PARIS.

When I alighted at the hotel, the porter told me a young woman with a band-box had been that moment inquiring for me..... I do not know, said the porter, whether she is gone away or not.——I took the key of my chamber of him, and went up stairs ; and, when I had got within ten steps of the top of the landing before my door, I met her coming easily down.

It was the fair *fille de chambre* I had walked along the Quai de Conti with : Madame de R*** had sent her upon some commission to a *marchand des modes* within a step or two of the hotel de Modene ; and, as I had fail'd in waiting upon her, had bid her inquire if I had left Paris ; and, if so, whether I had not left a letter addressed to her.

As the fair *fille de chambre* was so near my door, she returned back, and went into the room with me for a moment or two, whilst I wrote a card.

It was a fine still evening in the latter end of the month of May —the crimson window-curtains (which were of the same colour as those of the bed) were drawn close,—the sun was setting, and reflected through them so warm a tint in the fair *fille de chambre's* face,—I thought she blush'd ;—the idea of it made me blush myself ; —we were quite alone, and that superinduced a second blush before the first could get off.

There is a sort of a pleasing half-guilty blush, where the blood is more in fault than the man ;—'tis sent impetuous from the heart, and virtue flies after it,—not to call it back, but to make the sensation of it more delicious to the nerves ;—'tis associated——But I'll not describe it ;—I felt something at first within me which was not in strict unison with the lesson of virtue I had given her the night before ;—I sought five minutes for a card ; I knew I had not one. I took up a pen,—I laid it down again,—my hand trembled :—the Devil was in me.

I know as well as any one he is an adversary whom, if we resist, he will fly from us ; but I seldom resist him at all, from a terror that, though I may conquer, I may still get a hurt from the combat ; —so I give up the triumph for security ; and, instead of thinking to make him fly, I generally fly myself.

The fair *fille de chambre* came close up to the bureau, where I was looking for a card,—took up first the pen I cast down, then offered to hold the ink ; she offer'd it so sweetly I was going to accept it, but I durst not ;——I have nothing, my dear, said I, to write upon. . . . . Write it, said she, simply, upon any thing.

——I was just going to cry out, then I will write it, fair girl, upon thy lips !

——If I do, said I, I shall perish ; so I took her by the hand, and led her to the door, and begged she would not forget the lesson I had given her. . . . She said, indeed she would not, and, as she uttered it with some earnestness, she turned about, and gave me both her hands, closed together, into mine ;—it was impossible not to compress them in that situation ;—I wished to let them go ; and, all the time I held them, I kept arguing within myself against it,—and still I held them on.—In two minutes I found I had all the battle to fight over again ;—and I felt my legs and every limb about me tremble at the idea.

The foot of the bed was within a yard and a half of the place where we were standing.—I had still hold of her hands—(and how it happened I can give no account ;) but I neither asked her, nor did I think of the bed ;—but so it did happen, we both sat down.

I'll just show you, said the fair *fille de chambre,* the little purse I have been making to-day to hold your crown. So she put her hand into her right pocket, which was next me, and felt for it some time —then into the left.—— "She had lost it."——I never bore expection more quietly ;—it was in her right pocket at last ; she pulled

it out;—it was of green taffeta, lined with a little bit of white quilted satin, and just big enough to hold the crown:—she put it into my hand; it was pretty; and I held it ten minutes, with the back of my hand resting upon her lap, looking sometimes at the purse, sometimes on one side of it.

A stitch or two had broke out in the gathers of my stock; the fair *fille de chambre,* without saying a word, took out her little housewife, threaded a small needle, and sewed it up. I foresaw it would hazard the glory of the day, and, as she passed her hand in silence across and across my neck in the manœuvre, I felt the laurels shake which fancy had wreathed about my head.

A strap had given way in her walk, and the buckle of her shoe was just falling off..... See, said the *fille de chambre,* holding up her foot,——I could not, from my soul, but fasten the buckle in return; and, putting in the strap,—and, lifting up the other foot with it, when I had done, to see both were right, in doing it so suddenly, it unavoidably threw the fair *fille de chambre* off her centre,—and then—

THE CONQUEST.

Yes,—and then——Ye, whose clay-cold heads and lukewarm hearts can argue down or mask your passions, tell me, what trespass is it that man should have them? or how his spirit stands answerable to the Father of spirits but for his conduct under them!

If nature has so wove her web of kindness that some threads of love and desire are entangled with the piece,—must the whole web be rent in drawing them out?—Whip me such stoics, great Governor of Nature! said I to myself:—wherever thy Providence shall place me for the trials of my virtue; whatever is my danger,—whatever is my situation,—let me feel the movements which rise out of it, and which belong to me as a man,—and, if I govern them as a good one, I will trust the issues to thy justice; for thou hast made us, and not we ourselves.

As I finished my address, I raised the fair *fille de chambre* up by the hand, and led her out of the room:—she stood by me till I locked the door and put the key in my pocket,—*and then,*—the victory being quite decisive,—and not till then, I pressed my lips to her cheek, and, taking her by the hand again, led her safe to the gate of the hotel.

THE MYSTERY.

PARIS.

If a man knows the heart, he will know it was impossible to go back instantly to my chamber;—it was touching a cold key with a flat third to it, upon the close of a piece of music, which had

called forth my affections; therefore, when I let go the hand of the *fille de chambre*, I remained at the gate of the hotel for some time, looking at every one who passed by, and forming conjectures upon them, till my attention got fixed upon a single object which confounded all kind of reasoning upon him.

It was a tall figure, of a philosophic, serious, adust look, which passed and repassed sedately along the street, making a turn of about sixty paces on each side of the gate of the hotel.—The man was about fifty-two, had a small cane under his arm, was dressed in a dark drab-coloured coat, waistcoat, and breeches, which seemed to have seen some years' service;—they were still clean, and there was a little air of frugal *propreté* throughout him. By his pulling off his hat, and his attitude of accosting a good many in his way, I saw he was asking charity; so I got a sous or two out of my pocket ready to give him, as he took me in his turn. He passed by me without asking any thing,—and yet did not go five steps farther before he asked charity of a little woman.—I was much more likely to have given of the two. He had scarce done with the woman, when he pulled his hat off to another who was coming the same way. An ancient gentleman came slowly, and, after him, a young smart one. He let them both pass, and asked nothing: I stood observing him half-an-hour; in which time he had made a dozen turns backwards and forwards, and found that he invariably pursued the same plan.

There were two things very singular in this, which set my brain to work, and to no purpose;—the first was, why the man should *only* tell his story to the sex;—and secondly, what kind of story it was, and what species of eloquence it could be, which softened the hearts of the women, which he knew 'twas to no purpose to practise upon the men.

There were two other circumstances which entangled this mystery:—the one was, he told every woman what he had to say, in her ear, and in a way which had much more the air of a secret than a petition:—the other was, it was always successful;—he never stopped a woman but she pulled out her purse, and immediately gave him something.

I could form no system to explain the phœnomenon.

I had got a riddle to amuse me for the rest of the evening; so I walked up stairs to my chamber

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THE CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

PARIS.

I was immediately followed up by the master of the hotel, who came into my room to tell me I must provide lodgings elsewhere. .... How so, friend? said I.... He answered, I had a young woman

locked up with me two hours that evening in my bedchamber, and 'twas against the rules of his house.... Very well, said I, we'll all part friends, then,—for the girl is no worse,—and, I am no worse,—and you will be just as I found you.—It was enough, he said, to overthrow the credit of his hotel.—*Voyez vous, Monsieur,* said he, pointing to the foot of the bed we had been sitting upon.——I own it had something of the appearance of an evidence; but my pride not suffering me to enter into detail of the case, I exhorted him to let his soul sleep in peace, as I resolved to let mine do that night, and that I would discharge what I owed him at breakfast.

....I should not have minded, Monsieur, said he, if you had had twenty girls.... 'Tis a score more, replied I, interrupting him, than I ever reckoned upon.... Provided, added he, it had been but in a morning.... And does the difference of the time of the day at Paris make a difference in the sin?.... It made a difference, he said, in the scandal.——I like a good distinction, in my heart; and cannot say I was intolerably out of temper with the man..... I own it necessary, resumed the master of the hotel, that a stranger at Paris should have opportunities presented to him of buying lace, and silk stockings, and ruffles, *et tout cela;*—and 'tis nothing if a woman comes with a band box.... O' my conscience, said I, she had one; but I never looked into it.... Then, Monsieur, said he, has bought nothing?.... Not one earthly thing, replied I.... Because, said he, I could recommend you to one who would use you *en conscience....* But I must see her this night, said I.——He made me a low bow, and walked down.

Now shall I triumph over this *maître d' hôtel,* cried I;—and what then? Then I shall let him see I know he is a dirty fellow.—And what then?—What then!—I was too near myself to say it was for the sake of others.—I had no good answer left;—there was more of spleen than of principle in my project, and I was sick of it before the execution.

In a few minutes the *grisette* came in with her box of lace.——I will buy nothing, however, said I, within myself.

The *grisette* would shew me every thing.—I was hard to please: she would not seem to see it.—She opened her little magazine, and laid all her laces, one after another, before me;—unfolded and folded them up again, one by one, with the most patient sweetness.—I might buy,—or not;—she would let me have every thing at my own price:—the poor creature seemed anxious to get a penny; and laid herself out to win me, and not so much in a manner which seemed artful, as in one I felt simple and caressing.

If there is not a fund of honest cullibility in man, so much the worse;—my heart relented, and I gave up my second resolution as quietly as the first.—Why should I chastise one for the trespass of another? If thou art tributary to this tyrant of a host, thought I, looking up in her face, so much harder is thy bread.

If I had not had more than four Louis d'ors in my purse, there was no such thing as rising up and shewing her the door till I had first laid three of them out in a pair of ruffles.

—The master of the hotel will share the profit with her:—no matter,—then I have only paid, as many a poor soul has *paid* before me, for an act he *could* not do, or think of.

THE RIDDLE.

CALAIS.

When La Fleur came up to wait upon me at supper, he told me how sorry the master of the hotel was for his affront to me in bidding me change my lodgings.

A man who values a good night's rest will not lie down with enmity in his heart, if he can help it.—So I bid La Fleur tell the master of the hotel that I was sorry, on my side, for the occasion I had given him;—and you may tell him, if you will, La Fleur, added I, that if the young woman should call again, I shall not see her.

This was a sacrifice not to him, but myself, having resolved after so narrow an escape, to run no more risks, but to leave Paris, if it was possible, with all the virtue I entered it.

C'est deroger à noblesse, Monsieur, said La Fleur, making me a bow down to the ground as he said it.—*Et encore, Monsieur,* said he, may change his sentiments:—and if (*par hazard*) he should like to amuse himself. . . . I find no amusement in it, said I, interrupting him.

. . . . *Mon Dieu!* said La Fleur,—and took away.

In an hour's time he came to put me to bed, and was more than commonly officious;—something hung upon his lips to say to me, or ask me, which he could not get off; I could not conceive what it was; and indeed gave myself little trouble to find it out, as I had another riddle so much more interesting upon my mind, which was that of the man's asking charity before the door of the hotel.—I would have given any thing to have got to the bottom of it; and that not out of curiosity,—'tis so low a principle of enquiry, in general, I would not purchase the gratification of it with a two-sous piece;—but a secret, I thought, which so soon and so certainly softened the heart of every woman you came near was a secret at least equal to the philosopher's stone; had I had both the Indies, I would have given up one to have been master of it.

I tossed and turned it almost all night long in my brains, to no manner of purpose; and when I awoke in the morning, I found my spirits as much troubled with my *dreams* as ever the King of Babylon had been with his; and I will not hesitate to affirm it would have puzzled all the wise men of Paris, as much as those of Chaldea, to have given its interpretation.

LE DIMANCHE.

PARIS.

It was Sunday: and when La Fleur came in, in the morning, with my coffee and roll and butter, he had got himself so gallantly arrayed I scarcely knew him.

I had covenanted at Montriul to give him a new hat with a silver button and loop, and four Louis d'ors *pour s'adoniser,* when we got to Paris; and the poor fellow, to do him justice, had done wonders with it.

He had bought a bright, clean, good scarlet coat, and a pair of breeches of the same.——They were not a crown worse, he said, for the wearing.——I wished him hanged for telling me.——They looked so fresh that though I knew the thing could not be done, yet I would rather have imposed upon my fancy with thinking I had bought them new for the fellow than that they had come out of the Rue de Friperie.

This is a nicety which makes not the heart sore at Paris.

He had purchased, moreover, a handsome blue satin waistcoat, fancifully enough embroidered; — this was indeed something the worse for the service it had done, but 'twas clean scoured, the gold had been touched up, and, upon the whole, was rather showy than otherwise;—and as the blue was not violent, it suited with the coat and breeches very well: he had squeezed out of the money, moreover, a new bag and a *solitare;* and had insisted with the *fripier* upon a gold pair of garters to his breeches' knees.—He had purchased muslin ruffles *bien brodées,* with four livres of his own money;—and a pair of white silk stockings for five more;—and, to top all, Nature had given him a handsome figure, without costing him a sous.

He entered the room thus set off, with his hair drest in the first style, and with a handsome *bouquet* in his breast. In a word, there was that look of festivity in every thing about him, which at once put me in mind it was Sunday—and, by combining both together, it instantly struck me that the favour he wished to ask of me, the night before, was to spend the day as every body in Paris spent it besides. I had scarce made the conjecture, when La Fleur, with infinite humility, but with a look of trust, as if I should not refuse him, begged I would grant him the day, *pour faire le gallant vis-à-vis de sa maîtresse.*

Now it was the very thing I intended to do myself *vis-à-vis* Madame de R****.—I had retained the remise on purpose for it, and it would not have mortified my vanity to have had a servant so well dressed as La Fleur was, to have got up behind it: I never could have worse spared him.

But we must *feel,* not argue, in these embarrassments;—the sons

and daughters of Service part with liberty, but not with nature, in their contracts; they are flesh and blood, and have their little vanities and wishes in the midst of the house of bondage, as well as their task-masters;—no doubt, they have set their self-denials at a price,—and their expectations are so unreasonable that I would often disappoint them, but that their condition puts it so much in my power to do it.

Behold,—Behold, I am the servant,—disarms me at once of the powers of a Master.

Thou shalt go, La Fleur, said I.

And what Mistress, La Fleur, said I, canst thou have picked up in so little a time at Paris?——La Fleur laid his hand upon his breast, and said, 'twas a *petite demoiselle*, at Monsieur le Count de B****'s. —La Fleur had a heart made for society; and, to speak the truth of him, let as few occasions slip him as his master,—so that, somehow or other,—but how, Heaven knows,—he had connected himself with the *demoiselle*, upon the landing of the staircase, during the time I was taken up with my passport; and, as there was time enough for me to win the Count to my interest, La Fleur had contrived to make it do to win the maid to his. The family, it seems, was to be at Paris that day, and he had made a party with her, and two or three more of the Count's household, upon the *boulevards*.

Happy people! that, once a week at least, are sure to lay down all your cares together, and dance and sing, and sport away the weights of grievance, which bow down the spirit of other nations to the earth.

THE FRAGMENT.

PARIS.

La Fleur had left me something to amuse myself with for the day more than I had bargained for, or could have entered either into his head or mine.

He had brought the little print of butter upon a currant-leaf; and, as the morning was warm, and he had a good step to bring it, he had begged a sheet of waste paper to put betwixt the currant-leaf and his hand.—As that was plate sufficient, I bade him lay it upon the table as it was; and as I resolved to stay within all day, I ordered him to call upon the *traiteur*, to bespeak my dinner, and leave me to breakfast by myself.

When I had finished the butter, I threw the currant-leaf out of the window, and was going to do the same by the waste paper;—but, stopping to read a line first, and that drawing me on to a second and third,—I thought it better worth; so I shut the window, and, drawing a chair up to it, I sat down to read it.

It was in the old French of Rabelais' time; and, for aught I know, might have been wrote by him: it was, moreover, in a Gothic

letter, and that so faded and gone off by damps and length of time it cost me infinite trouble to make any thing of it.—I threw it down; and then wrote a letter to Eugenius,—then I took it up again, and embroiled my patience with it afresh;—and then, to cure that, I wrote a letter to Eliza.—Still it kept hold of me; and the difficulty of understanding it increased but the desire.

I got my dinner; and, after I had enlightened my mind with a bottle of Burgundy, I at it again; and after two or three hours poring upon it, with almost as deep attention as ever Gruter or Jacob Spon did upon a nonsensical inscription, I thought I made sense of it; but, to make sure of it, the best way, I imagined, was to turn it into English, and see how it would look then;—so I went on leisurely as a trifling man does, sometimes writing a sentence,—then taking a turn or two,—and then looking how the world went, out of the window; so that it was nine o'clock at night before I had done it.—I then began, and read it as follows:—

THE FRAGMENT.

PARIS.

——Now as the Notary's wife disputed the point with the Notary with too much heat,——I wish said the Notary (throwing down the parchment,) that there was another Notary here, only to set down and attest all this.

....And what would you do then, Monsieur? said she, rising hastily up.——The Notary's wife was a little fume of a woman, and the Notary thought it well to avoid a hurricane by a mild reply. ....I would go, answered he, to bed....You may go to the Devil, answered the Notary's wife.

Now there happening to be but one bed in the house, the other two rooms being unfurnished, as is the custom at Paris, and the Notary not caring to lie in the same bed with a woman who had but that moment sent him pell-mell to the Devil, went forth with his hat, and cane, and short cloak, the night being very windy, and walked out ill at ease towards the Pont Neuf.

Of all the bridges which ever were built, the whole world who have passed over the Pont Neuf must own that it is the noblest,—the finest,—the grandest,—the lightest,—the longest,—the broadest that ever conjoined land and land together upon the face of the terraqueous globe.—

By this it seems as if the author of the Fragment had not been a Frenchman.

The worst fault which Divines and the Doctors of the Sorbonne can allege against it is that, if there is but a cap-full of wind in or about Paris, 'tis more blasphemously *sacre Dieu'd* there than in any other aperture of the whole city,—and with reason, good and cogent

Messieurs; for it comes against you without crying *garde d'eau,* and with such unpremeditable puffs that, of the few who cross it with their hats on, not one in fifty but hazards two livres and a half, which is its full worth.

The poor Notary, just as he was passing by the sentry, instinctively clapped his cane to the side of it; but, in raising it up, the point of his cane, catching hold of the loop of the sentinel's hat, hoisted it over the spikes of the ballustrade clear into the Seine.

——'*Tis an ill wind,* said a boatman, who catched it, *which blows nobody any good.*

The sentry, being a Gascon, incontinently twirled up his whiskers and levelled his arquebuse.

Arquebuses in those days went off with matches; and an old woman's paper lantern at the end of the bridge happening to be blown out, she had borrowed the sentry's match to light it;—it gave a moment's time for the Gascon's blood to run cool, and turn the accident better to his advantage.—'*Tis an ill wind,* said he, catching off the Notary's castor, and legitimating the capture with the boatman's adage.

The poor Notary crossed the bridge, and, passing along the Rue de Dauphine into the Fauxbourg of St. Germain, lamented himself as he walked along in this manner:—

Luckless man that I am! said the Notary, to be the sport of hurricanes all my days!—to be born to have the storm of ill language levelled against me and my profession wherever I go!—to be forced into marriage by the thunder of the church to a tempest of a woman—to be driven forth out of my house by domestic winds, and despoiled of my castor by pontific ones!—to be here, bare-headed, in a windy night, at the mercy of the ebbs and flows of accidents!—Where am I to lay my head?—Miserable man! what wind in the two-and-thirty points in the whole compass can blow unto thee, as it does to the rest of thy fellow-creatures, good!

As the Notary was passing on by a dark passage, complaining in this sort, a voice called out to a girl, to bid her run for the next Notary.—Now the Notary being the next, availing himself of his situation, walked up the passage to the door, and, passing through an old sort of saloon, was ushered into a large chamber, dismantled of every thing but a long military pike,—a breast-plate,—a rusty old sword, and bandoleer, hung up equi-distant in four different places against the wall.

An old personage, who had heretofore been a gentleman, and unless decay of fortune taints the blood along with it, was a gentleman at that time, lay supporting his head upon his hand, in his bed; a little table with a taper burning was set close beside it, and close by the table was placed a chair:—the Notary sat him down in it, and, pulling out his ink-horn and a sheet or two of paper which he had in his pocket, he placed them before him, and, dipping his pen

in his ink, and leaning his breast over the table, he disposed every thing to make the gentleman's last will and testament.

....Alas! Monsieur le Notaire, said the gentleman, raising himself up a little, I have nothing to bequeath, which will pay the expense of bequeathing, except the history of myself, and I could not die in peace unless I left it as a legacy to the world; the profits arising out of it I bequeath to you for the pains of taking it from me.—It is a story so uncommon, it must be read by all mankind;—it will make the fortunes of your house..... The Notary dipped his pen into his ink-horn..... Almighty Director of every event in my life! said the old gentleman, looking up earnestly, and raising his hands towards Heaven,—Thou, whose hand has led me on through such a labyrinth of strange passages down into this scene of desolation, assist the decaying memory of an old, infirm, and broken-hearted man!—Direct my tongue by the spirit of thy eternal truth, that this stranger may set down nought but what is written in that *Book* from whose records, said he, clasping his hands together, I am to be condemned or acquitted!——the Notary held up the point of his pen betwixt the taper and his eye.

....It is a story, Monsieur le Notaire, said the gentleman, which will rouse up every affection in nature; — it will kill the humane, and touch the heart of Cruelty herself with pity.——

The Notary was inflamed with a desire to begin, and put his pen a third time into his ink-horn!——and the old gentleman, turning a little more towards the Notary, began to dictate his story in these words:——

....And where is the rest of it, La Fleur? said I,—as he just then entered the room.

THE FRAGMENT, AND THE BOUQUET.*

PARIS.

When La Fleur came close up to the table, and was made to comprehend what I wanted, he told me there were only two other sheets of it, which he had wrapped round the stalks of a *bouquet* to keep it together, which he had presented to the *demoiselle* upon the *boulevards*.... Then prithee, La Fleur, said I, step back to her, to the Count de B****'s hotel, *and see if thou canst get it*..... There is no doubt of it, said La Fleur; and away he flew.

In a very little time the poor fellow came back, quite out of breath, with deeper marks of disappointment in his looks than could arise from the simple irreparability of the fragment. *Juste Ciel!* in less than two minutes that the poor fellow had taken his last tender farewell of her—his faithless mistress had given his *gage d'amour* to

* Nosegay.

one of the Count's footmen—the footman to a young sempstress,—and the sempstress to a fiddler, with my fragment at the end of it.—Our misfortunes were involved together,—I gave a sigh,—and La Fleur echoed it back again to my ear.

.... How perfidious! cried La Fleur.... How unlucky! said I.

.... I should not have been mortified, Monsieur, quoth La Fleur, if she had lost it..... Nor I, La Fleur, said I, had I found it.

Whether I did or no, will be seen hereafter.

THE ACT OF CHARITY.

PARIS.

The man who either disdains or fears to walk up a dark entry may be an excellent good man, and fit for a hundred things; but he will not do to make a good Sentimental Traveller. I count little of the many things I see pass at broad noon-day, in large and open streets.—Nature is shy, and hates to act before spectators; but in such an unobserved corner you sometimes see a single short scene of hers worth all the sentiments of a dozen French plays compounded together; and yet they are *absolutely* fine;—and whenever I have a more brilliant affair upon my hands than common, as they suit a preacher quite as well as a hero, I generally make my sermon out of 'em; and for the text,—"Cappadocia, Pontus and Asia, Phrygia and Pamphylia,"—is as good as any one in the Bible.

There is a long dark passage issuing out from the *Opera Comique* into a narrow street; 'tis trod by a few who humbly wait for a *fiacre*,* or wish to get off quietly o'foot when the Opera is done. At the end of it, towards the theatre, 'tis lighted by a small candle, the light of which is almost lost before you get half way down; but near the door, 'tis more for ornament than use, you see it as a fix'd star of the least magnitude; it burns,—but does little good to the world, that we know of.

In returning along this passage, I discerned, as I approached within five or six paces of the door, two ladies standing, arm in arm, with their backs against the wall, waiting, as I imagined, for a *fiacre:*—as they were next the door, I thought they had a prior right; so edged myself up within a yard or little more of them, and quietly took my stand.—I was in black, and scarce seen.

The lady next me was a tall lean figure of a woman, of about thirty-six; the other, of the same size and make, of about forty: there was no mark of wife or widow in any one part of either of them;—they seemed to be two upright vestal sisters, unsapped by caresses, unbroke in upon by tender salutations. I could have wished to have made them happy;—their happiness was destined, that night, to come from another quarter.

* Hackney-coach.

A low voice, with a good turn of expression, and sweet cadence at the end of it, begged for a twelve-sous piece betwixt them, for the love of heaven. I thought it singular that a beggar should fix the quota of an alms,—and that the sum should be twelve times as much as what is usually given in the dark. They both seemed astonished at it as much as myself..... Twelve sous! said one.... A twelve-sous piece! said the other,—and made no reply.

——The poor man said he knew not how to ask less of ladies of their rank; and bow'd down his head to the ground.

.... Poo! said they,.... we have no money.

The beggar remained silent for a moment or two, and renewed his supplication.

.... Do not, my fair young ladies, said he, stop your good ears against me..... Upon my word, honest man! said the younger, we have no change..... Then God bless you! said the poor man, and multiply those joys which you can give to others without change! ——I observed the eldest sister put her hand into her pocket.——I'll see, said she, if I have a sous!.... A sous! give twelve, said the supplicant; Nature has been bountiful to you! be bountiful to a poor man.

.... I would, friend, with all my heart, said the younger, if I had it.

.... My fair charitable! said he addressing himself to the elder,—what is it but your goodness and humanity which makes your bright eyes so sweet that they outshine the morning, even in this dark passage? and what was it which made the Marquis de Santerre and his brother say so much of you both as they just passed by?

The two ladies seemed much affected; and impulsively, at the same time, they both put their hands into their pockets, and each took out a twelve-sous piece.

The contest between them and the poor supplicant was no more,—it was continued betwixt themselves which of the two should give the twelve-sous piece in charity;—and, to end the dispute, they both gave it together, and the man went away.

THE RIDDLE EXPLAINED.

PARIS.

I STEPPED hastily after him: it was the very man whose success in asking charity of the women before the door of the hotel had so puzzled me; and I found at once his secret, or at least the basis of it;—'twas flattery.

Delicious essence! how refreshing art thou to Nature! how strongly are all its powers and all its weaknesses on thy side! how sweetly dost thou mix with the blood, and help it through the most difficult and tortuous passages of the heart!

The poor man, as he was not straitened for time, had given it here

in a larger dose: 'tis certain he had a way of bringing it into less form, for the many sudden cases he had to do with in the streets; but how he contrived to correct, sweeten, concentre, and qualify it, —I vex not my spirit with the inquiry;—it is enough, the beggar gained two twelve-sous pieces,—and they can best tell the rest who have gained much greater matters by it.

PARIS.

We get forwards in the world not so much by doing services as receiving them: you take a withering twig, and put it in the ground; and then you water it, because you have planted it.

Mons. le Comte de B****, merely because he had done me one kindness in the affair of the passport, would go on and do me another, the few days he was at Paris, in making me known to a few people of rank;—and they were to present me to others,—and so on.

I had got master of my *secret* just in time to turn these honours to some little account; otherwise, as is commonly the case, I should have dined or supped a single time or two round; and then, by *translating* French looks and attitudes into plain English, I should presently have seen that I had got hold of the *couvert** of some more entertaining guest; and, in course, should have resigned all my places, one after another, merely upon the principle that I could not keep them.—As it was, things did not go much amiss.

I had the honour of being introduced to the old Marquis de B****. In days of yore he had signalized himself by some small feats of chivalry in the *Cour d'Amour*, and had dressed himself out to the idea of tilts and tournaments ever since.—The Marquis de B**** wished to have it thought the affair was somewhere else than in his brain. "He could like to take a trip to England;" and asked much of the English ladies..... Stay where you are, I beseech you, Mons. le Marquis, said I.——*Les Messieurs Anglois* can scarce get a kind look from them as it is.——The Marquis invited me to supper.

Mons. P****, the farmer-general, was just as inquisitive about our taxes.—They were very considerable, he heard..... If we knew but how to collect them, said I, making him a low bow.

I could never have been invited to Mons. P****'s concerts upon any other terms.

I had been misrepresented to Madame de Q*** as an *esprit*.—Madame de Q*** was an *esprit* herself: she burnt with impatience to see me, and hear me talk. I had not taken my seat, before I saw she did not care a sous whether I had any wit or no—I was let in

* Plate, napkin, knife, fork, and spoon.

to be convinced she had.—I call Heaven to witness I never once opened the door of my lips.

Madame de V*** vowed, to every creature she met, "She had never had a more improving conversation with a man in her life."

There are three epochas in the empire of a French woman;—She is coquette,—then Deist,—then *dévote;* the empire during these is never lost;—she only changes her subjects; when thirty-five years and more have unpeopled her dominions of the slaves of love, she re-peoples it with the slaves of infidelity, and then with the slaves of the church.

Madame de V*** was vibrating betwixt the first of these epochas: the colour of the rose was fading fast away;—she ought to have been a Deist five years before the time I had the honour to pay my first visit.

She placed me upon the same sofa with her, for the sake of disputing the point of religion more closely.——In short, Madame de V*** told me she believed nothing.—I told Madame de V*** it might be her principle; but I was sure it could not be her interest to level the outworks, without which I could not conceive how such a citadel as her's could be defended; that there was not a more dangerous thing in the world than for a beauty to be a Deist;—that it was a debt I owed my creed not to conceal it from her—that I had not been five minutes upon the sofa beside her before I had begun to form designs;—and what is it but the sentiments of religion, and the persuasion they had excited in her breast, which could have checked them as they rose up?

....We are not adamant, said I, taking hold of her hand; and there is need of all restraints, till Age in her own time steals in and lays them on us.—But, my dear lady, said I, kissing her hand,—'tis too—too soon.—

I declare I had the credit all over Paris of unperverting Madame de V***.——She affirmed to Mons. D*** and the Abbé M*** that in one half hour I had said more for revealed religion than all their Encyclopœdia had said against it.—I was lifted directly in Madame de V***'s *coterie;*—and she put off the epocha of Deism for two years.

I remember it was in this *coterie,* in the middle of a discourse, in which I was shewing the necessity of a *first cause,* that the young Count de Faineant took me by the hand to the farthest corner of the room, to tell me my *solitaire* was pinned too strait about my neck.....It should be *plus badinant,* said the Count, looking down upon his own;—but a word, Mons. Yorick, *to the wise*.....

—And *from the wise,* Mons. le Comte, replied I, making him a bow,—*is enough.*

The Count de Faineant embraced me with more ardour than ever I was embraced by mortal man.

For three weeks together, I was of every man's opinion I met. —*Pardi! ce Mons. Yorick a autant d'esprit que nous autres..... Il raisonne bien,* said another..... *C'est un bon enfant,* said a third.—And at this price I could have eaten and drunk and been merry all the days of my life at Paris; but 'twas a dishonest *reckoning;*—I grew ashamed of it: it was the gain of a slave:—every sentiment of honour revolted against it;—the higher I got, the more was I forced upon my *beggarly system;*—the better the *coterie,*—the more children of Art,—I languished for those of nature; and one night, after a most vile prostitution of myself to half a dozen different people, I grew sick,—went to bed; ordered La Fleur to get me horses in the morning, to set out for Italy.

MARIA.

MOULINES.

I NEVER felt what the distress of plenty was in any one shape till now,—to travel it through the Bourbonnois, the sweetest part of France,—in the hey-day of the vintage, when Nature is pouring her abundance into every one's lap, and every eye is lighted up,—a journey through each step of which music beats time to *Labour,* and all her children are rejoicing as they carry in their clusters—to pass through this with my affections flying out, and kindling at every group before me,—and every one of them was pregnant with adventures.—

Just Heaven!—it would fill up twenty volumes;—and alas! I have but a few small pages left of this to crowd it into,—and half of these must be taken up with the poor Maria my friend Mr. Shandy met with near Moulines.

The story he had told of that disordered maid affected me not a little in the reading; but when I had got within the neighbourhood where she lived, it returned so strongly into my mind that I could not resist an impulse which prompted me to go half a league out of the road, to the village where her parents dwelt, to enquire after her.

'Tis going, I own, like the Knight of the Woeful Countenance in quest of melancholy adventures;—I know not how it is, but I am never so perfectly conscious of the existence of a soul within me, as when I am entangled in them.

The old mother came to the door; her looks told me the story before she opened her mouth.—She had lost her husband: he had died, she said, of anguish, for the loss of Maria's sense, about a month before.—She had feared, at first, she added, that it would have plundered her poor girl of what little understanding was left;—but, on the contrary, it had brought her more to herself;—still she could not rest.—Her poor daughter, she said, crying, was wandering somewhere about the road.

—Why does my pulse beat languid as I write this? and what made La Fleur, whose heart seemed only to be turned to joy, to pass the back of his hand twice across his eyes, as the woman stood and told it? I beckoned to the postillion to turn back into the road.

When we had got within half a league of Moulines, at a little opening in the road, leading to a thicket, I discovered poor Maria sitting under a poplar. She was sitting with her elbow in her lap, and her head leaning on one side within her hand:—a small brook ran at the foot of the tree.

I bid the postillion go on with the chaise to Moulines;—and La Fleur to bespeak my supper;—and that I would walk after him.

She was dressed in white, and much as my friend described her, except that her hair hung loose, which before was twisted with a silken net.—She had superadded likewise, to her jacket, a pale green riband, which fell across her shoulder to the waist; at the end of which hung her pipe.—Her goat had been as faithless as her lover; and she had got a little dog in lieu of him, which she kept tied by a string to her girdle. As I looked at her dog, she drew him towards her with the string.—"Thou shalt not leave me, Sylvio," said she. I looked in Maria's eyes, and saw she was thinking more of her father than of her lover, or her little goat; for, as she uttered them, the tears trickled down her cheeks.

I sat down close by her; and Maria let me wipe them away as they fell, with my handkerchief.—I then steeped it in my own,—and then in her's,—and then in mine,—and then I wiped her's again;—and as I did it, I felt such undescribable emotions within me as I am sure could not be accounted for from any combinations of matter and motion.

I am positive I have a soul; nor can all the books with which materialists have pestered the world ever convince me to the contrary.

MARIA.

When Maria had come a little to herself, I asked her if she remembered a pale thin person of a man, who had sat down betwixt her and her goat about two years before?.... She said, she was unsettled much at that time, but remembered it upon two accounts:—that, ill as she was, she saw the person pitied her; and next, that her goat had stolen his handkerchief, and she had beat him for the theft;—she had washed it, she said, in the brook, and kept it ever since in her pocket, to restore it to him, in case she should ever see him again; which, she added, he had half promised her. As she told me this, she took the handkerchief out of her pocket, to let me see it; she had folded it up neatly in a couple of vine-leaves, tied round with a tendril.—On opening it, I saw an *S.* marked in one of the corners.

——She had since that, she told me, strayed as far as Rome, and walked round St. Peter's once,—and returned :—that she found her way alone across the Appenines,—had travelled over all Lombardy without money,—and through the flinty roads of Savoy without shoes : how she had borne it, and how she had got supported, she could not tell ;—but *God tempers the wind,* said Maria, *to the shorn lamb.*

. . . . Shorn indeed ! and to the quick, said I :—and wast thou in my own land, where I have a cottage, I would take thee to it, and shelter thee ; thou shouldst eat of my own bread, and drink of my own cup ;—I would be kind to thy Sylvio ;—in all thy weaknesses and wanderings I would seek after thee, and bring thee back ;—when the sun went down I would say my prayers ; and when I had done thou shouldst play thy evening-song upon thy pipe : nor would the incense of my sacrifice be worse accepted for entering Heaven along with that of a broken heart !

Nature melted within me as I uttered this ; and Maria observing, as I took out my handkerchief, that it was steeped too much already to be of use, would needs go wash it in the stream. . . . . And where will you dry it, Maria ? said I. . . . . I'll dry it in my bosom, said she ;—'twill do me good.

. . . . And is your heart still so warm, Maria ? said I.

I touched upon the string on which hung all her sorrows ;—she looked with wistful disorder for some time in my face ; and then, without saying any thing, took her pipe, and played her service to the Virgin.—The string I had touched ceased to vibrate ; in a moment or two Maria returned to herself,—let her pipe fall,—and rose up.

. . . . And where are you going, Maria ? said I. . . . . She said, to Moulines. . . . . Let us go, said I, together.—Maria put her arm within mine, and, lengthening the string to let the dog follow,—in that order we entered Moulines.

MARIA.

MOULINES.

Though I hate salutations and greetings in the market-place, yet, when we got into the middle of this, I stopped to take my last look and last farewell of Maria.

Maria, though not tall, was nevertheless of the first order of fine forms :—affliction had touched her looks with something that was scarce earthly ;—still she was feminine ; and so much was there about her of all that the heart wishes, or the eye looks for, in woman, that, could the traces be ever worn out of her brain, and those of Eliza out of mine, she should *not only eat of my bread and drink of my own cup,* but Maria should lie in my bosom, and be unto me as a daughter.

Adieu, poor luckless maiden!—Imbibe the oil and wine which the compassion of a stranger, as he journeyeth on his way, now pours into thy wounds;—the Being who has twice bruised thee can only bind them up for ever.

THE BOURBONNOIS.

There was nothing from which I had painted out for myself so joyous a riot of the affections as in this journey in the vintage, through this part of France; but pressing through this gate of sorrow to it, my sufferings have totally unfitted me. In every scene of festivity I saw Maria in the back ground of the piece, sitting pensive under her poplar: and I had got almost to Lyons before I was able to cast a shade across her.

Dear Sensibility! source inexhausted of all that 's precious in our joys, or costly in our sorrows!—thou chainest thy martyr down upon his bed of straw—and 'tis thou who liftest him up to Heaven! —Eternal fountain of our feeling!—'tis here I trace thee,—and this is thy "*divinity which stirs within me;*"—not that, in some sad and sickening moments, "*my soul shrinks back upon herself, and startles at destruction!*"—mere pomp of words!—but that I feel some generous joys and generous cares beyond myself;—all comes from thee, great,—great *Sensorium* of the world! which vibrates, if a hair of our heads but fall upon the ground, in the remotest desert of thy creation.—Touched with thee, Eugenius draws my curtain when I languish,—hears my tale of symptoms, and blames the weather for the disorder of his nerves. Thou givest a portion of it sometimes to the roughest peasant who traverses the bleakest mountains;—he finds the lacerated lamb of another's flock.—This moment I behold him leaning with his head against his crook, with piteous inclination looking down upon it!—Oh! had I come one moment sooner!—it bleeds to death!—his gentle heart bleeds with it!

Peace to thee, generous swain!—I see thou walkest off with anguish,—but thy joys shall balance it;—for happy is thy cottage,—and happy is the sharer of it,—and happy are the lambs which sport about you.

THE SUPPER.

A shoe coming loose from the fore-foot of the thill-horse, at the beginning of the ascent of Mount Taurira, the postillion dismounted, twisted the shoe off, and put it in his pocket. As the ascent was of five or six miles, and that horse our main dependence, I made a point of having the shoe fastened on again as well as we could; but the postillion had thrown away the nails; and the hammer in the chaise-box being of no great use without them, I submitted to go on.

He had not mounted half a mile higher, when, coming to a flinty piece of road, the poor Devil lost a second shoe, and from off his other fore-foot. I then got out of the chaise in good earnest; and seeing a house about a quarter of a mile to the left hand, with a great deal to do, I prevailed upon the postillion to turn up to it. The look of the house, and of every thing about it, as we drew nearer, soon reconciled me to the disaster.—It was a little farm-house, surrounded with about twenty acres of vineyard, about as much corn; and close to the house, on one side, was a *potagerie* of an acre and a half, full of every thing which could make plenty in a French peasant's house;—and, on the other side, was a little wood, which furnished wherewithal to dress it. It was about eight in the evening when I got to the house,—so I left the postillion to manage his point as he could; and, for mine, I walked directly into the house.

The family consisted of an old grey-headed man and his wife, with five or six sons and sons-in-law, and their several wives and a joyous genealogy out of them.

They were all sitting down together to their lentil-soup; a large wheaten loaf was in the middle of the table; and a flagon of wine at each end of it promised joy through the stages of the repast;—'twas a feast of love.

The old man rose up to meet me, and, with a respectful cordiality, would have me sit down at the table; my heart was set down the moment I entered the room: so I sat down at once, like a son of the family; and, to invest myself in the character as speedily as I could, I instantly borrowed the old man's knife, and, taking up the loaf, cut myself a hearty luncheon; and, as I did it, I saw a testimony in every eye, not only of an honest welcome, but of a welcome mixed with thanks that I had not seemed to doubt it.

Was it this? or, tell me, Nature, what else it was that made this morsel so sweet,—and to what magic I owe it that the draught I took of their flagon was so delicious with it that they remain upon my palate to this hour?

If the supper was to my taste,—the grace which followed it was much more so.

THE GRACE.

When supper was over, the old man gave a knock upon the table with the haft of his knife, to bid them prepare for the dance: the moment the signal was given, the women and girls ran altogether into a back apartment to tie up their hair,—and the young men to the door to wash their faces, and change their *sabots;* and, in three minutes, every soul was ready upon a little esplanade before the house to begin.—The old man and his wife came out last, and, placing me betwixt them, sat down upon a sofa of turf by the door.

The old man had, some fifty years ago, been no mean performer pon the *vielle*,—and, at the age he was then of, touched it well nough for the purpose. His wife sang now and then a little to the ne,—then intermitted,—and joined her old man again as thei ildren and grandchildren danced before them.

It was not till the middle of the second dance when, from some uses in the movement wherein they all seemed to look up, I ncied I could distinguish an elevation of spirit different from that hich is the cause or the effect of simple jollity. In a word, I ought I beheld Religion mixing in the dance;—but, as I had never en her so engaged, I should have looked upon it now as one of e illusions of an imagination which is eternally misleading me, d not the old man, as soon as the dance ended, said that this was eir constant way; and that all his life long he had made it a rule, ter supper was over, to call out his family to dance and rejoice; lieving, he said, that a cheerful and contented mind was the best rt of thanks to Heaven that an illiterate peasant could pay——

. . . . Or a learned prelate either, said I.

THE CASE OF DELICACY.

HEN you have gained the top of Mount Taurira, you run presently wn to Lyons;—adieu, then, to all rapid movements!—'tis a jour- y of caution; and it fares better with sentiments not to be in a rry with them; so I contracted with a *voiturin* to take his time th a couple of mules, and convey me in my own chaise safe to rin, through Savoy.

Poor, patient, quiet, honest people: fear not; your poverty, the asury of your simple virtues, will not be envied you by the world, r will your valleys be invaded by it.—Nature! in the midst of thy orders, thou art still friendly to the scantiness thou hast created; th all thy great works about thee, little hast thou left to give, her to the scythe or to the sickle—but to that little thou grantest ety and protection; and sweet are the dwellings which stand so ltered!

Let the way-worn traveller vent his complaints upon the sudden ns and dangers of your roads, your rocks, your precipices; the ficulties of getting up, the horrors of getting down, mountains practicable,—and cataracts, which roll down great stones from ir summits, and block up his road. The peasants had been all day work in removing a fragment of this kind between St. Michael l Madame; and, by the time my *voiturin* got to the place, it nted full two hours of completing, before a passage could any how gained. There was nothing but to wait with patience:—'twas a t and tempestuous night; so that, by the delay and that together, *voiturin* found himself obliged to put up five miles short of his ge, at a little decent kind of an inn by the road-side.

I forthwith took possession of my bed-chamber, got a good fire ordered supper, and was thanking heaven it was no worse—when a *voiturin* arrived with a lady in it, and her servant-maid.

As there was no other bed-chamber in the house, the hostess without much nicety, led them into mine, telling them, as she ushered them in, that there was nobody in it but an English gentleman;—that there were two good beds in it, and a closet within the room which held another. The accent in which she spoke of this third bed did not say much for it; however, she said there were three beds, and but three people,—and she durst say the gentleman would do any thing to accommodate matters.——I left the lady not a moment to make a conjecture about it, so instantly made a declaration that I would do any thing in my power.

As this did not amount to an absolute surrender of my bed-chamber, I still felt myself so much the proprietor as to have a right to do the honours of it;—so I desired the lady to sit down, pressed her into the warmest seat, called for more wood, desired the hostess to enlarge the plan of the supper, and to favour us with the very best wine.

The lady had scarce warmed herself five minutes at the fire before she began to turn her head back, and to give a look at the beds and the oftener she cast her eyes that way, the more they returned perplexed.—I felt for her—and for myself; for in a few minutes what by her looks, and the case itself, I found myself as much embarrassed as it was possible the lady could be herself.

That the beds we were to lie in were in one and the same room was enough, simply by itself, to have excited all this;—but the position of them (for they stood parallel, and so very close to each other as only to allow a space for a small wicker-chair betwixt them) rendered the affair still more oppressive to us;—they were fixed up moreover, near the fire; and the projection of the chimney on one side, and a large beam which crossed the room on the other, formed a kind of recess for them that was no way favourable to the nicety of our sensations:—if any thing could have added to it, it was that the two beds were both of them so very small as to cut us off from every idea of the lady and the maid lying together, which, in either of them, could it have been feasible, my lying beside them, though a thing not to be wished, yet there was nothing in it so terrible which the imagination might not have passed over without torment.

As for the little room within, it offered little or no consolation to us: 'twas a damp, cold closet, with a half dismantled window-shutter, and with a window which had neither glass nor oil-paper in it to keep out the tempest of the night. I did not attempt to stifle my cough when the lady gave a peep into it; so it reduced the case in course to this alternative,—that the lady should sacrifice her health to her feelings, and take up with the closet herself, and abandon the bed next mine to her maid,—or, that the girl should take the closet, &c.

The lady was a Piedmontese of about thirty, with a glow of health n her cheeks. The maid was a Lyonoise of twenty, and as brisk nd lively a French girl as ever moved. There were difficulties very way,—and the obstacle of the stone in the road, which brought s into the distress, great as it appeared whilst the peasants were emoving it, was but a pebble to what lay in our way now—I have nly to add that it did not lessen the weight, which hung upon our pirits, that we were both too delicate to communicate what we felt o each other upon the occasion.

We sat down to supper; and, had we not had more generous wine o it than a little inn in Savoy could have furnished, our tongues had een tied up till Necessity herself had set them at liberty;—but the ady having a few bottles of Burgundy in her voiture, sent down her *ille de chambre* for a couple of them; so that, by the time supper as over, and we were left alone, we felt ourselves inspired with a trength of mind sufficient to talk, at least, without reserve, upon ur situation. We turned it every way, and debated and considered in all kinds of lights in the course of a two hours' negotiation; at e end of which the articles were settled finally betwixt us, and stiulated for in form and manner of a treaty of peace,—and, I believe, ith as much religion and good faith on both sides as in any treaty hich has yet had the honour of being handed down to posterity.

They were as follow:

First. As the right of the bedchamber is in Monsieur,—and he inking the bed next to the fire to be warmest, he insists upon e concession, on the lady's side, of taking up with it.

Granted on the part of Madame; with a proviso, That, as the rtains of that bed are of a flimsy transparent cotton, and appear kewise too scanty to draw close, that the *fille de chambre* shall fasten p the opening, either by corking pins or needle and thread, in such a anner as shall be deemed a sufficient barrier on the side of Monsieur.

Second. It is required, on the part of Madame, that Monsieur all lie the whole night through in his *robe de chambre.*

Rejected: in as much as Monsieur is not worth a *robe de chambre;* e having nothing in his portmanteau but six shirts and a black lk pair of breeches.

The mentioning the silk pair of breeches made an entire change of e article,—for the breeches were accepted as an equivalent for the *be de chambre;* and so it was stipulated and agreed upon that I ould lie in my black silk breeches all night.

Third. It was insisted upon, and stipulated for, by the lady, that ter Monsieur was got to bed, and the candle and fire extinished, Monsieur should not speak one single word the whole ght.

Granted, provided Monsieur's saying his prayers might not be emed an infraction of the treaty.

There was but one point forgot in this treaty, and that was the

manner in which the lady and myself should be obliged to undress and get to bed; there was one way of doing it, and that I leave to the reader to devise; protesting, as I do, that if it is not the most delicate in nature, 'tis the fault of his own imagination,—against which this is not my first complaint.

Now when we were got to bed, whether it was the novelty of the situation, or what it was, I know not; but so it was, I could not shut my eyes; I tried this side and that, and turned and turned again, till a full hour after midnight, when Nature and Patience both wearing out,—O my God! said I.

.... You have broken the treaty, Monsieur, said the lady, who had no more sleep than myself. I begged a thousand pardons; but insisted it was no more than an ejaculation..... She maintained 'twas an entire infraction of the treaty..... I maintained it was provided for in the clause of the third article.

The lady would by no means give up the point, though she weakened her barrier by it; for, in the warmth of the dispute, I could hear two or three corking pins fall out of the curtain to the ground.

.... Upon my word and honour, Madame, said I, stretching my arm out of bed by way of asseveration,—

(I was going to have added that I would not have trespassed against the remotest idea of decorum for the world)—

—But the *fille de chambre,* hearing there were words between us and fearing that hostilities would ensue in course, had crept silently out of her closet; and, it being totally dark, had stolen so close to our beds that she had got herself into the narrow passage which separated them, and had advanced so far up as to be in a line between her mistress and me;—

So that, when I stretched out my hand, I caught hold of the *fille de chambre's* ——

END OF THE SENTIMENTAL JOURNEY.

SERMONS.

SERMONS.

I.—INQUIRY AFTER HAPPINESS.

Psalm iv. 6.—There be many that say, Who will shew us any good?—Lord, lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon us!

The great pursuit of man is after happiness; it is the first and strongest desire of his nature;—in every stage of his life he searches for it as for hid treasure; — courts it under a thousand different shapes,—and, though perpetually disappointed,—still persists, runs after, and inquires for it afresh,—asks every passenger who comes in his way *Who will shew him any good?*—who will assist him in the attainment, or direct him to the discovery, of this great end of all his wishes?

He is told by one to search for it among the more gay and useful pleasures of life, in scenes of mirth and sprightliness, where happiness ever presides, and is ever to be known by the joy and laughter which he will at once see painted in her looks.

A second, with a graver aspect, points out to the costly dwellings which pride and extravagance have erected; tells the inquirer that the object he is in search of inhabits there;—that Happiness lives only in company with the great, in the midst of much pomp and outward state;—that he will easily find her out by the coat of many colours she has on, and the great luxury and expense of equipage and furniture with which she always sits surrounded.

The miser blesses God!—wonders how any one would mislead, and wilfully put him upon so wrong a scent,—convinces him that happiness and extravagance never inhabited under the same roof;—that, if he would not be disappointed in his search, he must look into the plain and thrifty dwelling of the prudent man, who knows and understands the worth of money, and cautiously lays it up against an evil hour: that it is not the prostitution of wealth upon the passions, nor the parting with it at all, that constitutes happiness:—but that it is the keeping it together, and the *having* and *holding* it fast to him and his heirs for ever, which are the chief attributes that form this great idol of human worship, to which so much incense is offered up every day.

The epicure, though he easily rectifies so gross a mistake, yet at the same time he plunges him, if possible, into a greater; for hearing the object of his pursuits to be happiness, and knowing of no other happiness than what is seated immediately in his senses,—he sends the inquirer there, tells him 'tis in vain to search elsewhere for it than where Nature herself has placed it,—in the indulgence and gratification of the appetites, which are given us for that end: and,

in a word,—if he will not take his opinion in the matter,—he may trust the word of a much wiser man, who has assured us that there is nothing better in this world than that a man should eat and drink, and rejoice in his works, and make his soul enjoy good in his labour;—for that is his portion.

To rescue him from this brutal experiment, Ambition takes him by the hand, and carries him into the world,—shews him all the kingdoms of the earth and the glory of them,—points out the many ways of advancing his fortune, and raising himself to honour;—lays before his eyes all the charms and bewitching temptations of power, and asks if there can be any happiness in this world like that of being caressed, courted, flattered, and followed?

To close all,—the philosopher meets him bustling in the full career of this pursuit,—stops him,—tells him, if he is in search of happiness, he is far gone out of his way:—that this deity has long been banished from noise and tumults, where there was no rest found for her, and was fled into solitude far from all commerce of the world; and, in a word, if he would find her, he must leave this busy and intriguing scene, and go back to that peaceful scene of retirement and books from which he at first set out.

In this circle too often does man run, tries all experiments, and generally sits down weary and dissatisfied with them all at last,—in utter despair of ever accomplishing what he wants,—nor knowing what to trust to after so many disappointments,—nor where to lay the fault, whether in the incapacity of his own nature, or the insufficiency of the enjoyments themselves.

In this uncertain and perplexed state,—without knowledge which way to turn or where to betake ourselves for refuge,—so often abused and deceived by the many who pretend thus to shew us any good,—Lord! says the Psalmist, lift up the light of thy countenance upon us! Send us some rays of thy grace and heavenly wisdom, in this benighted search after happiness, to direct us safely to it! O God! let us not wander for ever without a guide, in this dark region, in endless pursuit of our mistaken good, but enlighten our eyes that we sleep not in death;—open to them the comforts of thy holy word and religion;—lift up the light of thy countenance upon us,—and make us know the joy and satisfaction of living in the true faith and fear of thee, which only can carry us to this haven of rest where we would be—that sure haven where true joys are to be found, which will at length not only answer all our expectations,—but satisfy the most unbounded of our wishes for ever and ever.

The words thus opened naturally reduce the remaining part of the discourse under two heads.—The first part of the verse,—"There be many that say, Who will shew us any good?"—To make some reflections upon the insufficiency of most of our enjoyments towards the attainment of happiness, upon some of the most received plans on which 'tis generally sought.

The examination of which will lead us up to the source and true secret of all happiness, suggested to us in the latter part of the verse;—"Lord! lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon us," —that there can be no real happiness without religion and virtue, and the assistance of God's grace and Holy Spirit to direct our lives in the true pursuit of it.

Let us enquire into the disappointments of human happines, on some of the most received plans on which 'tis generally sought for and expected by the bulk of mankind.

There is hardly any subject more exhausted, or which, at one time or other, has afforded more matter for argument and declamation, than this one, of the insufficiency of our enjoyments. Scarcely a reformed sensualist, from Solomon down to our own days, who has not, in some fits of repentance or disappointment, uttered some sharp reflection upon the emptiness of human pleasure, and of the vanity of vanities which discovers itself in all the pursuits of mortal man. But the mischief has been that, though so many good things have been said, they have generally had the fate to be considered either as the overflowings of disgust from sated appetites, which could no longer relish the pleasures of life; or, as the declamatory opinions of recluse and splenetic men, who had never tasted them at all, and, consequently, were thought no judges of the matter. So that 'tis no great wonder if the greatest part of such reflections, however just in themselves and founded on truth and knowledge of the world, are found to leave little impression where the imagination was already heated with great expectations of future happiness; and that the best lectures that have been read upon the vanity of the world so seldom stop a man in the pursuit of the object of his desire, or give half the conviction that the possession of it will, and what the experience of his own life, or a careful observation upon the life of others, do at length generally confirm to us all.

Let us endeavour then to try the cause upon this issue; and, instead of recurring to the common arguments, or taking any one's word in the case, let us trust to matter of fact; and if, upon inquiry, it appears that the actions of mankind are not to be accounted for upon any other principle but this of the insufficiency of our enjoyments, 'twill go further towards the establishment of the truth of this part of the discourse than a thousand speculative arguments which might be offered upon the occasion.

Now, if we take a survey of the life of man, from the time he is come to reason, to the latest decline of it in old age,—we shall find him engaged, and generally hurried on, in such a succession of different pursuits, and different opinions of things, through the different stages of his life—as will admit of no explication but this, —That he finds no rest for the sole of his foot, on any of the plans where he has been led to expect it.

The moment he is got loose from tutors and governors, and is left

to judge for himself, and pursue his scheme his own way,—his first thoughts are generally full of the mighty happiness which he is going to enter upon, from the free enjoyment of the pleasures in which he sees others of his age and fortune engaged.

In consequence of this,—take notice how his imagination is caught by every glittering appearance that flatters this expectation.—Observe what impressions are made upon his senses by diversions, music, dress, and beauty,—and how his spirits are upon the wing, flying in pursuit of them, that you would think he could never have enough.

Leave him to himself a few years, till the edge of appetite is worn down,—and you will scarce know him again. You will find him entered into engagements, and setting up for a man of business and conduct, talking of no other happiness but what centres in projects of making the most of this world, and providing for his children and children's children after them. Examine his notions, he will tell you that the gayer pleasures of youth are only fit for those who know not how to dispose of themselves and time to better advantage. That, however fair and promising they might appear to a man unpractised in them,—they were no better than a life of folly and impertinence: and, so far from answering your expectations of happiness, 'twas well if you escaped without pain.—That in every experiment he had tried, he had found more bitter than sweet; and, for the little pleasure one could snatch—it too often left a terrible sting behind it: besides, did the balance lie on the other side, he would tell you there could be no true satisfaction where a life runs on in so giddy a circle, out of which a wise man should extricate himself as soon as he can, that he may begin to look forwards;—that it becomes a man of character and consequence to lay aside childish things, to take care of his interests, to establish the fortune of his family, and place it out of want and dependence: and, in a word, if there is such a thing as happiness upon earth, it must consist in the accomplishment of this:—and, for his own part, if God should prosper his endeavours so as to be worth such a sum, or to be able to bring such a point to bear,—he shall be one of the happiest of the sons of men.—In full assurance of this, on he drudges,—plots, contrives,—rises early, late takes rest, and eats the bread of carefulness, till, at length, by hard labour and perseverance, he has reached, if not outgone, the object he had first in view.—When he has got thus far,—if he is a plain and sincere man, he will make no scruple to acknowledge truly what alteration he has found in himself.—If you ask him,—he will tell you that his imagination painted something before his eyes, the reality of which he has not yet attained to: that, with all the accumulation of his wealth, he neither lives the merrier, sleeps the sounder, nor has less care and anxiety upon his spirits than at his first setting out.

Perhaps, you'll say, some dignity, honour, or title, only is wanting: —Oh! could I accomplish that, as there would be nothing left then

for me to wish, good God! how happy should I be! 'Tis still the same;—the dignity or title—though they crown his head with honour—add not one cubit to his happiness.—Upon summing up the account, all, all is found to be seated merely in the imagination. —The faster he has pursued, the faster the phantom flies before him;—and, to use the satirist's comparison of the chariot-wheels—haste as they will, they must for ever keep the same distance.

But, what? though I have been thus far disappointed in my expectations of happiness from the possession of riches—"Let me try whether I shall not meet with it in the spending and fashionable enjoyment of them."

Behold! I will get me down, and make me great works, and build me houses, and plant me vineyards, and make me gardens, and pools of water; and I will get me servants and maidens; and whatsoever my eyes desire I will not keep from them.

In prosecution of this—he drops all painful pursuits,—withdraws himself from the busy part of the world—realizes—pulls down—builds up again; buys statues, pictures—plants—and plucks up by the roots—levels mountains—and fills up valleys—turns rivers into dry ground, and dry ground into rivers;—says unto this man, Go, and he goeth; and unto another, Do this, and he doeth it;—and whatsoever his soul lusteth after, of this kind, he withholds not from it. When every thing is thus planned by himself, and executed according to his wish and direction, surely he is arrived at the accomplishment of his wishes, and has got to the summit of all human happiness!—Let the most fortunate adventurers in this way answer the question for him, and say—how often it arises higher than a bare and simple amusement—and well if you can compound for that,—since 'tis often purchased at so high a price, and so soured by a mixture of other incidental vexations, as to become too often a work of repentance, which, in the end, will extort the same sorrowful confession from him which it did from Solomon in the like case,—"Lo! I looked on all the works that my hands had wrought, and on the labour that I had laboured to do,—and behold all was vanity and vexation of spirit—and there was no profit to me under the sun."

To inflame this account the more—it would be no miracle if, upon casting it up, he has gone farther lengths than he first intended, run into expenses which have entangled his fortune, and brought himself into such difficulties as to make way for the last experiment he can try,—and that is, to turn miser, with no happiness in view but what is to rise out of the little designs of a sordid mind, set upon saving and scraping up all he has injudiciously spent.

In this last stage—behold him, a poor trembling wretch, shut up from all mankind, sinking into utter contempt; spending careful days and sleepless nights in pursuit of what a narrow and contracted heart can never enjoy;—and let us here leave him to the conviction he will one day find,—that there is no end of his labour—that his

eyes will never be satisfied with riches, or will say,—For whom do I labour and bereave myself of rest?—This is also a sore travail.

I believe this is no uncommon picture of the disappointments of human life—and the manner our pleasures and enjoyments slip from under us in every stage of our life. And, though I would not be thought, by it, as if I was denying the reality of pleasures, or disputing the being of them, any more than one would the reality of pain,—yet I must observe, on this head, that there is a plain distinction to be made betwixt pleasure and happiness; for, though there can be no happiness without pleasure—yet the reverse of the proposition will not hold true.—We are so made that, from the common gratifications of our appetites, and the impressions of a thousand objects, we snatch the one, like a transient gleam, without being suffered to taste the other, and enjoy the perpetual sunshine and fair weather which constantly attend it. This, I contend, is only to be found in religion—in the consciousness of virtue—and the sure and certain hopes of a better life, which brighten all our prospects, and leave no room to dread disappointments—because the expectation thereof is built upon a rock, whose foundations are as deep as those of Heaven and Hell.

And though, in our pilgrimage through this world—some of us may be so fortunate as to meet with some clear fountains by the way, that may cool, for a few moments, the heat of this great thirst of happiness,—yet our Saviour, who knew the world, though he enjoyed but little of it, tells us that whosoever drinketh of this water will thirst again;—and we all find, by experience, it is so, and by reason that it always must be so.

I conclude with a short observation upon Solomon's evidence in this case.

Never did the busy brain of a lean and hectic chemist search for the philosopher's stone with more pains and ardour than this great man did after happiness. He was one of the wisest inquirers into Nature;—had tried all her powers and capacities, and, after a thousand vain speculations and vile experiments, he affirmed, at length, it lay hid in no one thing he had tried. Like the chemist's projections, all had ended in smoke, or, what was worse, in vanity and vexation of spirit.—The conclusion of the whole matter was this, —that he advises every man who would be happy to fear God and keep his commandments.

II.—THE HOUSE OF FEASTING AND THE HOUSE OF MOURNING DESCRIBED.

Eccles. VII. 2, 3.—It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting.

THAT I deny:—but let us hear the wise man's reasoning upon it,—"for that *is* the end of all men, and the living *will* lay it to *his* heart; sorrow is better than laughter:"—for a crack-brained order of

Carthusian monks, I grant, but not for men of the world. For what purpose, do you imagine, has God made us? for the social sweets of the well-watered valleys, where he has planted us; or for the dry and dismal desert of a Sierra Morena? Are the sad accidents of life, and the uncheery hours which perpetually overtake us, are they not enough, but we must sally forth in quest of them,—belie our own hearts, and say, as our text would have us, that they are better than those of joy? Did the best of Beings send us into the world for this end,—to go weeping through it,—to vex and shorten a life short and vexatious enough already? Do you think, my good preacher, that He who is infinitely happy can envy us our enjoyments? or that a Being so infinitely kind would grudge a mournful traveller the short rest and refreshments necessary to support his spirits through the stages of a weary pilgrimage? or that he would call him to a severe reckoning, because in his way he had hastily snatched at some little fugacious pleasures, merely to sweeten this uneasy journey of life, and reconcile him to the ruggedness of the road, and the many hard jostlings he is sure to meet with? Consider, I beseech you, what provision and accommodation the Author of our being has prepared for us, that we might not go on our way sorrowing—how many caravanseras of rest—what powers and faculties he has given us for taking it—what apt objects he has placed in our way to entertain us; some of which he has made so fair, so exquisitely fitted for this end, that they have power over us for a time, to charm away the sense of pain, to cheer up the dejected heart under poverty and sickness, and make it go and remember its miseries no more.

I will not contend at present against this rhetoric; I would choose rather for a moment to go on with the allegory, and say we are travellers, and, in the most affecting sense of that idea, that, like travellers, though upon business of the last and nearest concern to us, we may surely be allowed to amuse ourselves with the natural or artificial beauties of the country we are passing through, without reproach of forgetting the main errand we are sent upon; and if we can so order it as not to be led out of the way by the variety of prospects, edifices, and ruins which solicit us, it would be a nonsensical piece of saint-errantry to shut our eyes.

But let us not lose sight of the argument in pursuit of the simile.

Let us remember, various as our excursions are—that we have still set our faces towards Jerusalem,—that we have a place of rest and happiness, towards which we hasten, and that the way to get there is not so much to please our hearts, as to improve them in virtue;—that mirth and feasting are usually no friends to achievements of this kind—but that a season of affliction is in some sort a season of piety—not only because our sufferings are apt to put us in mind of our sins, but that, by the check and interruption which they give to our pursuits, they allow us what the hurry and bustle of the world too often deny us,—and that is a little time for reflection,

which is all that most of us want to make us wiser and better men; —that at certain times it is so necessary a man's mind should be turned towards itself that, rather than want occasions, he had better purchase them at the expense of his present happiness.—He had better, as the text expresses it, *go to the house of mourning*, where he will meet with something to subdue his passions, than to the house of feasting, where the joy and gaiety of the place is likely to excite them. That whereas the entertainments and caresses of the one place expose his heart and lay it open to temptations—the sorrows of the other defend it, and as naturally shut them from it. So strange and unaccountable a creature is man! he is so framed that he cannot but pursue happiness—and yet, unless he is made sometimes miserable, how apt is he to mistake the way which can only lead him to the accomplishment of his own wishes.

This is the full force of the wise man's declaration.—But to do farther justice to his words, I will endeavour to bring the subject still nearer.—For which purpose it will be necessary to stop here, and take a transient view of the two places here referred to,—the house of mourning, and the house of feasting. Give me leave therefore, I beseech you, to recal both of them, for a moment, to your imaginations, that thence I may appeal to your hearts, how faithfully, and upon what good grounds, the effects and natural operations of each upon our minds are intimated in the text.

And first, let us look into the house of feasting.

And here, to be as fair and candid as possible in the description of this, we will not take it from the worst originals, such as are open merely for the sale of virtue, and so calculated for the end that the disguise each is under not only gives power safely to drive on the bargain, but safely to carry it into execution too.

This we will not suppose to be the case—nor let us even imagine the house of feasting to be such a scene of intemperance and excess as the house of feasting does often exhibit—but let us take it from one, as little exceptionable as we can—where there is, or, at least, appears, nothing really criminal—but where every thing seems to be kept within the visible bounds of moderation and sobriety.

Imagine then such a house of feasting, where, either by consent or invitation, a number of each sex is drawn together, for no other purpose but the enjoyment and mutual entertainment of each other, which we will suppose shall arise from no other pleasures but what custom authorises, and religion does not absolutely forbid.

Before we enter — let us examine what must be the sentiments of each individual previous to his arrival, and we shall find, however they may differ from one another in tempers and opinions, that every one seems to agree in this—that, as he is going to a house dedicated to joy and mirth, it was fit he should divest himself of whatever was likely to contradict that intention, or be inconsistent with it.—That, for this purpose, he had left his cares—his serious

thoughts—and his moral reflections behind him, and was come forth from home with only such dispositions and gaiety of heart as suited the occasion, and promoted the intended mirth and jollity of the place. With this preparation of mind, which is as little as can be supposed, since it will amount to no more than a desire in each to render himself an acceptable guest,—let us conceive them entering into the house of feasting, with hearts set loose from grave restraints, and open to the expectations of receiving pleasure. It is not necessary, as I premised, to bring intemperance into this scene—or to suppose such an excess in the gratification of the appetites as shall ferment the blood and set the desires in a flame:—let us admit no more of it, therefore, than will gently stir them, and fit them for the impressions which so benevolent a commerce will naturally excite. In this disposition, thus wrought upon beforehand, and already improved to this purpose,—take notice how mechanically the thoughts and spirits rise—how soon and insensibly they are got above the pitch and first bounds which cooler hours would have marked.

When the gay and smiling aspect of things has begun to leave the passages to a man's heart thus thoughtlessly unguarded—when kind and caressing looks of every object without, that can flatter his senses, have conspired with the enemy within to betray him, and put him off his defence,—when music likewise hath lent her aid, and tried her power upon the passions,—when the voice of singing men, and the voice of singing women, with the sound of the viol and the lute, have broken in upon his soul, and in some tender notes have touched the secret springs of rapture,—that moment let us dissect and look into his heart,—see how vain! how weak! how empty a thing it is! Look through its several recesses,—those pure mansions formed for the reception of innocence and virtue—sad spectacle! Behold those fair inhabitants now dispossessed—turned out of their sacred dwellings, to make room—for what?—at the best for levity and indiscretion—perhaps for folly—it may be for more impure guests, which possibly, in so general a riot of the mind and senses, may take occasion to enter unsuspected at the same time.

In a scene and disposition thus described—can the most cautious say, Thus far shall my desires go—and no farther? or will the coolest and most circumspect say, when pleasure has taken full posession of his heart, that no thought nor purpose shall arise there which he would have concealed?—In those loose and unguarded moments the imagination is not always at command—in spite of reason and reflection, it will forcibly carry him sometimes whither he would not—like the unclean spirit, in the parent's sad description of his child's case, which took him, and oft-times cast him into the fire to destroy him, and wheresoever it taketh him it teareth him, aud hardly departeth from him.

But this, you'll say, is the worst account of what the mind may suffer here.

Why may we not make more favourable suppositions?—that numbers, by exercise and custom to such encounters, learn gradually to despise and triumph over them;—that the minds of many are not so susceptible of warm impressions, or so badly fortified against them, that pleasure should easily corrupt or soften them;—that it would be hard to suppose, of the great multitudes which daily throng and press into this house of feasting, but that numbers come out of it again with all the innocence with which they entered;—and that if both sexes are included in the computation, what *fair* example shall we see of many of so pure and chaste a turn of mind that the house of feasting, with all its charms and temptations, was never able to excite a thought, or awaken an inclination, which virtue need blush at—or which the most scrupulous conscience might not support. God forbid we should say otherwise.—No doubt, numbers of all ages escape unhurt, and get off this dangerous sea without shipwreck. Yet are they not to be reckoned amongst the more fortunate adventurers;—and though one would not absolutely prohibit the attempt, or be so cynical as to condemn every one who tries it, since there are so many, I suppose, who cannot well do otherwise, and whose condition and situation in life unavoidably force them upon it—yet we may be allowed to describe this fair and flattering coast—we may point out the unsuspected dangers of it, and warn the unwary passenger where they lie. We may shew him what hazards his youth and inexperience will run, how little he can gain by the venture, and how much wiser and better it would be (as is implied in the text) to seek occasions rather to improve his little stock of virtue than incautiously expose it to so unequal a chance, where the best he can hope is to return safe with what treasure he carried out — but where, probably, he may be so unfortunate as to lose it all—be lost himself, and undone for ever.

Thus much for the house of feasting; which, by the way, though generally open at other times of the year throughout the world, is supposed, in Christian countries, now every where to be universally shut up. And, in truth, I have been more full in my cautions against it, not only as reason requires,—but in reverence to this season,* wherein our church exacts a more particular forbearance and self-denial in this point, and thereby adds to the restraints upon pleasure and entertainments which this representation of things has suggested against them already.

Here, then, let us turn aside from this gay scene: and suffer me to take you with me for a moment to one much fitter for your meditation. Let us go into the house of mourning, made so by such afflictions as have been brought in merely by the common cross accidents and disasters to which our condition is exposed—where, perhaps, the aged parents sit broken-hearted, pierced to their souls with the folly and indiscretion of a thankless child—the child of

* Preached in *Lent.*

their prayers, in whom all their hopes and expectations centred:—perhaps a more affecting scene—a virtuous family lying pinched with want, where the unfortunate support of it, having long struggled with a train of misfortunes, and bravely fought up against them—is now piteously borne down at the last,—overwhelmed with a cruel blow which no fore-cast or frugality could have prevented.—O God! look upon his afflictions.—Behold him distracted with many sorrows, sorrounded with the tender pledges of his love, and the partner of his cares—without bread to give them, unable, from the remembrance of better days, to dig;—to beg, ashamed.

When we enter into the house of mourning such as this—it is impossible to insult the unfortunate even with an improper look. —Under whatever levity and dissipation of heart such objects catch our eyes,—they catch likewise our attentions, collect and call home our scattered thoughts, and exercise them with wisdom. A transient scene of distress, such as is here sketched, how soon does it furnish materials to set the mind at work! how necessarily does it engage it to the consideration of the miseries and misfortunes, the dangers and calamities to which the life of man is subject! By holding up such a glass before it, it forces the mind to see and reflect upon the vanity—the perishing condition and uncertain tenure of every thing in this world. From reflections of this serious cast, how insensibly do the thoughts carry us farther!—and from considering what we are—what kind of world we live in, and what evils befal us in it, how naturally do they set us to look forwards at what possibly we shall be!—For what kind of world we are intended—what evils may befal us there—and what provision we should make against them here, whilst we have time and opportunity.

If these lessons are so inseparable from the house of mourning here supposed—we shall find it a still more instructive school of wisdom when we take a view of the place in that more affecting light in which the wise man seems to confine it in the text, in which, by the house of mourning, I believe, he means that particular scene of sorrow where there is lamentation and mourning for the dead.

Turn in hither, I beseech you, for a moment. Behold a dead man ready to be carried out, the only son of his mother, and she a widow. Perhaps a more affecting spectacle—a kind and indulgent father of a numerous family, lies breathless —— snatched away in the strength of his age——torn in an evil hour from his children and the bosom of a disconsolate wife.

Behold much people of the city gathered together to mix their tears, with settled sorrow in their looks, going heavily along to the house of mourning, to perform that last melancholy office which, when the debt of nature is paid, we are called upon to pay to each other.

If this sad occasion, which leads him there, has not done it already, take notice to what a serious and devout frame of mind every man

is reduced, the moment he enters this gate of affliction. The busy and fluttering spirits which, in the house of mirth, were wont to transport him from one diverting object to another—see how they are fallen! how peaceably they are laid!—In this gloomy mansion, full of shades and uncomfortable damps to seize the soul—see the light and easy heart which never knew what it was to think before, how pensive it is now, how soft, how susceptible, how full of religious impressions, how deeply it is smitten with sense, and with a love of virtue! Could we, in this crisis, whilst this empire of reason and religion lasts, and the heart is thus exercised with wisdom, and busied with heavenly contemplations—could we see it naked as it is—stripped of its passions, unspotted by the world, and regardless of its pleasures—we might then safely rest our cause upon this single evidence, and appeal to the most sensual, whether Solomon has not made a just determination here, in favour of the house of mourning?—not for its own sake, but as it is fruitful in virtue, and becomes the occasion of so much good. Without this end, sorrow, I own, has no use but to shorten a man's days—nor can gravity, with all its studied solemnity of look and carriage, serve any end but to make one half of the world merry, and impose upon the other.

Consider what has been said, and may God, of his mercy, bless you! Amen.

III.—PHILANTHROPY RECOMMENDED.

Luke x. 36, 37.—Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbour unto him that fell amongst the thieves?—And he said, He that shewed mercy on him. Then said Jesus unto him, Go, and do thou likewise.

In the foregoing verses of this chapter, the Evangelist relates that a certain lawyer stood up and tempted Jesus, saying, Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?—To which enquiry, our Saviour, as his manner was, when any ensnaring question was put to him, which proceeded more from a design to entangle him than an honest view of getting information—instead of giving a direct answer, which might afford a handle to malice, or at best serve only to gratify an impertinent humour—he immediately retorts the question upon the man who asked it, and unavoidably puts him upon the necessity of answering himself;—and, as in the present case, the particular profession of the enquirer, and his supposed general knowledge of all other branches of learning, left no room to suspect he could be ignorant of the true answer to this question, and especially of what every one knew was delivered upon that head by their great Legislator, our Saviour therefore refers him to his own memory of what he had found there in the course of his studies.—What is written in the law, how readest thou?—Upon which, the enquirer reciting the general heads of our duty to God and man, as delivered in Leviticus xviii. and Deuteronomy vi., namely—*That we*

should worship the Lord our God with all our hearts, and love our neighbour as ourselves; our blessed Saviour tells him he had answered right, and, if he followed that lesson, he could not fail of the blessing he seemed desirous to inherit.—*This do, and thou shalt live.*

But he, as the context tells us, willing to justify himself—willing, possibly, to gain more credit in the conference, or hoping, perhaps, to hear such a partial and narrow definition of the word *neighbour* as would suit his own principles, and justify some particular oppressions of his own, or those of which his whole order lay under an accusation, says unto Jesus, in the 29th verse, *And who is my neighbour?* Though the demand at first sight may seem utterly trifling, yet was it far from being so in fact. For, according as you understood the term in a more or less restrained sense, it produced many necessary variations in the duties you owed from that relation.—Our blessed Saviour, to rectify any partial and pernicious mistake in this matter, and to place at once this duty of the love of our neighbour upon its true bottom of philanthropy and universal kindness, makes answer to the proposed question, not by any far-fetched refinement from the schools of the Rabbies, which might have sooner silenced than convinced the man—but by a direct appeal to human nature, in an instance he relates of a man falling amongst thieves, left in the greatest distress imaginable, till, by chance, a Samaritan, an utter stranger, coming where he was, by an act of great goodness and compassion, not only relieved him at present, but took him under his protection, and generously provided for his future safety.

On the close of which engaging account, our Saviour appeals to the man's own heart in the first verse of the text—*Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbour unto him that fell amongst the thieves?* and, instead of drawing the inference himself, leaves him to decide in favour of so noble a principle, so evidently founded in mercy.—The lawyer, struck with the truth and justice of the doctrine, and frankly acknowledging the force of it, our blessed Saviour concludes the debate with a short admonition, that he would practise what he had approved—and go and imitate that fair example of universal benevolence which it had set before him.

In the remaining part of the discourse, I shall follow the same plan; and, therefore, shall beg leave to enlarge, first, upon the story itself, with such reflections as will arise from it; and conclude, as our Saviour has done, with the same exhortation to kindness and humanity, which so naturally falls from it.

A certain man, says our Saviour, went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves, who stripped him of his raiment, and departed, leaving him half dead. There is something in our nature which engages us to take part in every accident to which man is subject, from what cause soever it may have happened; but in such calamities as a man has fallen into through mere misfortune, to be charged upon no fault or indiscretion of himself, there is some-

thing then so truly interesting that, at the first sight, we generally make them our own, not altogether from a reflection that they might have been, or may be so, but oftener from a certain generosity and tenderness of nature, which disposes us for compassion, abstracted from all considerations of self; so that, without any observable act of the will, we suffer with the unfortunate, and feel a weight upon our spirits, we know not why, on seeing the most common instances of their distress. But where the spectacle is uncommonly tragical, and complicated with many circumstances of misery, the mind is then taken captive at once, and, were it inclined to it, has no power to make resistance, but surrenders itself to all the tender emotions of pity and deep concern. So that, when one considers this friendly part of our nature, without looking farther, one would think it impossible for a man to look upon misery without finding himself in some measure attached to the interest of him who suffers it.—I say, one would think it impossible,—for there are some tempers—(how shall I describe them?)—formed either of such impenetrable matter, or wrought up by habitual selfishness to such an utter insensibility of what becomes of the fortunes of their fellow-creatures, as if they were not partakers of the same nature, or had no lot nor connection at all with the species.

Of this character, our Saviour produces two disgraceful instances in the behaviour of a Priest and a Levite, whom in this account he represents as coming to the place where the unhappy man was;—both passing by without either stretching forth a hand to assist, or uttering a word to comfort him in his distress.

And by chance there came down a certain priest!—Merciful God! that a teacher of thy religion should ever want humanity!—or that a man, whose head might be thought full of the one, should have a heart void of the other!—This, however, was the case before us!—and though in theory one would scarce suspect that the least pretence to religion, and an open disregard to so main a part of it, could ever meet together in one person,—yet, in fact, it is no fictitious character.

Look into the world.—How often do you behold a sordid wretch, whose strait heart is open to no man's affliction, taking shelter behind an appearance of piety, and putting on the garb of religion, which none but the merciful and compassionate have a title to wear! Take notice, with what sanctity he goes to the end of his days, in the same selfish track in which he at first set out,—turning neither to the right hand nor to the left,—but plods on;—pores all his lifelong upon the ground, as if afraid to look up, lest, peradventure, he should see aught which might turn him one moment out of that straight line, where interest is carrying him;—or if, by chance, he stumbles upon a hapless object of distress, which threatens such a disaster to him,—like the man here represented, *devoutly* passing by on the other side, as if unwilling to trust himself to the impressions

of nature, or hazard the inconveniences which pity might lead him into upon the occasion.

There is but one stroke wanting in this picture of an unmerciful man, to render the character utterly odious; and that our Saviour gives in the following instance he relates upon it. "And likewise," says he, "a Levite, when he was at the place, came and looked at him." It was not a transient oversight, the hasty or ill-advised neglect of an unconsidering humour, with which the best disposed are sometimes overtaken, and led on beyond the point where otherwise they would have wished to stop.—No!—on the contrary, it had all the aggravation of a deliberate act of insensibility proceeding from a hard heart. When he was at the place, he came and looked at him,—considered his misfortunes, gave time for reason and nature to have awoke,—saw the imminent danger he was in,—and the pressing necessity of immediate help, which so violent a case called aloud for; and, after all, turned aside, and unmercifully left him to all the distresses of his condition.

In all unmerciful actions, the worst of men pay this compliment at least to humanity, to endeavour to wear as much of the appearance of it as the case will let them;—so that, in the hardest acts a man shall be guilty of, he has some motives, true or false, always ready to offer, either to satisfy himself or the world,—and, God knows, too often to impose both upon the one and the other. And therefore it would be no hard matter here to give a probable guess at what passed in the Levite's mind in the present case, and shew, was it necessary, by what kind of casuistry he settled the matter with his conscience as he passed by, and guarded all the passages to his heart against the inroads which pity might attempt to make upon the occasion.—But it is painful to dwell long upon this disagreeable part of the story; I therefore hasten to the concluding incident of it, which is so amiable that one cannot easily be too copious in reflections upon it.—And behold, says our Saviour, a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed, came where he was; and, when he saw him, he had compassion on him,—and went to him,—bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine,—set him upon his own beast, brought him to an inn, and took care of him.—I suppose it will be scarce necessary here to remind you that the Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans;—an old religious grudge,—the worst of all grudges,—had wrought such a dislike between both people that they held themselves mutually discharged, not only from all offices of friendship and kindness, but even from the most common acts of courtesy and good manners. This operated so strongly, in our Saviour's time, that the woman of Samaria seemed astonished that he, being a Jew, should ask water of her who was a Samaritan;—so that with such a prepossession, however distressful the case of the unfortunate man was, and how reasonably soever he might plead for pity from another man, there was little aid or consolation to be

looked for from so unpromising a quarter. "Alas! after I have been twice passed by, neglected by men of my own nation and religion, bound by so many ties to assist me, left here friendless and unpitied both by a priest and a Levite, men whose profession and superior advantages of knowledge could not leave them in the dark in what manner they should discharge this debt which my condition claims—after this,—what hopes! what expectations from a passenger, not only a stranger,—but a Samaritan, released from all obligations to me, and, by a national dislike, inflamed by mutual ill-offices, now made my enemy, and more likely to rejoice at the evils which have fallen upon me than to stretch forth a hand to save me from them!"

'Tis no unnatural soliloquy to imagine; but the actions of generous and compassionate tempers baffle all little reasonings about them. True charity, in the apostle's description, as it is kind, and is not easily provoked, so it manifested this character here; for we find, when he came where he was, and beheld his distress,—all the unfriendly passions which, at another time, might have rose within him, now utterly forsook him, and fled: when he saw his misfortunes, he forgot his enmity towards the man,—dropped all the prejudices which education had planted against him; and, in the room of them, all that was good and compassionate was suffered to speak in his behalf.

In benevolent natures, the impulse to pity is so sudden that, like instruments of music which obey the touch, the objects which are fitted to excite such impressions work so instantaneous an effect that you would think the will was scarce concerned, and that the mind was altogether passive in the sympathy which her own goodness has excited. The truth is, the soul is generally in such cases so busily taken up, and wholly engrossed by the object of pity, that she does not attend to her own operations, or take leisure to examine the principles upon which she acts. So that the Samaritan, though, the moment he saw him, he had compassion on him, yet, sudden as the emotion is represented, you are not to imagine that it was mechanical, but that there was a settled principle of humanity and goodness which operated within him, and influenced not only the first impulse of kindness, but the continuation of it throughout the rest of so engaging a behaviour. And because it is a pleasure to look into a good mind, and trace out, as far as one is able, what passes within it on such occasions, I shall beg leave for a moment to state an account of what was likely to pass in his, and in what manner so distressful a case would necessarily work upon such a disposition.

As he approached the place where the unfortunate man lay, the instant he beheld him, no doubt, some such train of reflections as these would rise in his mind:—"Good God! what a spectacle of misery do I behold! a man stripped of his raiment,—wounded,—lying languishing before me upon the ground, just ready to expire,—without the comfort of a friend to support him in his last agonies, or the prospect of a hand to close his eyes when his pains are over. But perhaps my concern should lessen, when I reflect on the relation

in which we stand to each other,—that he is a Jew, and I a Samaritan.—But are we not still both men? partakers of the same nature,—and subject to the same evils?—Let me change conditions with him for a moment, and consider, had his lot befallen me as I journeyed in the way, what measure I should have expected at his hand.—Should I wish, when he beheld me wounded and half dead, that he should shut up his bowels of compassion from me, and double the weight of my miseries by passing by, and leaving them unpitied?—But I am a stranger to the man:—be it so;—but I am no stranger to his condition;—misfortunes are of no particular tribe or nation, but belong to us all,—and have a general claim upon us, without distinction of climate, country, or religion. Besides, though I am a stranger, 'tis no fault of his that I do not know him, and therefore unequitable he should suffer by it:—had I known him, possibly I should have had cause to love and pity him the more;—for aught I know, he is some one of uncommon merit, whose life is rendered still more precious as the lives and happiness of others may be involved in it; perhaps at this instant, that he lies here forsaken in all this misery, a whole virtuous family is joyfully looking for his return, and affectionately counting the hours of his delay! Oh! did they know what evil had befallen him,—how would they fly to succour him!—Let me then hasten to supply those tender offices of binding up his wounds, and carry him to a place of safety:—or, if that assistance comes too late, I shall comfort him at least in his last hour;—and, if I can do nothing else, I shall soften his misfortunes by dropping a tear of pity over them."

'Tis almost necessary to imagine the good Samaritan was influenced by some such thoughts as these, from the uncommon generosity of his behaviour, which is represented by our Saviour operating like the warm zeal of a brother, mixed with the affectionate discretion and care of a parent, who was not satisfied with taking him under his protection, and supplying his present wants, but in looking forwards for him, and taking care that his wants should be supplied when he should be gone, and no longer near to befriend him.

I think there needs no stronger argument to prove how universally and deeply the seeds of this virtue of compassion are planted in the heart of man than in the pleasure we take in such representations of it: and though some men have represented human nature in other colours (though to what end I know not), yet the matter of fact is so strong against them that, from the general propensity to pity the unfortunate, we express that sensation by the word Humanity, as if it was inseparable from our nature. That it is not inseparable, I have allowed in the former part of this discourse, from some reproachful instances of selfish tempers, which seem to take part in nothing beyond themselves; yet I am persuaded, and affirm, 'tis still so great and noble a part of our nature that a man must do great violence to himself, and suffer many a painful conflict, before he has brought himself to a different disposition.

'Tis observable, in the foregoing account, that, when the Priest came to the place where he was, he passed by on the other side;—he might have passed by, you'll say, without turning aside.—No· there is a secret shame which attends every act of inhumanity not to be conquered in the hardest natures, so that, as in other cases, so especially in this, many a man will do a cruel act who at the same time will blush to look you in the face, and is forced to turn aside before he can have a heart to execute his purpose.

Inconsistent creature that man is! who, at that instant that he does what is wrong, is not able to withhold his testimony to what is good and praiseworthy!

I have now done with the parable, which was the first part proposed to be considered in this discourse; and should proceed to the second, which so naturally falls from it, of exhorting you, as our Saviour did the lawyer upon it, to go and do so likewise; but I have been so copious in my reflections upon the story itself that I find I have insensibly incorporated into them almost all that I should have said here in recommending so amiable an example; by which means, I have, unawares, anticipated the task I proposed. I shall therefore detain you no longer than with a single remark upon the subject in general, which is this:—'Tis observable, in many places of Scripture, that our blessed Saviour, in describing the day of judgment, does it in such a manner as if the great enquiry then was to relate principally to this one virtue of compassion,—and as if our final sentence at that solemnity was to be pronounced exactly according to the degrees of it. "I was a hungered, and ye gave me meat;—thirsty, and ye gave me drink;—naked, and ye clothed me;—I was sick, and ye visited me;—in prison, and ye came unto me." Not that we are to imagine thence, as if any other good or evil action should then be overlooked by the eye of the All-seeing Judge, but barely to intimate to us that a charitable and benevolent disposition is so principal and ruling a part of a man's character as to be a considerable test by itself of the whole frame and temper of his mind, with which all other virtues and vices respectively rise and fall, and will almost necessarily be connected. Tell me therefore of a compassionate man, you represent to me a man of a thousand other good qualities;—on whom I can depend,—whom I may safely trust with my wife,—my children,—my fortune, and reputation.—'Tis for this, as the Apostle argues from the same principle,—that he will not commit adultery,—that he will not kill,—that he will not steal,—that he will not bear false witness. That is, the sorrows which are stirred up in men's hearts by such trespasses are so tenderly felt by a compassionate man that it is not in his power or his nature to commit them.

So that well might he conclude that Charity, by which he means love to your neighbour, was the end of the commandment; and that whosoever fulfilled it had fulfilled the law.

Now to God, &c. Amen.

IV.—SELF-KNOWLEDGE.

2 *Sam.* xii. 7.—And Nathan said unto David, Thou art the man.

There is no historical passage in scripture which gives a more remarkable instance of the deceitfulness of the heart of man to itself, and of how little we truly know of ourselves, than this, wherein David is convicted out of his own mouth, and is led by the prophet to condemn and pronounce a severe judgment upon another, for an act of injustice which he had passed over in himself, and possibly reconciled to his own conscience. To know one's self, one would think, could be no very difficult lesson; for who, you'll say, can well be truly ignorant of himself, and the true disposition of his own heart? If a man thinks at all, he cannot be a stranger to what passes there;—he must be conscious of his own thoughts and desires, he must remember his past pursuits, and the true springs and motives which in general have directed the actions of his life: he may hang out false colours and deceive the world; but how can a man deceive himself? That a man can, is evident, because he daily does so.—Scripture tells us, and gives us many historical proofs of it, besides this to which the text refers:—That the heart of man is treacherous to itself, and deceitful above all things; and experience and every hour's commerce with the world confirm the truth of this seeming paradox, That though man is the only creature endowed with reflection, and consequently qualified to know the most of himself;—yet, so it happens, that he generally knows the least;—and with all the power which God has given him of turning his eyes inward upon himself, and taking notice of the chain of his own thoughts and desires,—yet, in fact, is generally so inattentive, but always so partial, an observer of what passes, that he is as much, nay often a much greater, stranger to his own disposition and true character than all the world besides!

By what means he is brought under so manifest a delusion, and how he suffers himself to be so grossly imposed upon in a point which he is capable of knowing so much better than others, is not hard to give an account of, nor need we seek farther for it than amongst the causes which are every day perverting his reason and misleading him. We are deceived in judging of ourselves, just as we are in judging of other things, when our passions and inclinations are called in as counsellors, and we suffer ourselves to see and reason just so far and no farther than they give us leave. How hard do we find it to pass an equitable and sound judgment in a matter where our interest is deeply concerned!—and even where there is the remotest consideration of self connected with the point before us what a strange bias does it hang upon our minds, and how difficult it is to disengage our judgments entirely from it! With what reluctance are we brought to think evil of a friend whom we have

long loved and esteemed! and, though there happen to be strong appearances against him, how apt are we to overlook or put favourable constructions upon them, and even sometimes, when our zeal and friendship transport us, to assign the best and kindest motives for the worst and most unjustifiable parts of his conduct!

We are still worse casuists;—and the deceit is proportionably stronger with a man when he is going to judge of himself,—that dearest of all parties,—so closely connected with him,—so much and so long beloved,—of whom he has so early conceived the highest opinion and esteem, and with whose merit he has all along, no doubt, found so much reason to be contented. It is not an easy matter to be severe where there is such an impulse to be kind,—or to efface at once all the tender impressions in favour of so old a friend, which disabled us from thinking of him as he is, and seeing him in the light, may be, in which every one else sees him.

So that, however easy this knowledge of one's self may appear at first sight, it is otherwise when we come to examine; since not only in practice, but even in speculation and theory, we find it one of the hardest and most painful lessons. Some of the earliest instructors of mankind, no doubt, found it so too; and, for that reason, soon saw the necessity of laying such a stress upon this great precept of self-knowledge, which, for its excellent wisdom and usefulness, many of them supposed to be a divine direction; that it came down from Heaven, and comprehended the whole circle both of the knowledge and the duty of man. And indeed their zeal might easily be allowed in so high an encomium upon the attainment of a virtue the want of which so often baffled their instructions, and rendered their endeavours of reforming the heart vain and useless. For who could think of a reformation of the faults without him, who knew not where they lay, or could set about correcting, till he had first come to a sense of the defects which required it?

But this was a point always much easier recommended by public instructors than shewn how to be put in practice: and therefore others, who equally sought the reformation of mankind, observing that this direct road which led to it was guarded on all sides by self-love, and consequently very difficult to open access, soon found out that a different and more artful course was requisite: as they had not strength to remove this flattering passion which stood in their way and blocked up all the passages to the heart, they endeavoured by stratagem to get beyond it, and by a skilful address, if possible, to deceive it. This gave rise to the early manner of conveying their instructions in parables, fables, and such sort of indirect applications; which, though they could not conquer this principle of self-love, yet often laid it asleep, or at least over-reached it for a few moments, till a just judgment could be procured.

The prophet Nathan seems to have been a great master in this way of address. David had greatly displeased God by two grievous

sins which he had committed; and the prophet's commission was to go and bring him to a conviction of them, and touch his heart with a sense of guilt for what he had done against the honour and life of Uriah.

The holy man knew that, was it any one's case but David's own, no man would have been so quick-sighted in discerning the nature of the injury,—more ready to have redressed it,—or who would have felt more compassion for the party who had suffered it, than he himself.

Instead, therefore, of declaring the real intention of his errand, by a direct accusation and reproof of the crimes he had committed, he comes to him with a fictitious complaint of a cruel act of injustice done by another, and accordingly he frames a case, not so parallel to David's as he supposed would awaken his suspicion, and prevent a patient and candid hearing; and yet not so void of resemblance, in the main circumstances, as to fail of striking him when shewn in a proper light.

And Nathan came and said unto him, "There were two men in one city, the one rich and the other poor;—the rich man had exceeding many flocks and herds; but the poor man had nothing, save one little ewe-lamb, which he had bought and nourished up;—and it grew up together with him and his children;—it did eat of his own meat, and drink of his own cup, and lay in his bosom, and was unto him as a daughter:—and there came a traveller unto the rich man, and he spared to take of his own flock, and of his own herd, to dress for the wayfaring man that was come unto him, but took the poor man's lamb, and dressed it for the man that was come unto him."

The case was drawn up with great judgment and beauty;—the several minute circumstances which heightened the injury were truly affecting,—and so strongly urged that it would have been impossible for any man, with a previous sense of guilt upon his mind, to have defended himself from some degree of remorse, which it must naturally have excited.

The story, though it spoke only of the injustice and oppressive act of another man,—yet it pointed to what he had lately done himself, with all the circumstances of its aggravation:—and withal, the whole was so tenderly addressed to the heart and passions as to kindle at once the utmost horror and indignation. And so it did;—but not against the proper person. In his transport he forgot himself;—his anger greatly kindled against the man;—and he said unto Nathan, "As the Lord liveth, the man that hath done this thing shall surely die, and he shall restore the lamb fourfold, because he did this thing, and because he had no pity."

It can scarce be doubted here but that David's anger was real, and that he was, what he appeared to be, greatly provoked and exasperated against the offender; and, indeed, his sentence against him proves he was so, above measure. For to punish the man with

death, and oblige him to restore fourfold besides, was highly unequitable, and not only disproportioned to the offence, but far above the utmost rigour and severity of the law, which allowed a much softer atonement; requiring, in such a case, no more than an ample restitution and recompense in kind. The judgment, however, seems to have been truly sincere and well-meant, and bespoke rather the honest rashness of an unsuspicious judge than the cool determination of a conscious and guilty man, who knew he was going to pass sentence upon himself.

I take notice of this particular, because it places this instance of self-deceit, which is the subject of the discourse, in the strongest light, and fully demonstrates the truth of a fact in this great man, which happens every day among ourselves, namely, that a man may be guilty of very bad and dishonest actions, and yet reflect so little, or so partially, upon what he has done, as to keep his conscience free, not only from guilt, but even the remotest suspicions that he is the man, which in truth he is, and what the tenour and evidence of his life demonstrate. If we look into the world—David's is no uncommon case; we see some one or other perpetually copying this bad original, sitting in judgment upon himself,—hearing his own cause, and not knowing what he is doing; hasty in passing sentence, and even executing it too with wrath upon the person of another, when, in the language of the prophet, one might say to him with justice,—"Thou art the man."

Of the many revengeful, covetous, false, and ill-natured persons which we complain of in the world, though we all join in the cry against them, what man amongst us singles out himself as a criminal, or ever once takes it into his head that he adds to the number?—or where is there a man so bad, who would not think it the hardest and most unfair imputation to have any of those particular vices laid to his charge?

If he has the symptoms ever so strong upon him, which he would pronounce infallible in another, they are indications of no such malady in himself.—He sees, what no one else sees, some secret and flattering circumstances in his favour, which no doubt make a wide difference betwixt his case and the party's which he condemns.

What other man speaks so often and vehemently against the vice of pride, sets the weakness of it in a more odious light, or is more hurt with it in another, than the proud man himself? It is the same with the passionate, the designing, the ambitious, and some other common characters in life; and, being a consequence of the nature of such vices, and almost inseparable from them, the effects of it are generally so gross and absurd that, where pity does not forbid, it is pleasant to observe and trace the cheat through the several turnings and windings of the heart, and detect it through all the shapes and appearances which it puts on.

Next to these instances of self-deceit and utter ignorance of our

true disposition and character, which appear in not seeing *that* in ourselves which shocks us in another man, there is another species still more dangerous and delusive, and which the more guarded perpetually fall into, from the judgments they make of different vices, according to their age and complexion, and the various ebbs and flows of their passions and desires.

To conceive this, let any man look into his own heart, and observe in how different a degree of detestation numbers of actions stand there, though equally bad and vicious in themselves: he will soon find that such of them as strong inclination or custom has prompted him to commit are generally dressed out and painted with all the false beauties which a soft and flattering hand can give them; and that the others, to which he feels no propensity, appear at once naked and deformed, surrounded with all the true circumstances of their folly and dishonour.

When David surprised Saul sleeping in the cave, and cut off the skirt of his robe, we read, his heart smote him for what he had done:—strange, it smote him not in this matter of Uriah, where it had so much stronger reason to take the alarm!—A whole year had almost passed, from the first commission of this injustice, to the time the prophet was sent to reprove him; and we read not once of any remorse or compunction of heart for what he had done: and it is not to be doubted, had the same prophet met him when he was returning up out of the cave, and told him that, scrupulous and conscientious as he then seemed and thought himself to be, he was deceiving himself, and was capable of committing the foulest and most dishonourable actions;—that he should one day murder a faithful and valiant servant, whom he ought in justice to have loved and honoured;—that he should without pity first wound him in the tenderest part, by taking away his dearest possession,—and then unmercifully and treacherously rob him of his life:—had Nathan, in a prophetic spirit, foretold to David that he was capable of this, and that he should one day actually do it, and from no other motive but the momentary gratification of a base and unworthy passion, he would have received the prediction with horror, and said, possibly, with Hazael upon just such another occasion, and with the same ignorance of himself,—"What! is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?" And yet, in all likelihood, at that very time, there wanted nothing but the same degree of temptation, and the same opportunity to induce him to the sin which afterwards overcame him.

Thus the case stands with us still. When the passions are warmed, and the sin which presents itself exactly tallies to the desire, observe how impetuously a man will rush into it, and act against all principles of honour, justice, and mercy!—Talk to him the moment after upon the nature of another vice to which he is not addicted, and from which, perhaps, his age, his temper, or rank in life, secure him.

take notice how well he reasons,—with what equity he determines —what an honest indignation and sharpness he expresses against it, and how insensibly his anger kindles against the man who hath done this thing.

Thus we are nice in grains and scruples, but knaves in matters of a pound weight; every day straining at gnats, yet swallowing camels; — miserably cheating ourselves, and torturing our reason to bring us in such a report of the sin as suits the present appetite and inclination.

Most of us are aware of, and pretend to detest, the barefaced instances of that hypocrisy by which men deceive others; but few of us are upon our guard to see that more fatal hypocrisy by which we deceive and overreach our own hearts! It is a flattering and dangerous distemper, which has undone thousands;—we bring the seeds of it along with us into the world,—they insensibly grow up with us from our childhood,—they lie long concealed and undisturbed, and have generally got such deep root in our natures, by the time we are come to years of understanding and reflection, that it requires all we have got to defend ourselves from their effects.

To make the case still worse on our sides, 'tis with this, as with every grievous distemper of the body,—the remedies are dangerous and doubtful, in proportion to our mistakes and ignorance of the cause: for, in the instances of self-deceit, though the head is sick, and the whole heart faint, the patient seldom knows what he ails. Of all the things we know and learn, this necessary knowledge comes to us the last.

Upon what principle it happens thus, I have endeavoured to lay open in the first part of this discourse; which I conclude with a serious exhortation to struggle against them; which we can only hope to do by conversing more and oftener with ourselves than the business and diversions of the world generally give us leave.

We have a chain of thoughts, desires, engagements, and idlenesses, which perpetually return upon us in their proper time and order:—let us, I beseech you, assign and set apart some small portion of the day for this purpose, of retiring into ourselves, and searching into the dark corners and recesses of the heart, and taking notice of what is passing there. If a man can bring himself to do this task with a curious and impartial eye, he will quickly find the fruits of it will more than recompense his time and labour. He will see several irregularities and unsuspected passions within him which he never was aware of:—he will discover in his progress many secret turnings and windings in his heart to which he was a stranger, which now gradually open, and disclose themselves to him upon a nearer view. In these labyrinths, he will trace out such hidden springs and motives for many of his most applauded actions as will make him rather sorry and ashamed of himself than proud.

In a word, he will understand his errors, and then see the neces-

sity, with David, of imploring God to cleanse him from his secret faults,—and with some hope and confidence to say, with this great man after his conviction,—"Try me, O God, and seek the ground of my heart;—prove me, and examine my thoughts;—look well if there be any way of wickedness in me, and lead me in the way everlasting."

Now to God the Father, &c.

TO

THE VERY REVEREND

RICHARD OSBALDISTON, D.D.,

DEAN OF YORK.

SIR,

I HAVE taken the liberty to inscribe this Discourse to you, in testimony of the great respect which I owe to your character in general; and from a sense of what is due to it, in particular, from every member of the *Church of York*.

I wish I had as good a reason for doing that, which has given me the opportunity of making so public and just an acknowledgment; being afraid there can be little left to be said, upon the subject of *Charity*, which has not been often thought, and much better expressed, by many who have gone before: and, indeed, it seems so beaten and common a path that it is not an easy matter for a new-comer to distinguish himself in it, by any thing except the novelty of his *vehicle*.

I beg, however, Sir, your kind acceptance of it, and of the motives which have induced me to address it to you; one of which I cannot conceal, in justice to myself, because it has proceeded from the sense of many favours and civilities which I have received from you. I am,

REVEREND SIR,

Your most obliged,

and faithful humble Servant,

LAURENCE STERNE.

(A CHARITY SERMON.)

V.—THE CASE OF ELIJAH AND THE WIDOW OF ZAREPHATH CONSIDERED.

1 *Kings* XVII. 16.—And the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, according to the word of the Lord which he spake by the prophet Elijah.

THE words of the text are the record of a miracle wrought in behalf of the widow of Zarephath, who had charitably taken Elijah under her roof, and administered unto him in a time of great scarcity and distress. There is something very interesting and affectionate in the manner this story is related in holy writ; and, as it concludes with a second still more remarkable proof of God's favour to the same person, in the restoration of her dead son to life, one cannot but consider both miracles as rewards of that act of piety, wrought by Infinite Power, and left upon record in scripture, not merely as testimonies of the prophet's divine mission, but likewise as two encouraging instances of God Almighty's blessing upon works of charity and benevolence.

In this view I have made choice of this piece of sacred history,

which I shall beg leave to make use of as the ground-work for an exhortation to charity in general: and, that it may better answer the particular purpose of this solemnity, I will endeavour to enlarge upon it with such reflections as, I trust in God, will excite some sentiments of compassion, which may be profitable to so pious a design.

Elijah had fled from two dreadful evils; the approach of a famine, and the persecution of Ahab — an enraged enemy: and, in obedience to the command of God, had hid himself in the brook Cherith that is before Jordan. In this safe and peaceful solitude, blessed with daily marks of God's providence, the holy man dwelt, free both from the cares and glories of the world: by miraculous impulse, "the ravens brought him bread and flesh in the morning, and bread and flesh in the evening: and he drank of the brook;" till by continuance of drought (the windows of Heaven being shut up in those days for three years and six months, which was the natural cause likewise of the famine) it came to pass, after a while, that the brook, the great fountain of his support, dried up; and he is again directed by the word of the Lord, where to betake himself for shelter He is commanded to arise and go to Zarephath, which belongeth to Zidon, with an assurance that he had disposed the heart of a widow-woman there to sustain him.

The prophet follows the call of his God; the same hand, which brought him to the gate of the city, had led also the poor widow out of her doors, oppressed with sorrow. She had come forth upon a melancholy errand, to make preparation to eat her last meal and share it with her child.

No doubt, she had long fenced against this tragical event with all the thrifty management which self-preservation and parental love could inspire; full, no doubt, of cares and many tender apprehensions lest the slender stock should fail them before the return of plenty.

But as she was a widow, having lost the only faithful friend who would best have assisted her in this virtuous struggle, the present necessity of the times at length overcame her, and she was just falling down an easy prey to it, when Elijah came to the place where she was.—"And he called unto her, and said, Fetch me, I pray thee, a little water in a vessel, that I may drink. And, as she was going to fetch it, he called unto her, and said, Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thine hand. And she said, As the Lord thy God liveth, I have not a cake, but a handful of meal in a barrel, and a little oil in a cruse: and behold, I am gathering two sticks, that I may go in and dress it for me and my son, that we may eat and die. And Elijah said unto her, Fear not, but go and do as thou hast said: but make me thereof a little cake first, and bring it unto me; and after make for thee and for thy son, For thus saith the Lord God of Israel, the barrel of meal shall not waste, neither shall the cruse of oil fail, until the day that the Lord sendeth rain upon the earth."

True charity is always unwilling to find excuses,—else here was

a fair opportunity of pleading many;—she might have insisted over again upon her situation, which necessarily tied up her hands;—she might have urged the unreasonableness of the request;—that she was reduced to the lowest extremity already, and that it was contrary to justice and the first law of nature, to rob herself and child of their last morsel, and give it to a stranger.

But in generous spirits, compassion is sometimes more than a balance for self-preservation; for as God certainly interwove that friendly softness in our nature to be a check upon too great a propensity towards self-love,—so it seemed to operate here.—For it is observable that, though the prophet backed his request with the promise of an immediate recompense in multiplying her stock,—yet it is not evident she was influenced at all by that temptation; for, if she had, doubtless it must have wrought such a mixture of self-interest into the motive of her compliance as must greatly have alloyed the merit of the action. But this, I say, does not appear,—rather the contrary, from the reflection she makes upon the whole, in the last verse of the chapter: "Now, by this I know that thou art a man of God, and that the word of the Lord in thy mouth is truth."

Besides, as she was an inhabitant of Zarephath (or, as it is called by St. Luke, Sarepta, subject to Zidon, the metropolis of Phœnicia, without the bounds of God's people), she had been brought up in gross darkness and idolatry, in utter ignorance of the Lord God of Israel; or, if she had heard of his name, which is all that seems probable, she had been taught to disbelieve the mighty wonders of his hand, and was still less likely to believe his prophet.

Moreover, she might argue, If this man, by some secret mystery of his own, or through the power of his God, is able to procure so preternatural a supply for me, whence comes it to pass that he now stands in want himself, oppressed both with hunger and thirst?

It appears, therefore, that she must have been wrought upon by an unmixed principle of humanity.—She looked upon him as a fellow-partner almost in the same affliction with herself;—she considered he had come a weary pilgrimage, in a sultry climate, through an exhausted country, where neither bread nor water were to be had but by acts of liberality;—that he had come, too, an unknown traveller; and as a hard heart never wants a pretence, that this circumstance, which should rather have befriended, might have helped to oppress, him.—She considered, for charity is ever fruitful in kind reasons, that he was now far from his own country, and had strayed out of the reach of the tender offices of some one who affectionately mourned his absence;—her heart was touched with pity;—she turned in silence, and went and did according as he had said. "And behold, both she, and he, and her house, did eat many days;" or, as in the margin one whole year. "And the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, until the day that God sent rain upon the earth."

Though it may not seem necessary to raise conjectures here upon this event, yet it is natural to suppose, the danger of the famine being thus unexpectedly got over, that the mother began to look hopefully forwards upon the rest of her days. There were many widows in Israel at that time when the heavens were shut up for three years and six months, yet, as St. Luke observes, "to none of them was the prophet sent, save to the widow of Sarepta." In all likelihood, she would not be the last in making the same observation, and drawing from it some flattering conclusion in favour of her son. —Many a parent would build high upon a worse foundation.— "Since the God of Israel has thus sent his own messenger to us in our distress, to pass by so many houses of his own people, and stop at mine, to save it in so miraculous a manner from destruction, doubtless, this is but an earnest of his future kind intentions to us: at least his goodness has decreed to comfort my old age by the long life and health of my son:—but, perhaps, he has something greater still in store for him; and I shall live to see the same hand hereafter crown his head with glory and honour." We may naturally suppose her innocently carried away with such thoughts, when she is called back by an unexpected distemper, which surprises her son, and, in one moment, brings down all her hopes;—"for his sickness was so sore that there was no breath left in him."

The expostulations of immoderate grief are seldom just.—For, though Elijah had already preserved her son, as well as herself, from immediate death, and was the last cause to be suspected of so sad an accident, yet the passionate mother, in the first transport, challenges him as the author of her misfortune;—as if he had brought down sorrow upon a house which had so hospitably sheltered him. The prophet was too full of compassion to make reply to so unkind an accusation. He takes the dead child "out of his mother's bosom and laid him upon his own bed; and he cried unto the Lord, and said, O Lord, my God, hast thou brought evil upon the widow with whom I sojourn, by slaying her son?—Is this the reward of all her charity and goodness? Thou hast before this robbed her of the dear partner of all her joys and all her cares; and now that she is a widow, and has most reason to expect thy protection, behold thou hast withdrawn her last prop; thou hast taken away her child, the only stay she had to rest on.—And Elijah cried unto God, and said, O Lord, my God, I pray thee let this child's soul come into him again."

The prayer was urgent, and bespoke the distress of a humane mind, deeply suffering in the misfortunes of another;—moreover, his heart was rent with other passions.—He was zealous for the name and honour of his God, and thought not only his omnipotence, but his glorious attribute of mercy, concerned in the event: for oh! with what triumph would the prophets of Baal retort his own bitter taunt, and say, "his God was either talking, or he was pursuing, or

he was on a journey; or, peradventure, he slept, and should have been awaked!"—He was, moreover, involved in the success of his prayer himself:—honest minds are most hurt by scandal;—and he was afraid lest so foul an one, so unworthy of his character, might arise among the heathen, who would report with pleasure, "Lo! the widow of Zarephath took the messenger of the God of Israel under her roof, and kindly entertained him, and see how she is rewarded! surely the prophet was ungrateful; he wanted power, or, what is worse, he wanted pity."

Besides all this, he pleaded not only the cause of the widow,—it was the cause of charity itself, which had received a deep wound already, and would suffer still more, should God deny it this testimony of his favour. "So the Lord hearkened unto the voice of Elijah; and the soul of the child came into him again, and he revived. And Elijah took the child, and brought him down out of the chamber into the house, and delivered him unto his mother; and Elijah said, See, thy son liveth."

It would be a pleasure to a good mind to stop here a moment, and figure to itself the picture of so joyful an event.—To behold, on one hand, the raptures of the parent, overcome with surprise and gratitude, and imagine how a sudden stroke of such impetuous joy must operate on a despairing countenance, long accustomed to sadness!—To conceive, on the other side of the *piece*, the holy man approaching with the child in his arms,—full of honest triumph in his looks, but sweetened with all the kind sympathy which a gentle nature could overflow with upon so happy an event! It is a subject one might recommend to the pencil of a great genius, and would even afford matter for description here, but that it would lead us too far from the particular purpose for which I have enlarged upon thus much of the story already; the chief design of which is to illustrate, by a fact, what is evident both in reason and scripture, that a charitable and good action is seldom cast away; but that, even in this life, it is more than probable that what is so scattered shall be gathered again with increase. "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days. Be as a father unto the fatherless, and instead of a husband unto their mother, so shalt thou be as a son of the Most High, and he will love thee more than thy mother doth. Be mindful of good turns, for thou knowest not what evil shall come upon the earth; and when thou fallest thou shalt find a stay. It shall preserve thee from all affliction, and fight for thee against thy enemies better than a mighty shield and a strong spear."

The great instability of temporal affairs, and constant fluctuation of every thing in this world, afford perpetual occasions of taking refuge in such a security.

What by successive misfortunes,—by failings and cross accidents in trade,—by miscarriage of projects:—what by unsuitable expenses

of parents, extravagances of children, and the many other secre ways whereby riches make themselves wings and fly away,—s many surprising revolutions do every day happen in families tha it may not seem strange to say that the posterity of some of th most liberal contributors here, in the changes which one centur may produce, may possibly find shelter under this very plai which now they so kindly water.

Nay, so quickly sometimes has the wheel turned round that man a man may live to enjoy the benefit of that charity which his ow piety projected.

But, besides this, and exclusive of the right which God's promi gives to protection hereafter, charity and benevolence, in the ord nary chain of effects, have a natural and more immediate tenden in themselves to rescue a man from the accidents of the world, b softening the heart, and winning every man's wishes to its interes When a compassionate man falls, who would not pity him? wh that had power to do it, would not befriend and raise him up? could the most barbarous temper offer an insult to his distress wit out pain and reluctance? so that it is almost a wonder that cove ousness, even in spite of itself, does not sometimes argue a ma into charity, by its own principle of looking forwards, and the fir expectation it would delight in of receiving its own again wi usury. So evident is it, in the course of God's providence, and t natural stream of things, that a good office, one time or othe generally meets with a reward.—— Generally, did I say? how c it ever fail?—when, besides all this, so large a share of the recor pense is so inseparable even from the action itself. Ask the ma who has a tear of tenderness always ready to shed over the unfort nate; who, withal, is ready to distribute and willing to communica —ask him, if the best things which wits have said of pleasure ha expressed what he has felt when, by a seasonable kindness, he h "made the heart of the widow to sing for joy." Mark then the e pressions of unutterable pleasure and harmony in his looks, and s whether Solomon has not fixed the point of true enjoyment in t right place, when he declares, "that he knew no good there was any of the riches or honours of this world, *but for a man to do go with them in his life.*" Nor was it without reason he had made t judgment.—Doubtless, he had found and seen the insufficiency all sensual pleasures; how unable to furnish either a rational o lasting scheme of happiness! how soon the best of them vanishe the less exceptionable in vanity, but the guilty both "in vanity a vexation of spirit." But that this was of so pure and refined nature, it burned without consuming: it was figuratively "t widow's barrel of meal, which wasted not,—and the cruse of o which never failed."

It is not an easy matter to add weight to the testimony of *t wisest man* upon the pleasure of doing good; or else the evidence

the philosopher Epicurus is very remarkable,—whose word in this matter is the more to be trusted because a professed sensualist; who, amidst all the delicacies and improvements of pleasure, which a luxuriant fancy might strike out, still maintained that the best way of enlarging human happiness was by a communication of it to others.

And if it was necessary here, or there was time to refine upon this doctrine, one might farther maintain, exclusively of the happiness which the mind itself feels in the exercise of this virtue, that the very body of man is never in a better state than when he is most inclined to do good offices:—that as nothing more contributes to health than a benevolence of temper, so nothing generally is a stronger indication of it.

And what seems to confirm this opinion is an observation, the truth of which must be submitted to every one's reflection;—namely, that a disclination and backwardness to do good is often attended if not produced, by an indisposition of the animal, as well as rational, part of us:—so naturally do the soul and body, as in other cases, so in this, mutually befriend, or prey upon each other. And, indeed, setting aside all abstruser reasoning upon the point, I cannot conceive but that the very *mechanical motions* which maintain life must be performed with more equal vigour and freedom in that man whom a great and good soul perpetually inclines to shew mercy to the miserable, than they can be in a poor, sordid, selfish wretch, whose little contracted heart melts at no man's affliction,—but sits brooding so intently over its own plots and concerns as to see and feel nothing, and, in truth, enjoy nothing, beyond himself; and of whom one may say, what that great master of nature has, speaking of a natural sense of harmony, which I think with more justice may be said of Compassion, that the man who had it not——

> —Was fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils.
> The *motions* of his spirits are dull as night
> And his affections dark as *Erebus!*
> ——Let no such man be trusted.——

What Divines say of the mind, Naturalists have observed of the body, that there is no passion so natural to it as love,—which is the principle of doing good;—and though instances like this just mentioned seem far from being proofs of it, yet it is not to be doubted but that every hard-hearted man has felt much inward opposition before he could prevail upon himself to do aught to fix and deserve the character: and that what we say of long habits of vice, that they are hard to be subdued, may, with equal truth, be said concerning the natural impressions of benevolence,—that a man must do much violence to himself, and suffer many a painful struggle, before he can tear away so great and noble a part of his nature,—Of this, antiquity has preserved a beautiful instance of an anecdote in Alexander, the

tyrant of Pheres, who, though he had so industriously hardened his heart as to seem to take delight in cruelty, insomuch as to murder many of his subjects every day, without cause and without pity, yet, at the bare representation of a tragedy, which related the misfortunes of Hecuba and Andromache, he was so touched with the fictitious distress which the poet had wrought up in it that he burst out into a flood of tears.—The explication of which inconsistency is easy, and casts as great a lustre upon human nature as the man himself was a disgrace to it. The case seems to have been this:—in *real* life he had been blinded with passions, and thoughtlessly hurried on by interest or resentment!—but here, there was no room for motives of that kind; so that his attention being first caught hold of, and all his vices laid asleep,—then *Nature* awoke in triumph, and shewed how deeply she had sown the seeds of compassion in every man's breast, when tyrants, with vices the most at enmity with it, were not able entirely to root it out!

But this is painting an amiable virtue, and setting her off with shades that wickedness lends us—when one might safely trust to the force of her own natural charms, and ask, Whether any thing under heaven, in its own nature, is more lovely and engaging?—To illustrate this the more, let us turn our thoughts within ourselves and for a moment let any number of us here imagine ourselves at this instant engaged in drawing the most perfect and amiable character, such as, according to our conceptions of the Deity, we should think most acceptable to him, and most likely to be universally admired by all mankind.—I appeal to your own thoughts, whether the first idea which offered itself to most of our imaginations would not be that of a compassionate benefactor, stretching forth his hands to raise up the helpless orphan? Whatever other virtues we should give our hero, we shall all agree in making him a generous friend, who thought the opportunities of doing good to be the only charm of his prosperity: we should paint him, like the Psalmist's "river of God," overflowing the thirsty parts of the earth, that he might enrich them, carrying plenty and gladness along with him. If this was not sufficient, and we were still desirous of adding a farther degree of perfection to so great a character, we should endeavour to think of some one, if human nature could furnish such a pattern, who, if occasion required, was willing to undergo all kinds of affliction,—to sacrifice himself,—to forget his dearest interests, and even lay down his life for the good of mankind!—And here,—O merciful Saviour! how would the bright original of thy unbounded goodness break in upon our hearts: "Thou who becamest poor, that we might be rich!"—though Lord of all this world, yet "hast not where to lay thy head!"—and though equal in power and glory to the great God of Nature, "yet madest thyself of no reputation, tookest upon thee the form of a servant!"—submitting thyself, without opening thy mouth, to all the indignities which a thankless and undiscerning

people could offer! and, at length, to accomplish our salvation, "becamest obedient unto death," suffering thyself, as on this day,* "to be led like a lamb to the slaughter!"

The consideration of this stupendous instance of compassion in the Son of God is the most unanswerable appeal that can be made to the heart of man, for the reasonableness of it in himself;—it is the great argument which the Apostles use in almost all their exhortations to good works:—"Beloved, if Christ so loved us,"—the inference is unavoidable; and gives strength and beauty to every thing else which can be urged upon the subject. And, therefore, I have reserved it for my last and warmest appeal, with which I would gladly finish this discourse, that, at least, for their sakes for whom it is preached, we might be left to the full impression of so exalted and so seasonable a motive.—That by reflecting upon the infinite labour of this day's love, in the instance of Christ's death, we may consider what an immense debt we owe to each other; and by calling to mind the amiable pattern of his life, in doing good,—we might learn in what manner we may best discharge it.

And, indeed, of all the methods in which a good mind would be willing to do it, I believe there can be none more beneficial, or comprehensive in its effects than that for which we are met here together;—the proper education of poor children being the groundwork of almost every other kind of charity, as that which makes every other subsequent act of it answer the pious expectation of the giver.

Without this foundation first laid, how much kindness in the progress of a benevolent man's life is unavoidably cast away! and sometimes where it is as senseless as the exposing of a tender plant to all the inclemencies of a cruel season, and then going with sorrow to take it in, when the root is already dead. I said, therefore, this was the foundation of almost every kind of charity;—and might not one have added, of all policy, too? since the many ill consequences which attend the want of it, though grievously felt by the parties themselves, are no less so by the community of which they are members; and, moreover, of all mischiefs, seem the hardest to be redressed, insomuch that when one considers the disloyal seductions of popery on one hand, and, on the other, that no bad man, whatever he professes, can be a good subject, one may venture to say it had been cheaper and better for the nation to have borne the expense of instilling sound principles and good morals into the neglected children of the lower sort, especially in some parts of Great Britain, than to be obliged, so often as we have been within this last century, to rise up and arm ourselves against the rebellious effects which the want of them has brought down even to our doors. And, in fact, if we are to trust to antiquity, the truth of which, in this case, we have no reason to dispute, this matter has been looked upon of such vast

* Preached on Good Friday.

importance to the civil happiness and peace of a people, that some commonwealths, the most eminent for political wisdom, have chosen to make a public concern of it; thinking it much safer to be entrusted to the prudence of the magistrate than to the mistaken tenderness or natural partiality of the parent.

It was consistent with this, and bespoke a very refined sense of policy in the Lacedæmonians (though by the way, I believe, different from what more modern politics would have directed in like circumstances), when Antipater demanded of them fifty children, as hostages for the security of a distant engagement, they made this brave and wise answer: "They would not,—they could not consent;—they would rather give him double the number of their best grown-up men."—Intimating that, however they were distressed, they would choose any inconvenience rather than suffer the loss of their country's education; and the opportunity (which, if once lost, can never be regained) of giving their youth an early tincture of religion, and bringing them up to a love of industry, and a love of the laws and constitution of their country. If this shews the great importance of a proper education to children of all ranks and conditions, what shall we say then of those whom the providence of God has placed in the very lowest lot of life, utterly cast out of the *way* of knowledge, without a parent,—sometimes, may be, without a friend to guide and instruct them, but what common pity and the necessity of their sad situation engage;—where the dangers which surround them on every side are so great and many that, for one fortunate passenger in life who makes his way well in the world with such early disadvantages, and so dismal a setting out, we may reckon thousands who every day suffer shipwreck, and are lost for ever.

If there is a case under Heaven which calls out aloud for the more immediate exercise of compassion, and which may be looked upon as the compendium of all charity, surely it is this; and I am persuaded there would want nothing more to convince the greatest enemy to these kinds of charities that it is so, but a bare opportunity of taking a nearer view of some of the more distressful objects of it.

Let him go into the dwellings of the unfortunate: into some mournful cottage where poverty and affliction reign together. There let him behold the disconsolate widow—sitting,—steeped in tears;—thus sorrowing over the infant she knows not how to succour:—"O my child! thou art now left exposed to a wide and vicious world, too full of snares and temptations for thy tender and unpractised age."—Perhaps a parent's love may magnify those dangers:—"But when I consider thou art driven out naked into the midst of them, without friends, without fortune, without instruction, my heart bleeds beforehand for the evils which may come upon thee! God, in whom we trusted, is witness, so low had his Providence placed us, that we never indulged one wish to have made thee rich:—virtuous we would have had thee:—for thy father, *my husband, was a good man, and*

feared the Lord;—and though all the fruits of his care and industry were little enough for our support, yet he honestly had determined to have spared some portion of it, scanty as it was, to have placed thee safely in the way of knowledge and instruction. But, alas! he is gone from us, never to return more; and with him are fled the means of doing it. For, *behold, the creditor is come upon us*, to take all that we have."—Grief is eloquent, and will not easily be imitated.—But let the man who is the least friend to distresses of this nature conceive some disconsolate widow uttering her complaint, even in this manner, and then let him consider "if there is any sorrow like *this* sorrow wherewith the Lord has afflicted *her?*" or whether there can be any charity like that of taking "the child out of the mother's bosom," and rescuing her from these apprehensions? Should a Heathen, a stranger to our holy religion and the love it teaches, should he, "as he journeyed, come to the place where *she lay*, when he saw, would he not have compassion on *her?*" God forbid a Christian should *this day* want it! or at any time *look upon* such a distress, "and pass by on the other side."

Rather, let him do as his Saviour taught him, and "bind up the wounds," and pour comfort into the heart of one whom the hand of God has so bruised. Let him practise what it is, with Elijah's transport, to say to the afflicted widow,—"See, thy son liveth!"—liveth by my charity, and the bounty of this hour, to all the purposes which make life desirable,—to be made a good man and a profitable subject:—on one hand, to be trained up to such a sense of his duty as may secure him an interest in the world to come;—and, with regard to this world, to be so brought up in it to a love of honest labour and industry as all his life long to earn and eat his bread with joy and thankfulness.

"Much peace and happiness rest upon the head and heart of every one who thus brings children to Christ!—May the blessing of him that was ready to perish come seasonably upon him!—The Lord comfort him *when he most wants it!* When he lies sick upon his bed, make thou, O God! all his bed in his sickness; and, for what he now scatters, give him, then, that peace of thine which passeth all understanding, and which nothing in this world can either give or take away!" Amen.

VI.—PHARISEE AND PUBLICAN IN THE TEMPLE.

Luke XVIII. 14, *first part.*—I tell you, this man went down to his house justified, rather than the other.

THESE words are the judgment which our Saviour has left upon the behaviour and different degrees of merit in the two men, the Pharisee and the publican, whom he represents, in the foregoing parable, as going up into the temple to pray. In what manner they discharged this great and solemn duty will best be seen from a consideration of

the prayer which each is said to have addressed to God upon the occasion.

The Pharisee, instead of an act of humiliation in that awful presence before which he stood,—with an air of triumph and self-sufficiency, thanks God that he had not made him like others;—extortioners, adulterers, unjust, or even as this publican. The publican is represented as standing afar off, and, with a heart touched with humility, from a just sense of his own unworthiness, is said only to have smote upon his breast, saying,—God, be merciful to me, a sinner!—I tell you, adds our Saviour, this man went down to his house justified, rather than the other.

Though the justice of this determination strikes every one at first sight, it may not be amiss to enter into a more particular examination of the evidence and reasons upon which it might be founded, not only because it may place the equity of this decision and favour of the publican in a stronger light,—but that the subject seems likely to lead me to a train of reflections not unsuitable to the solemnity of the season.*

The Pharisee was one of that sect who, in our Saviour's time, what by the austerity of their lives,—their public alms-deeds, and greater pretences to piety than other men, had gradually wrought themselves into much credit and reputation with the people: and, indeed, as the bulk of these are easily caught with appearances, their character seems to have been admirably well suited to such a purpose. If you looked no farther than the outward part of it, you would think it made up with all goodness and perfection; an uncommon sanctity of life, guarded by great decorum and severity of manners,—profuse and frequent charities to the poor,—many acts of religion,—much observance of the law,—much abstinence —much prayer.

It is painful to suspect the appearance of so much good; and would have been so here, had not our blessed Saviour left us their real character upon record, and drawn up by himself in one word —That the sect were like whitened sepulchres, all fair and beautiful without, and enriched there with whatever could attract the eye of the beholder; but, when searched within side, were full of corruption and of whatever could shock and disgust the searcher. So that with all their affectation of piety, and more extraordinary strictness and regularity in their outward deportment, all was irregular and uncultivated within;—and all these fair pretences, how promising soever, blasted by the indulgence of the worst of human passions —pride, spiritual pride (the worst of all pride), hypocrisy, self-love covetousness, extortion, cruelty, and revenge. What pity it is that the sacred name of Religion should ever have been borrowed, and employed in so bad a work as in covering over such a black cata

* Preached in *Lent*.

logue of vices! or that the fair form of virtue should have been thus disgraced and for ever drawn into suspicion, from the unworthy uses of this kind to which the artful and abandoned have often put her!—The Pharisee seems to have had not many scruples of this kind; and the prayer he makes use of in the temple is a true picture of the man's heart, and shews with what a disposition and frame of mind he came to worship.

God! I thank thee that thou hast formed me of different materials from the rest of my species, whom thou hast created frail and vain by nature, but, by choice and disposition, utterly corrupt and wicked!

Me thou hast fashioned in a different mould, and hast infused so large a portion of thy spirit into me, lo! I am raised above the temptations and desires to which flesh and blood are subject! — I thank thee that thou hast made me thus: — not a frail vessel of clay, like that of other men, — or even this publican, but that I stand here a chosen and sanctified vessel unto thee!

After this obvious paraphrase upon the words, which speaks no more than the true spirit of the Pharisee's prayer, you would naturally ask, What reason was there for all this triumph? or what foundation could he have to insult in this manner over the infirmities of mankind? or even those of the humble publican who stood before him?—Why, says he, I fast twice in the week; I give tithes of all that I possess.—Truly, a very indifferent account of himself; and if that was all he had to offer in his own behalf, God knows it was but a weak foundation to support so much arrogance and self-conceit; because the observance of both the one and the other of these ordinances might be supposed well enough to be consistent with the most profligate of life and manners.

The conduct and behaviour of the publican appear very different, and, indeed, as much the reverse to this as you could conceive. But before we enter upon that, as I have spoken largely to the character of the Pharisee, 'twill be but justice to say a word or two in general to his.—The publican was one of that order of men employed by the Roman emperors in levying the taxes and contributions which were, from time to time, exacted from Judea as a conquered nation. Whether from the particular fate of that employment, owing to the fixed aversion which men have to part with what is their own, or from whatever other causes it happened,—so it was, that the whole set of men were odious; insomuch that the name of a publican was a term of reproach and infamy amongst the Jews.

Perhaps the many instances of rigour to which their office might direct them, heightened sometimes by a mixture of cruelty and insolence of their own, and possibly always made to appear worse than they were by the loud clamours and misrepresentations of others, might have contributed to form and fix this odium. But it was here, no doubt, as in all other classes of men, whose professions expose

them to more temptations than that of others, that there are numbers who still behave well, and who, amidst all the snares and opportunities which lie in their way, pass through them, not only with an unblemished character, but with the inward testimony of a good conscience

The publican, in all likelihood, was one of these;—and the sentiments of candour and humility, which the view of his condition inspired, are such as could come only from a heart and character thus described.

He goes up into the temple to pay his sacrifice of prayer;—in the discharge of which, he pleads no merit of his own,—enters into no comparison with others,—or justification of himself with God; but, in reverence to that holier part of the temple where his presence was supposed more immediately to be displayed, he keeps afar off,—is afraid to lift up his eyes towards Heaven;—but smites upon his breast, and, in a short, but fervent, ejaculation, submissively begs God to have mercy upon his sins.—O God! how precious, how amiable, is true humility!—What a difference in thy sight does it make to consist between man and man! Pride was not made for a creature with such manifold imperfections:—religious pride is a dress which still worse becomes him; because, of all others, 'tis that to which he has the least pretence: the best of us fall seven times a day, and thereby add some degree of unprofitableness to the character of those who do all that is commanded them.—Was I perfect, therefore, says Job, I would not know my soul, I would be silent, I would be ignorant of my own righteousness; for, should I say I was perfect, it would prove me to be perverse. From this introduction, I will take occasion to recommend this virtue of religious humility, which so naturally falls from the subject, and cannot more effectually be enforced than by an enquiry into the chief causes which produce the opposite vice to it—that of spiritual pride; for in this malady of the mind of man, the case is parallel with most others of his body, the dangers of which can never rightly be apprehended; nor can remedies be applied either with judgment or success, till they are traced back to their first principles, and the seeds of the disorder are laid open and considered.

And first, I believe, one of the most general causes of spiritual pride is that which seems to have misled the Pharisee:—a mistaken notion of the true principles of his religion. He thought, no doubt, that the whole of it was comprehended in the two articles of paying tithes and frequent fasting; and that, when he had discharged his conscience of them, he had done all that was required at his hands, and might with reason go and thank God that he had not made him like others.—It is not to be questioned but, through force of this error, the Pharisee might think himself to be, what he pretended, a religious and upright man.—For, however he might be brought to act a double and insincere part in the eyes of men upon worldly

views, it is not to be supposed that, when he stood by himself, apart in the temple, and no witnesses of what passed between him and his God, that he should knowingly and wilfully have dared to act so open and barefaced a scene of mockery in the face of Heaven. This is scarce probable;—and therefore must have been owing to some delusion in his education, which had early implanted in his mind false and wretched notions of the essentials of religion, which, as he grew up, had proved the seeds of infinite error, both in practice and speculation.

With the rest of his sect, he had been so principled and instructed as to observe a scrupulous nicety and most religious exactness in the lesser matters of his religion,—its frequent washings,—its fastings. and other external rites, of no merit in themselves,—but to stand exempted from the more troublesome exactness in the weightier matters of the law, which were of eternal and unchangeable obligation. So that they were, in truth, blind guides,—who thus will strain at a gnat, and yet swallow a camel; and, as our Saviour reproves them with a familiar instance of domestic inconsistency,—would make clean the outside of the cup and platter,—yet suffer the inside, the most material part—to be full of corruption and excess. From this knowledge of the character and principles of the Pharisee, tis easy to account for his sentiments and behaviour in the temple, which were just such as they would have led one to have expected.

Thus it has always happened, by a fatality common to all such abuses of religion as make it to consist in external rites and ceremonies, more than inward purity and integrity of heart.—As these outward things are easily put in practice, and capable of being attained without much capacity, or much opposition to flesh and blood,—it too naturally betrays the professors of it into a groundless persuasion of their own godliness, and a despicable one of that of others, in their religious capacities, and the relations in which they stand towards God: which is the very definition of spiritual pride.

When the true heat and spirit of devotion is thus lost and extinguished, under a cloud of ostentatious ceremonies and gestures, as is remarkable in the Roman church,—where the celebration of high mass, when set off to the best advantage with all its scenical decorations and finery, looks more like a theatrical performance than that humble and solemn appeal which dust and ashes are offering up to the throne of God;—when religion, I say, is thus clogged and borne down by such a weight of ceremonies, it is much easier to put in pretensions to holiness upon such a mechanical system as is left of it than where the character is only to be got and maintained by a painful conflict and perpetual war against the passions. 'Tis easier, for instance, for a zealous Papist to cross himself, and tell his beads, than for a humble Protestant to subdue the lusts of anger, intemperance, cruelty, and revenge, to appear before his Maker with that preparation of mind which becomes him. The operation of being sprinkled with holy

water is not so difficult in itself as that of being chaste and spotless within,—conscious of no dirty thought or dishonest action. 'Tis a much shorter way to kneel down at a confessional, and receive absolution,—than to live so as to deserve it,—not at the hands of men,—but at the hands of God,—who sees the heart, and cannot be imposed upon.—The achievement of keeping Lent, or abstaining from flesh on certain days, is not so hard as that of abstaining from the works of it at all times;—especially, as the point is generally managed among the richer sort with such art and epicurism at their table,—and with such indulgence to a poor mortified appetite,—that an entertainment upon a fast is much more likely to produce a *surfeit* than a fit of sorrow.

One might run the parallel much farther, but this may be sufficient to shew how dangerous and delusive these mistakes are;—how apt to mislead and overset weak minds, which are ever apt to be caught by the pomp of such external parts of religion. This is is so evident that even in our own church, where there is the greatest chastity in things of this nature,—and of which none are retained in our worship but what, I believe, tend to excite and assist it, yet, so strong a propensity is there in our nature to sense, and so unequal a match is the understanding of the bulk of mankind for the impressions of outward things,—that we see thousands who every day mistake the shadow for the substance; and, was it fairly put to the trial, would exchange the reality for the appearance.

You see this was almost universally the case of the Jewish church;—where, for want of proper guard and distinction betwixt the means of religion and religion itself, the ceremonial part in time ate away the moral part, and left nothing but a shadow behind.—'Tis to be feared the buffooneries of the Romish church bid fair to do it the same ill office, to the disgrace and utter ruin of Christianity, wherever Popery is established. What then remains, but that we rectify these gross and pernicious notions of religion, and place it upon its true bottom, which we can only do by bringing back religion to that cool point of reason which first shewed us its obligation,—by always remembering that God is a Spirit,—and must be worshipped suitably to his nature, *i. e.* in spirit and in truth;—and that the most acceptable sacrifice we can offer him is a virtuous and an upright mind—and however necessary it is not to leave the ceremonial and positive parts of religion undone,—yet, not like the Pharisee, to rest there,—and omit the weightier matters, but keep this in view perpetually, that though the instrumental duties of religion are duties of unquestionable obligation to us, yet they are still but Instrumental Duties, conducive to the great end of all religion,—which is to purify our hearts—and conquer our passions;—and, in a word, to make us wiser and better men,—better neighbours,—better citizens,—and better servants to God.

To whom, &c.

VII.—VINDICATION OF HUMAN NATURE.

Romans xiv. 7.—For none of us liveth to himself.

There is not a sentence in scripture which strikes a narrow soul with greater astonishment; and one might as easily engage to clear up the darkest problem in geometry to an ignorant mind as make a sordid one comprehend the truth and reasonableness of this plain proposition,—No man liveth to himself!—Why?—Does any man live to any thing else?—In the whole compass of human life, can a prudent man steer to a safer point?—Not live to himself!—To whom then?—Can any interests or concerns which are foreign to a man's self have such a claim over him that he must serve under them,—suspend his own pursuits,—step out of his right course till others have passed by him and attained the several ends and purposes of living before him?

If, with a selfish heart, such an enquirer should happen to have a speculating head too, he will proceed, and ask you, Whether this same principle which the apostle here throws out, of the life of man, is not in fact the grand bias of his nature?—That however we may flatter ourselves with fine-spun notions of disinterestedness and heroism in what we do—were the most popular of our actions stripped naked, and the true motives and intentions of them searched to the bottom, we should find little reason for triumph upon that score.——

In a word, he will say that a man is altogether a bubble to himself in this matter, and that, after all that can be said in his behalf, the truest definition that can be given of him is this, that he is a selfish animal; and that all his actions have so strong a tincture of that character as to shew, to whomsoever else he was intended to live, that in fact he lives only to himself.

Before I reply directly to this accusation, I cannot help observing, by the way, that there is scarce any thing which has done more disservice to social virtue than the frequent representations of human nature under this hideous picture of deformity, which, by leaving out all that is generous and friendly in the heart of man, has sunk him below the level of a brute, as if he was a composition of all that is mean-spirited and selfish. Surely 'tis one step towards acting well to think worthily of our nature: and as, in common life, the way to make a man honest is to suppose him so, and treat him as such,—so here, to set some value upon ourselves enables us to support the character, and even inspires and adds sentiments of generosity and virtue to those which we have already preconceived. The scripture tells, That God made man in his own image,—not surely in the sensitive and corporeal part of him: that could bear no resemblance with a pure and infinite Spirit:—but what resemblance he bore was un-

doubtedly in the moral rectitude, and the kind and benevolent affections of his nature. And though the brightness of his image has been sullied greatly by the fall of man in our first parents, and the characters of it rendered still less legible by the many superinductions of his own depraved appetites since,—yet 'tis a laudable pride, and a true greatness of mind, to cherish a belief that there is so much of that glorious image still left upon it as shall restrain him from base and disgraceful actions; to answer which end, what thought can be more conducive than that of our being made in the likeness of the greatest and best of Beings? This is a plain consequence. And the consideration of it should have in some measure been a protection to human nature from the rough usage she has met with from the satirical pens of so many of the French writers, as well as of our own country, who, with more wit than well meaning, have desperately fallen foul upon the whole species, as a set of creatures incapable either of private friendship or public spirit but just as the case suited their own interest and advantage.

That there is selfishness and meanness enough in the souls of one part of the world, to hurt the credit of the other part of it, is what I shall not dispute against; but to judge of the whole from this bad sample, and, because one man is plotting and artful in his nature;—or, a second openly makes his pleasure or his profit the whole centre of all his designs;—or, because a third strait-hearted wretch sits confined within himself,—feels no misfortunes but those which touch himself;—to involve the whole race without mercy under such detested characters is a conclusion as false as it is pernicious; and, was it in general to gain credit, could serve no end but the rooting out of our nature all that is generous, and planting, in the stead of it, such an aversion to each other as must untie the bands of society, and rob us of one of the greatest pleasures of it, the mutual communications of kind offices; and, by poisoning the fountain, render every thing suspected that flows through it.

To the honour of human nature, the scripture teaches us that God made man upright:—and, though he has since found out many inventions, which have much dishonoured this noble structure, yet the foundation of it stands as it was,—the whole frame and design of it carried on upon social virtue and public spirit, and every member of us so evidently supported by this strong cement that we may say with the apostle, that no man liveth to himself. In whatsoever light we view him, we shall see evidently that there is no station or condition of his life,—no office, or relation, or circumstance, but there arise from it so many ties, so many indispensible claims upon him, as must perpetually carry him beyond any selfish consideration, and shew plainly that was a man foolishly wicked enough to design to live to himself alone, he would either find it impracticable, or he would lose, at least, the very thing which made life itself desirable. We know that our Creator, like an all-wise contriver, in this, as in all other of his works,

has implanted in mankind such appetites and inclinations as were suitable for their state; that is, such as would naturally lead him to the love of society and friendship, without which he would have been found in a worse condition than the very beasts of the field. No one, therefore who lives in society can be said to live to himself;—he lives to his God,—to his king, and his country;—he lives to his family, to his friends, to all under his trust,—and, in a word, he lives to the whole race of mankind:—whatsoever has the character of man, and wears the same image of God that he does, is truly his brother, and has a just claim to his kind.—That this is the case in fact, as well as in theory, may be made plain to any one who has made any observations upon human life.—When we have traced it through all its connections,—viewed it under the several obligations which succeed each other in a perpetual rotation through the different stages of a hasty pilgrimage, we shall find that these do operate so strongly upon it, and lay us justly under so many restraints, that we are every hour sacrificing something to society, in return for the benefits we receive from it.

To illustrate this, let us take a short survey of the life of any one man, not liable to great exceptions, but such a life as is common to most; let us examine it merely to this point, and try how far it will answer such a representation.

If we begin with him in that early age wherein the strongest marks of undisguised tenderness and disinterested compassion show themselves,—I might previously observe, with what impressions he is come out of the hands of God, with the very bias upon his nature which prepares him for the character which he was designed to fulfil. But let us pass by the years which denote childhood, as no lawful evidence, you'll say, in this dispute; let us follow him to the period when he is just got loose from tutors and governors, when his actions may be urged upon with less exception: if you observe, you will find that one of the first and leading propensities of his nature is that which discovers itself in the desire of society, and the spontaneous love towards those of his kind:—and though the natural wants and exigences of his condition are, no doubt, one reason of this amiable impulse, God having founded that in him as a provisional security to make him social,—yet, though it is a reason in nature,—'tis a reason to him yet undiscovered. Youth is not apt to philosophise so deeply—but follows, as it feels itself prompted by the inward workings of benevolence,—without view to itself, or previous calculation either of the loss or profit which may accrue. Agreeably to this, observe how warmly, how heartily he enters into friendships,—how disinterested and unsuspicious in the choice of them!—how generous and open in his professions!—how sincere and honest in making them good!—When his friend is in distress,—what lengths he will go! what hazards he will bring upon himself!—what embarrassment upon his affairs, to extricate and serve him! If man is altogether a selfish

creature, as these moralisers would make him, 'tis certain he does not arrive at the full maturity of it in this time of his life.—No.—If he deserves any accusation, 'tis in the other extreme, "That in his youth he is generally more fool than knave;"—and so far from being suspected of living to himself, that he lives rather to every body else; the unconsciousness of art and design in his own intentions rendering him so utterly devoid of suspicion of it in others as to leave him too oft a bubble to every one who will take the advantage.—But, you'll say, he soon abates of these transports of disinterested love; and, as he grows older, grows wiser, and learns to live more to himself.

Let us examine.——

That a longer knowledge of the world, and some experience of insincerity,—will teach him a lesson of more caution in the choice of friendships, and less forwardness in the undistinguished offers of his services, is what I grant. But if he cool of these, does he not grow warmer still in connections of a different kind! Follow him, I pray you into the next stage of life, where he has entered into engagements, and appears as the father of a family, and you will see the passion still remains, the stream somewhat more confined,—but it runs the stronger for it:—the same benevolence of heart, altered only in its course and the difference of objects towards which it tends. Take a short view of him in this light, as acting under the many tender claims which that relation lays upon him,—spending many weary days and sleepless nights,—utterly forgetful of himself, intent only upon his family, and with an anxious heart contriving and labouring to preserve it from distress, against that hour when he shall be taken from its protection. Does such a one live to himself? —He who rises early, late takes rest, and eats the bread of carefulness, to save others the sorrow of doing so after him:—does such a one live only to himself?—Ye, who are parents, answer this question for him. How oft have ye sacrificed your health—your ease—your pleasures—nay, the very comforts of your lives, for the sake of your children!—How many indulgences have ye given up? —What self-denials and difficulties have ye cheerfully undergone for them!—In their sickness, or reports of their misconduct, how have ye gone on your way sorrowing! What alarms within you, when fancy forbodes but imaginary misfortunes hanging over them!—but when real ones have overtaken them, and mischief befallen them in the way in which they have gone, how sharper than a sword have ye felt the workings of parental kindness! In whatever period of human life we look for proofs of selfishness,—let us not seek them in this relation of a parent, whose whole life, when truly known, is often little else but a succession of cares, heart-aches, and disquieting apprehensions, enough to shew that he is but an instrument in the hands of God to provide for the well-being of others; to serve their interests as well as his own.

If you try the truth of this reasoning upon every other part or

situation of the same life, you will find it holds good in one degree or other. Take a view of it out of these closer connections, both of a friend and parent:—consider him for a moment under that natural alliance in which even a heathen poet has placed him; namely, that of a man;—and as such, to his honour, as one incapable of standing unconcerned in whatever concerns his fellow-creatures.—Compassion has so great a share in our nature, and the miseries of this world are so constant an exercise of it, as to leave it in no one's power, who deserves the name of man in this respect,—to live to himself.

He cannot stop his ears against the cries of the unfortunate.—The sad story of the fatherless, and him that has no helper, must be heard.—"The sorrowful sighing of the prisoner will come before him;" and a thousand other untold cases of distress to which the life of man is subject, find a way to his heart, let interest guard the passage as it will.—"If he has this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, he will not be able to shut up his bowels of compassion from him."

Let any man of common humanity look back upon his own life as subjected to these strong claims, and recollect the influence they have had upon him. How oft the mere impulses of generosity and compassion have led him out of his way!—In how many acts of charity and kindness his fellow-feeling for others has made him forget himself!—In neighbourly offices, how oft has he acted against all considerations of profits, convenience, nay, sometimes, even of justice itself!—Let him add to this account how much, in the progress of his life, has been given up even to the lesser obligations of civility and good manners!—What restraints they have laid him under! How large a portion of his time,—how much of his inclination, and the plan of life he should most have wished, has from time to time been made a sacrifice to his good-nature, and disinclination to give pain or disgust to others!

Whoever takes a view of the life of man, in this glass wherein I have shewn it, will find it so beset and hemmed in with obligations of one kind or other as to leave little room to suspect that man can live to himself: and so closely has our Creator linked us together, as well as all other parts of his works, for the preservation of that harmony in the frame and system of things which his wisdom has at first established,—that we find this bond of mutual dependance, however relaxed, is too strong to be broke: and I believe that the most selfish men find it is so, and that they cannot, in fact, live so much to themselves as the narrowness of their own heart inclines them. If these reflections are just, upon the moral relations in which we stand to each other, let us close the examination with a short reflection upon the great relation in which we stand to God.

The first and more natural thought on this subject, which at one time or other will thrust itself upon every man's mind, is this,—

that there is a God who made me,—to whose gift I owe all the powers and faculties of my soul, to whose providence I owe all the blessings of my life, and by whose permission it is that I exercise and enjoy them; that I am placed in this world as a creature of but a day, hastening to the place whence I shall not return:—that I am accountable for my conduct and behaviour to this great and wisest of Beings, before whose judgment-seat I must finally appear, and receive the things done in my body,—whether they are good, or whether they are bad.

Can any one doubt but the most inconsiderate of men sometimes sit down coolly, and make some such plain reflections as these upon their state and condition?—or, that, after they have made them, can one imagine, they lose all effect?—Little appearance as there is of religion in the world, there is a great deal of its influence felt in its affairs;—nor can one so root out the principles of it but, like nature, they will return again, and give checks and interruptions to guilty pursuits. There are seasons when the thoughts of a just God overlooking, and the terror of an after-reckoning, have made the most determined tremble and stop short in the execution of a wicked purpose; and if we conceive that the worst of men lay some restraint upon themselves from the weight of this principle, what shall we think of the good and virtuous part of the world, who live under the perpetual influence of it,—who sacrifice their appetites and passions from a consciousness of their duty to God; and consider him as the object to whom they have dedicated their service, and make that the first principle and ultimate end of all their actions?—How many real and unaffected instances there are in the world of men thus governed, will not concern us so much to enquire, as to take care that we are of the number: which may God grant, for the sake of Jesus Christ. Amen.

VIII.—TIME AND CHANCE.

Eccles. IX. 2.—I returned and saw, under the sun, that the race is not to the swift—nor the battle to the strong,—neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet riches to men of understanding, nor yet favour to men of skill,—but time and chance happened to them all.

When a man casts a look upon this melancholy description of the world, and sees, contrary to all his guesses and expectations, what different fates attend the lives of men,—how oft it happens in the world that there is not even bread to the wise, nor riches to men of understanding, &c.—he is apt to conclude, with a sigh upon it,—in the words, though not in the sense, of the wise man, that time and chance happens to them all.—That time and chance, apt seasons and fit conjunctures, have the greatest sway in the turns and disposals of men's fortunes;—and that, as these lucky hits (as they are called) happen to be for or against the man,—they either open the way to

his advancement against all obstacles,—or block it up against all helps and attempts. That, as the text intimates, neither *wisdom*, nor *understanding*, nor *skill*, shall be able to surmount them.

However widely we may differ in our reasonings upon this observation of Solomon's, the authority of the observation is strong beyond doubt, and the evidence given of it in all ages so alternately confirmed by examples and complaints as to leave the fact itself unquestionable.—That things are carried on in this world sometimes so contrary to all our reasoning, and the seeming probabilities of success,—that even the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong;—nay, what is stranger still,—nor yet bread to the wise, who shall last stand in want of it; nor yet riches to men of understanding, who you would think best qualified to acquire them;—nor yet favour to men of skill, whose merit and pretences bid the fairest for it;—but that there are some secret and unseen workings in human affairs which baffle all our endeavours,—and turn aside the course of things in such a manner—that the most likely causes disappoint and fail of producing for us the effect which we wished and naturally expected from them.

You will see a man, who, were you to form a conjecture from the appearance of things in his favour,—you would say was setting out in the world with the fairest prospect of making his fortune in it;—with all the advantages of birth to recommend him,—of personal merit to speak for him,—and of friends to help and push him forwards: you will behold him, notwithstanding this, disappointed in every effect you might naturally have looked for from them! every step he takes towards his advancement, something invisible shall pull him back, some unforeseen obstacle shall rise up perpetually in his way, and keep him there.—In every application he makes,—some untoward circumstance shall blast it.—He shall rise early,—late take rest,—and eat the bread of carefulness,—yet some happier man shall still rise up, and ever step in before him, and leave him struggling, to the end of his life, in the very same place in which he first began it.

The history of a second shall, in all respects, be the contrast to this. He shall come into the world with the most unpromising appearance,—shall set forwards without fortune, without friends,—without talents to procure him either the one or the other;—nevertheless, you will see this clouded prospect brighten up insensibly, unaccountably, before him; every thing presented in his way shall turn out beyond his expectations;—in spite of that chain of unsurmountable difficulties which first threatened him,—time and chance shall open him a way;—a series of successful occurrences shall lead him by the hand to the summit of honour and fortune, and, in a word, without giving him the pains of thinking, or the credit of projecting it, shall place him in safe possession of all that ambition could wish for.

The histories of the lives and fortunes of men are full of instances of this nature,—where favourable times and lucky accidents have done for them what wisdom or skill could not: and there is scarce any one who has lived long in the world who, upon looking backwards, will not discover such a mixture of these in the many successful turns which have happened in this life as to leave him very little reason to dispute against the fact, and, I should hope, as little upon the conclusions to be drawn from it.

Some, indeed, from a superficial view of this representation of things, have atheistically inferred that, because there was so much of lottery in this life, and mere casualty seemed to have such a share in the disposal of our affairs, that the providence of God stood neuter and unconcerned in their several workings, leaving them to the mercy of time and chance to be furthered or disappointed as such blind agents directed: whereas, in truth, the very opposite conclusion follows: for, consider, if a superior intelligent Power did not sometimes cross and overrule events in this world, then our policies and designs in it would always answer according to the wisdom and stratagem in which they were laid, and every cause, in the course of things, would produce its natural effect without variation. Now, as this is not the case, it necessarily follows, from Solomon's reasoning, that, if the race is not to the swift, if knowledge and learning do not always secure men from want, nor care and industry always make men rich, nor art and skill infallibly make men high in the world. that there is some other cause which mingles itself in human affairs, and governs and turns them as it pleases: which cause can be no other than the First Cause of all things, and the secret and overruling providence of that Almighty God who, though his dwelling is so high, yet he humbleth himself to behold the things that are done on earth, raising up the poor out of the dust, and lifting the beggar from the dunghill; and, contrary to all hopes, putting him with princes, even with the princes of his people; which, by the way, was the case of David, who makes the acknowledgment.—And, no doubt, one reason why God has selected to his own disposal so many instances as this, where events have run counter to all probabilities, was to give testimony to his providence in governing the world, and to engage us to a consideration and dependence upon it for the event and success of our undertakings.* For, undoubtedly, as I said, it should seem but suitable to nature's laws that the race should ever be to the swift, and the battle to the strong:—it is reasonable that the best contrivances and means should have best success;—and since it often falls out otherwise in the case of man, where the wisest projects are overthrown, and the most hopeful means are blasted, and time and chance happen to all, you must call on the Deity to untie this knot: for though, at sundry times, sundry events fall out which we, who look no farther than the events themselves,

* *Vide* Tillotson's Sermon on this subject.

call Chance, because they fall out quite contrary both to our intentions and our hopes, yet, at the same time, in respect of God's providence overruling in these events, it were profane to call them chance, for they are pure designation; and, though invisible, are still the regular dispensations of the superintending power of that Almighty Being from whom all the laws and powers of nature are derived; who, as he has appointed, so holds them as instruments in his hand; and, without invading the liberty and free-will of his creatures, can turn the passions and desires of their hearts to fulfil his own righteousness, and work such effects in human affairs, which to us seem merely *casual*, but to him certain and determined: and what his infinite wisdom sees necessary to be brought about for the government and preservation of the world, over which Providence perpetually presides.

When the sons of Jacob had cast their brother Joseph into the pit for his destruction, one would think, if ever any incident which concerned the life of man deserved to be called Chance, it was this —That the company of the Ishmaelites should happen to pass by, in that open country, at that very place, at that time too, when this barbarity was committed. After he was rescued by so favourable a contingency, his life and future fortune still depended upon a series of contingencies equally improbable; for instance, had the business of the Ishmaelites, who bought him, carried them from Gilead to any other part of the world besides Egypt; or, when they arrived there, had they sold their bond-slave to any other man but Potiphar, throughout the whole empire; or, after that disposal, had the unjust accusations of his master's wife cast the youth into any other dungeon than that where the king's prisoners were kept; or, had it fallen out at any other crisis than when Pharaoh's chief butler was cast there too; had this, or any other of these events, fallen out otherwise than it did, a series of unmerited misfortunes had overwhelmed him, and, in consequence, the whole land of Egypt and Canaan. From the first opening to the conclusion of this long and interesting transaction, the Providence of God suffered every thing to take its course:—the malice and cruelty of Joseph's brethren wrought their worst mischief against him; banished him from his country and the protection of his parent. The lust and baseness of a disappointed woman sunk him still deeper;—loaded his character with an unjust reproach;—and, to complete his ruin, doomed him, friendless, to the miseries of a hopeless prison, where he lay neglected. Providence, though it did not cross these events, yet bent them to the most merciful ends. When the whole *drama* was opened, then the wisdom and contrivance of every part of it was displayed. Then it appeared it was not they (as the Patriarch inferred in consolation of his brethren), it was not they that sold him, but God;—'twas he sent him thither before them; his superintending power availed itself of their passions, directed the operations

of them, held the chain in his hand and turned and wound it to his own purpose. "Ye verily thought evil against me, but God meant it for good;—ye had the guilt of a bad intention,—his Providence the glory of accomplishing a good one, by preserving you a posterity upon the earth, and bringing to pass as it is this day, to save much people alive." All history is full of such testimonies; which, though they may convince those who look no deeper than the surface of things that time and chance happen to all, yet to those who look deeper they manifest, at the same time, that there is a Hand much busier in human affairs than what we vainly calculate; which, though the projectors of this world overlook, or at least make no allowance for, in the formation of their plans, they generally find in the execution of them. And though the fatalist may urge that every event in this life is brought about by the ministry and chain of natural causes, yet, in answer, let him go one step higher, and consider whose power it is that enables these causes to work;—whose knowledge it is that foresees what will be their effects; whose goodness it is that is invisibly conducting them forwards to the best and greatest ends, for the happiness of his creatures.

So that, as a great reasoner justly distinguishes upon this point,—"It is not only religiously speaking, but, with the strictest and most philosophical truth of expression, that the Scripture tells us *that God commandeth* the ravens;—that they are his directions which *the winds and the seas obey.* If his servant hides himself by the brook, such an order of causes and effects shall be laid that the fowls of the air shall minister to his support. When this resource fails, and his prophet is directed to go to Zarephath, for that he has *commanded* a widow-woman there to sustain him, the same Hand which leads the prophet to the gate of the city shall lead forth the distressed widow to the same place, to take him under her roof; and though, upon the impulse of a different occasion, shall nevertheless be made to fulfil his promise and intention of their mutual preservation."

Thus much for the truth and illustration of this great and fundamental doctrine of a Providence; the belief of which is of such consequence to us as to be the great support and comfort of our lives.

Justly, therefore, might the Psalmist, upon this declaration, that the Lord is King, conclude that the earth may be glad therefore; yea, the multitude of the isles may be glad thereof.

May God grant the persuasion may make us as virtuous as it has reason to make us joyful! and that it may bring forth in us the fruits of good living, to his praise and glory!—to whom be all might, majesty, and dominion, now and for evermore! Amen.

IX.—THE CHARACTER OF HEROD.*

Mat. II. 17, 18.—Then was fulfilled that which was spoken by Jeremy the prophet, saying,—In Ramah was there a voice heard, lamentation, and weeping, and great mourning; Rachel weeping for her children, and would not be comforted, because they are not.

The words which St. Matthew cites here, as fulfilled by the cruelty and ambition of Herod, are in the 31st chapter of Jeremiah, the 15th verse. In the foregoing chapter, the prophet, having declared God's intention of turning the mourning of his people into joy, by the restoration of the tribes which had been led away captive into Babylon,—proceeds, in the beginning of this chapter, which contains this prophecy, to give a more particular description of the great joy and festivity of that promised day, when they were to return once more to their own land, to enter upon their ancient possessions, and enjoy again all the privileges they had lost; and amongst others, and what was above them all, the favour and protection of God, and the continuation of his mercies to them and their posterity.

To make, therefore, the impression of this change the stronger upon their minds, he gives a very pathetic representation of the preceding sorrow on that day when they were first led away captive.

Thus, saith the Lord, a voice was heard in Rama; lamentation and bitter weeping: Rachel weeping for her children, refusing to be comforted, because they were not.

To enter into the full sense and beauty of this description, it is to be remembered that the tomb of Rachel, Jacob's beloved wife, as we read in the 35th of Genesis, was situated near Rama, and betwixt that place and Bethlehem. Upon which circumstance, the prophet raises one of the most affecting scenes that could be conceived; for, as the tribes in their sorrowful journey betwixt Rama and Bethlehem, in their way to Babylon, were supposed to pass by this monumental pillar of their ancestor Rachel, Jacob's wife, the prophet, by a common liberty in rhetoric, introduces her as rising up out of her sepulchre, and as the common mother of two of their tribes, weeping for her children, bewailing the sad catastrophe of her posterity led away into a strange land,—refusing to be comforted because they were not;—lost, and cut off from their country, and in all likelihood, never to be restored back to her again.

The Jewish interpreters say, upon this, that the patriarch Jacob buried Rachel in this very place, foreseeing, by the spirit of prophecy, that his posterity should that way be led captive, that she might, as they passed her, intercede for them.

But this fanciful superstructure upon the passage seems to be little else than a mere dream of some of the Jewish doctors; and, indeed, had they not dreamt it when they did, 'tis great odds but

* Preached on Innocent's Day.

some of the Romish dreamers would have hit upon it before now. For, as it favours the doctrine of intercessions, if there had not been undeniable vouchers for the real inventors of the conceit, one should much sooner have sought for it among the oral traditions of this church, than in the Talmud, where it is.

But this by the bye. There is still another interpretation of the words here cited by St. Matthew, which altogether excludes this scenical representation I have given of them. By which, 'tis thought that the lamentation of Rachel here described has no immediate reference to Rachel, Jacob's wife, but that it simply alludes to the sorrows of her descendants, the distressed mothers of the tribes of Benjamin and Ephraim, who might accompany their children led into captivity as far as Rama, in their way to Babylon, who wept and wailed upon this sad occasion, and, as the prophet describes them in the person of Rachel, refusing to be comforted for the loss of her children; looking upon their departure without hope or prospect of ever beholding a return.

Whichever of the two senses you give the words of the prophet the application of them by the evangelist is equally just and faithful; for, as the former scene he relates was transacted upon the very same stage, in the same district of Bethlehem, near Rama where so many mothers of the same tribe now suffered this second most affecting blow, — the words of Jeremiah, as the evangelist observes, were literally accomplished; and, no doubt, in that horrid day, a voice was heard again in Rama; lamentation and bitter weeping; — Rachel weeping for her children, and refusing to be comforted:— every Bethlehemitish mother involved in this calamity beholding it with hopeless sorrow, — gave vent to it, — each on bewailing her children, and lamenting the hardness of their lot with the anguish of a heart as incapable of consolation as they were of redress. Monster! — could no consideration of all this tender sorrow stay thy hands? — Could no reflection upon so much bitter lamentation, throughout the coasts of Bethlehem, interpose and plead in behalf of so many wretched objects as this tragedy would make?—Was there no way open to ambition, but that thou must trample upon the affections of nature?—Could no pity for the innocence of childhood,—no sympathy for the yearnings of parental love incline thee to some other measures for thy security, but thou must thus pitilessly rush in,—take the victim by violence,—tear it from the embraces of the mother,—offer it up before her eyes,—leave her disconsolate for ever,—broken-hearted with a loss,—so affecting in itself,—so circumstanced with horror, that no time, how friendly soever to the mournful, should ever be able to wear out the impression?

There is nothing in which the mind of man is more divided than in accounts of this horrid nature.—For, when we consider man as fashioned by his Maker,—innocent and upright, full of the tenderest

dispositions,—with a heart inclining him to kindness, and the love and protection of his species,—this idea of him would almost shake the credit of such accounts: so that, to clear them, we are forced to take a second view of man, very different from this favourable one, in which we insensibly represent him to our imaginations;—that is, we are obliged to consider him, not as he was made, but as he is;—a creature, by the violence and irregularity of his passions, capable of being perverted from all these friendly and benevolent propensities, and sometimes hurried into excesses so opposite to them as to render the most unnatural and horrid accounts of what he does but too probable. The truth of this observation will be exemplified in the case before us.—For, next to the faith and character of the historian who reports such facts, the particular character of the person who committed them is to be considered as a voucher for their truth and credibility! and if, upon enquiry, it appears that the man acted but consistently with himself,—and just as you would have expected from his principles,—the credit of the historian is restored, and the fact related stands incontestible, from so strong and concurring an evidence on its side.

With this view, it may not be an unacceptable application of the remaining part of a discourse upon this day, to give you a sketch of the character of Herod, not as drawn from Scripture, for, in general, it furnishes us with few materials for such descriptions;—the sacred Scripture cuts off in few words the history of the ungodly, how great soever they were in the eyes of the world; and, on the other hand, dwells largely upon the smallest actions of the righteous.—We find all the circumstances of the lives of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Joseph, recorded in the minutest manner.—The wicked seem only mentioned with regret; just brought upon the stage, on purpose to be condemned. The use and advantage of which conduct is, I suppose, the reason,—as in general it enlarges on no character but what is worthy of imitation. 'Tis however undeniable that the lives of bad men are not without use;—and whenever such a one is drawn, not with a corrupt view to be admired,—but on purpose to be detested,—it must excite such a horror against vice as will strike indirectly the same good impression. And though it is painful in the last degree to paint a man in the shades which his vices have cast upon him,—yet when it serves this end, and at the same time illustrates a point in sacred history—it carries its own excuse with it.

This Herod, therefore, of whom the evangelist speaks, if you take a superficial view of his life, you would say was a compound of good and evil;—that though he was certainly a bad man,—yet you would think the mass was tempered at the same time with a mixture of good qualities; so that in course, as is not uncommon, he would appear with two characters,—very different from each other. If you looked on the more favourable side, you would see a man of great address,—popular in his behaviour,—generous,—prince-like

in his entertainments and expenses,—and, in a word, set off with all such virtues and showy properties as bid high for the countenance and approbation of the world.

View him in another light, he was an ambitious, designing man, —suspicious of all the world,—rapacious,—implacable in his temper —without sense of religion—or feeling of humanity.—Now, in all such complex characters as this,—the way the world usually judges is—to sum up the good and the bad against each other,—deduct the lesser of these articles from the greater, and (as we do in passing other accounts) give credit to the man for what remains upon the balance.—Now, though this seems a fair—yet I fear it is often a fallacious, reckoning,—which, though it may serve in many ordinary cases of private life, yet will not hold good in the more notorious instances of men's lives, especially when so complicated with good and bad as to exceed all common bounds and proportions. — Not to be deceived in such cases, we must work by a different rule; which, though it may appear less candid, yet, to make amends, I am persuaded will bring us in general much nearer to the thing we want, —which is truth: the way to which, is, — in all judgments of this kind, to distinguish and carry in your eye the principal and ruling passion which leads the character,—and separate that from the other parts of it: — and then take notice how far his other qualities, good and bad, are brought to serve and support that. For want of this distinction, we often think ourselves inconsistent creatures when we are the farthest from it; and all the variety of shapes and contradictory appearances we put on are, in truth, but so many different attempts to gratify the same governing appetite.

With this clue, let us endeavour to unravel this character of Herod as here given.

The first thing which strikes one in it is ambition,—an immoderate thirst, as well as jealousy of power. — How inconsistent soever in other parts, his character appears invariable in this,—and every action of his life was true to it.—Hence we may venture to conclude that this was *his* ruling passion; — and that most, if not all, the other wheels, were put in motion by this first spring. Now let us consider how far this was the case in fact.

To begin with the worst part of him,—I said he was a man of no sense of religion, or, at least, no other sense of it but that which served his turn;—for he is recorded to have built temples in Judea, and erected images in them for idolatrous worship,— not from a persuasion of doing right, for he was bred a Jew, and consequently taught to abhor all idolatry;—but he was, in truth, sacrificing all this time to a greater idol of his own,—his ruling passion; for if we may trust Josephus, his sole view in so gross a compliance was to ingratiate himself with Augustus and the great men of Rome, from whom he held his power.—With this he was greedy and rapacious. —How could he be otherwise, with so devouring an appetite as

ambition to provide for? He was jealous in his nature, and suspicious of all the world. — Shew me an ambitious man that is not so; for as such a man's hand, like Ishmael's is against every man,—he concludes that every man's hand, in course, is against him.

Few men were ever guilty of more astonishing acts of cruelty;—and yet the particular instances of them in Herod were such as he was hurried into by the alarms this waking passion perpetually gave him. He put the whole Sanhedrim to the sword, sparing neither age, wisdom, nor merit! — One cannot suppose simply from an inclination to cruelty:—no;—they had opposed the establishment of his power at Jerusalem.

His own sons, two hopeful youths, he cut off by public execution!—The worst men have natural affection;—and such a stroke as this would run so contrary to the natural workings of it that you are forced to suppose the impulse of some more violent inclination to over-rule and conquer it. — And so it was; for the Jewish historian tells us 'twas jealousy of power, his darling object,—of which he feared they would one day or other dispossess him;—sufficient inducement to transport a man of such a temper into the bloodiest excesses.

Thus far this one fatal and extravagant passion accounts for the dark side of Herod's character. This governing principle being first laid open, — all his other bad actions follow in course, like so many symptomatic complaints from the same distemper.

Let us see if this was not the case even of his virtues too.

At first sight, it seems a mystery—how a man so black as Herod has been thus far described — should be able to support himself in the favour and friendship of so wise and penetrating a body of men as the Roman senate, of whom he held his power! To counterbalance the weight of so bad and detested a character,—and be able to bear it up, as Herod did, one would think he must have been master of some great secret worth enquiring after.—He was so. But that secret was no other than what appears on this reverse of his character.—He was a person of great address; popular in his outward behaviour. He was generous, prince-like in his entertainments and expenses. The world was then as corrupt, at least, as now, — and Herod understood it; — knew at what price it was to be bought,—and what qualities would bid the highest for its good word and approbation.

And, in truth, he judged this matter so well that, notwithstanding the general odium and prepossession which arose against so hateful a character,—in spite of all the impressions from so many repeated complaints of his cruelties and oppressions, yet he stemmed the torrent;—and, by the specious display of these popular virtues, bore himself up against it all his life:—so that, at length, when he was summoned to Rome to answer for his crimes,—Josephus tells us—

that, by the mere magnificence of his expenses,—and the apparent generosity of his behaviour, he entirely confuted the whole charge; —and so ingratiated himself with the Roman senate—and won the heart of Augustus (as he had that of Anthony before) that he ever after had his favour and kindness:—which I cannot mention without adding that it is an eternal stain upon the character and memory of Augustus that he sold his countenance and protection to so bad a man, for so mean and base a consideration.

From this point of view, if we look back upon Herod,—his best qualities will shrink into little room; and how glittering soever in appearance, when brought to this balance, are found wanting. And, in truth, if we would not willingly be deceived in the value of any virtue, or set of virtues, in so complex a character,—we must call them to this very account; examine whom they serve, what passion and what principle they have for their master. When this is understood, the whole clue is unravelled at once, and the character of Herod, complicated as it is given us in history,—when thus analysed, is summed up in three words,—"That he was a man of unbounded ambition, who stuck at nothing to gratify it;"—so that not only his vices were ministerial to his ruling passion, but his virtues too (if they deserve the name) were drawn in and enlisted into the same service.

Thus much for the character of Herod;—the critical review of which has many obvious uses, to which I may trust you, having time but to mention that particular one which first led me into this examination;—namely, that all objections against the evangelist's account of this day's slaughter of the Bethlehemitish infants,—from the incredibility of so horrid an account,—are silenced by this account of the man; since, in this, he acted but like himself, and just as you would expect, in the same circumstances, from every man of so ambitious a head—and so bad a heart.—Consider what havoc ambition has made!—how often the same tragedy has been acted upon larger theatres,—where not only the innocence of childhood,—or the grey hairs of the aged, have found no protection,—but whole countries, without distinction, have been put to the sword! or, what is as cruel, have been driven forth to nakedness and famine, to make way for new ones, under the guidance of this passion.—For a specimen of this, reflect upon the story related by Plutarch; when, by the order of the Roman senate, seventy populous cities were unawares sacked and destroyed, at one prefixed hour, by P. Æmilius; —by whom one hundred and fifty thousand unhappy people were driven in one day into captivity,—to be sold to the highest bidder,—to end their days in cruel labour and anguish! Astonishing as the account before us is, it vanishes into nothing from such views, since it is plain, from all history, that there is no wickedness too great for so unbounded a cause,—and that the most horrid accounts in history are, as I said before, but too probable effects of it.

May God of his mercy defend mankind from future experiments of this kind!—and grant we may make a proper use of them, for the sake of Jesus Christ! Amen.

X.—JOB'S ACCOUNT OF THE SHORTNESS AND TROUBLES OF LIFE CONSIDERED.

Job xiv. 1, 2.—Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble;—He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down: he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not.

There is something in this reflection of holy Job's, upon the shortness of life and instability of human affairs, so beautiful and truly sublime that one might challenge the writings of the most celebrated orators of antiquity to produce a specimen of eloquence so noble and thoroughly affecting. Whether this effect be owing in some measure to the pathetic nature of the subject reflected on; or to the eastern manner of expression, in a style more exalted and suitable to so great a subject; or, which is the more likely account, because they are properly the words of that Being who first inspired man with language, and taught his mouth to utter; who opened the lips of the dumb, and made the tongue of the infant eloquent;—to which of these we are to refer the beauty and sublimity of this as well as that of numberless other passages in holy writ, may not now seem material; but surely without these helps, never man was better qualified to make just and noble reflections upon the shortness of life and instability of human affairs than Job was, who had himself waded through such a sea of troubles, and in his passage had encountered many vicissitudes of storms and sunshine, and by turns had felt both the extremes of all the happiness and all the wretchedness that mortal man is heir to.

The beginning of his days was crowned with every thing that ambition could wish for:—he was the greatest of all the men of the east,—had large and unbounded possessions, and no doubt enjoyed all the comforts and advantages of life which they could administer. —Perhaps you will say a wise man might not be inclined to give a full loose to this kind of happiness, without some better security for the support of it than the mere possession of such goods of fortune which often slip from under us, and sometimes unaccountably make themselves wings and fly away.—But he had that security too:—for the hand of Providence, which had thus far protected, was still leading him forwards, and seemed engaged in the preservation and continuance of these blessings.—God had set a hedge about him, and about all that he had on every side; he had blessed all the works of his hands, and his substance increased every day. Indeed, even with this security, riches to him that hath neither child nor brother, as the wise man observes, instead of a comfort, prove sometimes a sore travail and vexation.—The mind of man is not always satisfied

with the reasonable assurance of its own enjoyments, but will look forwards, as if it discovers some imaginary void; the want of some beloved object to fill his place after him will often disquiet itself in vain, and say, "For whom do I labour, and bereave myself of rest?"

This bar to his happiness God had likewise taken away, in blessing him with a numerous offspring of sons and daughters, the apparent inheritors of all his present happiness.—Pleasing reflection! to think the blessings God has indulged one's self in shall be handed and continued down to a man's own seed! how little does this differ from a second enjoyment of them to an affectionate parent, who naturally looks forward with as strong an interest upon his children as if he was to live over again in his own posterity!

What could be wanting to finish such a picture of a happy man? Surely nothing, except a virtuous disposition to give a relish to these blessings, and direct him to make a proper use of them.—He had that, too; for he was a perfect and upright man; one that feared God, and eschewed evil.

In the midst of all this prosperity, which was as great as could well fall to the share of one man —whilst all the world looked gay and smiled upon him, and every thing round him seemed to promise, if possible, an increase of happiness,—in one instant all is changed to sorrow and utter despair.

It pleased God, for wise purposes, to blast the fortunes of his house, and cut off the hopes of his posterity, and, in one mournful day, to bring this great prince from his palace down to the dunghill. His flocks and herds, in which consisted the abundance of his wealth, were part consumed by fire from heaven; the remainder taken by the sword of the enemy: his sons and daughters, whom 'tis natural to imagine so good a man had so brought up in a sense of their duty as to give him all reasonable hopes of much joy and pleasure in their future lives—natural prospect for a parent to look forwards at to recompense him for the many cares and anxieties which their infancy had cost him!—these dear pledges of his future happiness were all, all snatched from him at one blow just at the time that one might imagine they were beginning to be the comfort and delight of his old age, which most wanted such staves to lean on;—and as circumstances add to an evil, so they did to this;—for it fell out, not only by a very calamitous accident, which was grievous enough of itself, but likewise upon the back of his other misfortunes, when he was ill prepared to bear such a shock; and what would still add to it, it happened at an hour when he had least reason to expect it, when he would naturally think his children secure and out of the way of danger;—"For whilst they were feasting and making merry in their eldest brother's house, a great wind out of the wilderness smote the four corners of the house, and it fell upon them."

Such a concurrence of misfortunes is not the common lot of many, and yet there are instances of some who have undergone as severe

rials, and bravely struggled under them; perhaps by natural force of spirits, the advantages of health, and the cordial assistance of a friend. And with these helps, what may not a man sustain?—But this was not Job's case; for scarce had these evils fallen upon him when he was not only borne down with a grievous distemper, which afflicted him from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, but likewise his three friends, in whose kind consolations he might have found a medicine,—even the wife of his bosom, whose duty it was with a gentle hand to have softened all his sorrows,—instead of doing this, they cruelly insulted and became the reproachers of his integrity! O God! what is man when thou bruisest him, and makest his burden heavier, as his strength grows less!—Who, that had found himself thus an example of the many changes and chances of this mortal life;—when he considered himself now stripped and left destitute of so many valuable blessings which the moment before thy providence had poured upon his head;—when he reflected upon this gay delightsome structure, in appearance so strongly built, so pleasingly surrounded with every thing that could flatter his hopes and wishes, and beheld it all levelled with the ground in one moment, and the whole prospect vanish with it, like the description of an enchantment,—who, I say, that had seen and felt the shock of so sudden a revolution would not have been furnished with just and beautiful reflections on the occasion, and said with Job, in the words of the text, that "man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of misery;—that he cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not!"

The words of the text are an epitome of the natural and moral vanity of man; and contain two distinct declarations concerning his state and condition in each respect.

First, That he is a creature of few days; and, secondly, That those days are full of trouble.

I shall make some reflections upon each of these in their order, and conclude with a practical lesson from the whole.

And, first, That he is of few days. The comparison which Job makes use of, "That man cometh forth like a flower," is extremely beautiful, and more to the purpose than the most elaborate proof, which, in truth, the subject will not easily admit of;—the shortness of life being a point so generally complained of in all ages since the flood, and so universally felt and acknowledged by the whole species, as to require no evidence beyond a similitude; the intent of which is not so much to prove the fact as to illustrate and place it in such a light as to strike us, and bring the impression home to ourselves in a more affecting manner.

Man comes forth, says Job, like a flower, and is cut down;—he is sent into the world the fairest and noblest part of God's works, fashioned after the image of his Creator with respect to reason and the great faculties of the mind; he cometh forth glorious as the flower of

the field: as it surpasses the vegetable world in beauty, so does he the animal world in the glory and excellencies of his nature.

The one, if no untimely accident oppress it, soon arrives at the full period of its perfection,—is suffered to triumph for a few moments, and is plucked up by the roots in the very pride and gayest stage of its being; or, if it happens to escape the hands of violence, in a few days it necessarily sickens of itself, and dies away.

Man, likewise, though his progress is slower, and his duration something longer, yet the periods of his growth and declension are nearly the same, both in the nature and manner of them.

If he escapes the dangers which threaten his tender years, he is soon got into the full maturity and strength of life; and if he is so fortunate as not to be hurried out of it then by accidents, by his own folly and intemperance,—if he escapes these, he naturally decays of himself; a period comes fast upon him beyond which he was not made to last.—Like a flower or fruit which may be plucked up by force before the time of their maturity yet cannot be made to outgrow the period when they are to fade and drop of themselves; when that comes, the hand of nature then plucks them both off, and no art of the botanist can uphold the one, or skill of the physician preserve the other, beyond the periods to which their original frames and constitutions were made to extend. As God has appointed and determined the several growths and decays of the vegetable race, so he seems as evidently to have prescribed the same laws to man, as well as all living creatures, in the first rudiments of which, there are contained the specific powers of their growth, duration and extinction; and when the evolutions of those animal powers are exhausted and run down, the creature expires and dies of itself, as ripe fruit falls from the tree, or a flower preserved beyond its bloom drops and perishes upon the stalk.

Thus much for this comparison of Job's, which, though it is very poetical, yet conveys a just idea of the thing referred to.—"That he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not," is no less a faithful and fine representation of the shortness and vanity of human life; of which one cannot give a better explanation than by referring to the original, whence the picture was taken.—With how quick a succession do days, months, and years, pass over our heads!—how truly like a shadow that departeth do they flee away insensibly, and scarce leave an impression with us!—When we endeavour to call them back by reflection, and consider in what manner they have gone, how unable are the best of us to give a tolerable account!—And were it not for some of the more remarkable stages which have distinguished a few periods of this rapid progress, we should look back upon it all as Nebuchadnezzar did upon his dream when he awoke in the morning: he was sensible many things had passed, and troubled him too, but had passed on so quickly they had left no footsteps behind by which he could be enabled to trace them back.—

Melancholy account of the life of man! which generally runs on in such a manner as scarce to allow time to make reflections which way it has gone!

How many of our first years slide by in the innocent sports of childhood, in which we are not able to make reflections upon them! —How many more thoughtless years escape us in our youth, when we are unwilling to do it, and are so eager in the pursuit of pleasure as to have no time to spare to stop and consider them!

When graver and riper years come on, and we begin to think it time to reform and set up for men of sense and conduct, then the business and perplexing interests of this world, and the endless plotting and contriving how to make the most of it, do so wholly employ us that we are too busy to make reflections upon so unprofitable a subject.—As families and children increase, so do our affections, and with them are multiplied our cares and toils for their preservation and establishment;—all which take up our thoughts so closely, and possess them so long, that we are often overtaken by grey hairs before we see them, or have found leisure to consider how far we are got,—what we have been doing,—and for what purpose God sent us into the world! As man may justly be said to be of few days, considered with respect to this hasty succession of things, which soon carries him into the decline of his life,—so may he likewise be said to flee like a shadow and continue not, when his duration is compared with other parts of God's works, and even the works of his own hands, which outlast him many generations; whilst (as Homer observes), like leaves, one generation drops, and another springs up, to fall again, and be forgotten.

But when we farther consider his days in the light in which we ought chiefly to view them, as they appear in thy sight, O God! with whom a thousand years are but as yesterday; when we reflect that this hand-breadth of life is all that is measured out to man from that eternity for which he is created, how does his short span vanish to nothing in the comparison! 'Tis true, the greatest portion of time will do the same when compared with what is to come; and therefore so short and transitory a one as threescore years and ten, beyond which, all is declared to be labour and sorrow, may the easier be allowed: and yet how uncertain are we of that portion, short as it is! Do not ten thousand accidents break off the slender thread of human life, long before it can be drawn out to that extent?—The new-born babe falls down an easy prey, and moulders back again into dust, like a tender blossom put forth in an untimely hour.—The hopeful youth, in the very pride and beauty of his life, is cut off; some cruel distemper or unthought-of accident lays him prostrate upon the earth (to pursue Job's comparison), like a blooming flower smit and shrivelled up with a malignant blast.—In this stage of life chances multiply upon us,—the seeds of disorders are sown by intemperance or neglect,—infectious distempers are more easily

contracted; when contracted, they rage with greater violence, and the success in many cases is more doubtful, inasmuch as that they who have exercised themselves in computations of this kind tell us "That one half of the whole species which are born into the world go out of it again and are all dead in so short a space as the first seventeen years."

These reflections may be sufficient to illustrate the first part of Job's declaration, "That man is of few days." Let us examine the truth of the other, and see whether he is not likewise full of trouble.

And here we must not take our account from the flattering outside of things, which is generally set off with a glittering appearance enough, especially in what is called Higher Life.—Nor can we safely trust the evidence of some of the more merry and thoughtless amongst us, who are so set upon the enjoyment of life as seldom to reflect on the troubles of it; or who, perhaps, because they are not yet come to this portion of their inheritance, imagine it is not their common lot.—Nor, lastly, are we to form an idea of it from the delusive stories of a few of the most prosperous passengers, who have fortunately sailed through and escaped the rougher toils and distresses:—but we are to take our account from a close survey of human life, and the real face of things, stripped of every thing that can palliate or gild it over. We must hear the general complaint of all ages, and read the histories of mankind. If we look into them, and examine them to the bottom, what do they contain but the history of sad and uncomfortable passages, which a good-natured man cannot read but with oppression of spirits!—Consider the dreadful succession of wars in one part or other of the earth, perpetuated from one century to another with so little intermission that mankind have scarce had time to breathe from them, since ambition first came into the world! Consider the horrid effects of them in all those barbarous devastations we read of, where whole nations have been put to the sword, or have been driven out to nakedness and famine, to make room for new-comers!—Consider how great a part of our species, in all ages down to this, have been trod under the feet of cruel and capricious tyrants, who would neither hear their cries nor pity their distresses!—Consider slavery,—what it is,—how bitter a draught, and how many millions have been made to drink of it! which, if it can poison all earthly happiness, when exercised barely upon our bodies, what must it be when it comprehends both the slavery of body and mind!—To conceive this, look into the history of the Romish church and her tyrants, or rather, executioners, who seem to have taken pleasure in the pangs and convulsions of their fellow-creatures!—Examine the Inquisition, hear the melancholy notes sounded in every cell!—Consider the anguish of mock trials, and the exquisite tortures consequent thereupon, mercilessly inflicted upon the unfortunate, where the racked and weary soul has so often wished to take its leave, but cruelly not suffered to depart!—Con-

sider how many of these helpless wretches have been hauled thence, in all periods of this tyrannic usurpation, to undergo the massacres and flames to which a false and a bloody religion has condemned them!

If this sad history and detail of the more public causes of the miseries of man are not sufficient, let us behold him in another light, with respect to the more private causes of them, and see whether he is not full of trouble likewise there, and almost born to it as naturally as the sparks fly upwards. If we consider man as a creature full of wants and necessities, whether real or imaginary, which he is not able to supply of himself, what a train of disappointments, vexations, and dependencies, are to be seen issuing thence, to perplex and make his being uneasy!—How many jostlings and hard struggles do we undergo, in making our way in the world!—How barbarously held back!—How often and basely overthrown, in aiming only at getting bread!—How many of us never attain it, at least, not comfortably!—but, from various and unknown causes, eat it all our lives long in bitterness!

If we shift the scene, and look upwards, towards those whose situation in life seems to place them above the sorrows of this kind, yet where are they exempt from others? Do not all ranks and conditions of men meet with sad accidents and numberless calamities in other respects, which often make them go heavily all their lives long!

How many fall into chronical infirmities which render both their days and nights restless and insupportable!—How many of the highest rank are torn up with ambition, or soured with disappointments; and how many more, from a thousand secret causes of disquiet, pine away in silence, and owe their deaths to sorrow and dejection of heart!—If we cast our eyes upon the lowest class and condition of life, the scene is more melancholy still.—Millions of our fellow-creatures, born to no inheritance but poverty and trouble, forced by the necessity of their lots to drudgery and painful employments, and hard set with that too, to get enough to keep themselves and families alive!—So that, upon the whole, when we have examined the true state and condition of human life, and have made some allowances for a few fugacious, deceitful pleasures, there is scarce any thing to be found which contradicts Job's description of it. Whichever way we looked abroad, we see some legible characters of what God first denounced against us—"That in sorrow we should eat our bread, till we return to the ground whence we were taken." *

But some one will say, why are we thus to be put out of love with human life? To what purpose is it to expose the dark sides of it to us, or enlarge upon the infirmities which are natural, and consequently out of our power to redress?

* Most of these reflections upon the miseries of life are taken from Woollaston.

I answer that the subject is nevertheless of great importance, since it is necessary every creature should understand his present state and condition, to put him in mind of behaving suitably to it. —Does not an impartial survey of man—the holding up of this glass to shew his defects and natural infirmities—naturally tend to cure his pride, and clothe him with humility—which is a dress that best becomes a short-lived and a wretched creature?—Does not the consideration of the shortness of our life convince us of the wisdom of dedicating so small a portion to the great purposes of eternity?

Lastly, When we reflect that this span of life, short as it is, is chequered with so many troubles that there is nothing in this world springs up, or can be enjoyed, without a mixture of sorrow, how insensibly does it incline us to turn our eyes and affections from so gloomy a prospect, and fix them upon that happier country where afflictions cannot follow us, and where God will wipe away all tears from off our faces for ever and ever! Amen.

XI.—EVIL-SPEAKING.

James I. 26.—If any man among you seem to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, that man's religion is vain.

Of the many duties owing both to God and our neighbour, there are scarce any men so bad as not to acquit themselves of some; and few so good, I fear, as to practise all.

Every man seems willing enough to compound the matter, and adopt so much of the system as will least interfere with his principal and ruling passion; and for those parts which would occasion a more troublesome opposition, to consider them as hard sayings, and so leave them for those to practise whose natural tempers are better suited to the struggle; so that a man should be covetous, oppressive, revengeful, neither a lover of truth nor common honesty, and yet at the same time shall be *very* religious, and so sanctified as not once to fail of paying his morning and evening sacrifice to God.

So, on the other hand, a man shall live without God in the world, have neither any great sense of religion, nor indeed pretend to have any, and yet be of nicest honour, conscientiously just and fair in all his dealing. And here it is that men generally betray themselves, deceiving, as the apostle says, their own hearts; of which the instances are so various, in one degree or other, throughout human life, that one might safely say the bulk of mankind live in such a contradiction to themselves that there is no character so hard to be met with as one which, upon a critical examination, will appear altogether uniform, and in every point consistent with itself.

If such a contrast was only observable in the different stages of a man's life, it would cease to be either a matter of wonder or of just reproach. Age, experience, and much reflection, may naturally enough be supposed to alter a man's sense of things, and so entirely

o transform him that not only in outward appearances, but in the ery cast and turn of his mind, he may be as unlike and different rom the man he was twenty or thirty years ago as he ever was om any thing of his own species. This, I say, is naturally to be ccounted for, and in some cases might be praise-worthy too; but he observation is to be made of men in the same period of their ives, that in the same day, sometimes in the very same action, they re utterly inconsistent and irreconcileable with themselves.—Look t a man in one light, and he shall seem wise, penetrating, discreet, nd brave; behold him in another point of view, and you see a reature all over folly and indiscretion, weak and timorous as cowrdice and indiscretion can make him. A man shall appear gentle, ourteous, and benevolent to all mankind: follow him into his own ouse, may be you see a tyrant, morose and savage to all whose appiness depends upon his kindness. A third in his general behaiour is found to be generous, disinterested, humane, and friendly; —hear but the sad story of the friendless orphans, too credulously rusting all their little substance into his hands, and he shall appear nore sordid, more pitiless, and unjust than the injured themselves ave bitterness to paint him. Another shall be charitable to the oor, uncharitable in his censures and opinions of all the rest of he world besides;—temperate in his appetites, intemperate in his ongue: shall have too much conscience and religion to cheat the man who trusts him, and, perhaps, as far as the business of debtor and creditor extends, shall be just and scrupulous to the utmost mite; yet, in matters of full as great concern, where he is to have the handling of the party's reputation and good name,—the dearest, the tenderest property the man has, he will do him irreparable damage, and rob him there without measure or pity.

And this seems to be that particular piece of inconsistency and contradiction which the text is levelled at, in which the words seem so pointed as if St. James had known more flagrant instances of this kind of delusion than what had fallen under the observation of any of the rest of the apostles; he being more remarkably vehement and copious upon that subject than any other.

Doubtless, some of his converts had been notoriously wicked and licentious in this remorseless practice of defamation and evil-speaking. Perhaps the holy man, though spotless as an angel (for no character is too sacred for calumny to blacken) had grievously suffered himself, and, as his blessed Master foretold him, had been cruelly reviled and evil *spoken* of.

All his labours in the gospel, his unaffected and perpetual solicitude for the preservation of his flock, his watchings and fastings, his poverty, his natural simplicity and innocence of life, *all* perhaps were not enough to defend him from this unruly weapon, so full of deadly poison:—and what, in all likelihood, might move his sorrow and indignation more some who seemed the most devout and zealous of

all his converts, were the most merciless and uncharitable in that respect; having a form of godliness, full of bitter envyings and strife.

With such it is that he expostulates so largely in the third chapter of his epistle; and there is something in his vivacity tempered with such affection and concern as well suited the character of an inspired man. My brethren, says the apostle, these things ought not to be. —The wisdom that is from above is pure, peaceable, gentle, full of mercy, without partiality, without hypocrisy.—The wisdom from above,—that heavenly religion which I have preached to you, is pure, alike consistent with itself in all its parts; like its great Author, 'tis universally kind and benevolent in all cases and circumstances. Its first glad tidings were peace upon earth, good-will towards men; its chief corner-stone, its most distinguishing character, is Love—that kind principle which brought it down, in the pure exercise of which consists the chief enjoyment of Heaven, whence it came. But this practice, my brethren, cometh not from above, but it is earthly, sensual, devilish, full of confusion and every evil work. Reflect then a moment:—can a fountain send forth at the same place, sweet water and bitter? Can the fig-tree, my brethren, bear olive-berries? either a vine, figs? Lay your hands upon your hearts, and let your consciences speak.—Ought not the same just principle which restrains you from cruelty and wrong in one case equally to withhold you from it in another?—Should not charity and good-will, like the principle of life, circulating through the smallest vessels in every member, ought it not to operate as regularly upon you throughout, as well upon your words as upon your actions?

If a man is wise, and endued with knowledge, let him shew it out of a good conversation, with meekness and wisdom. But,—if any man amongst you seemeth to be religious—(seemeth to be,—for truly religious he cannot be)—and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's religion is vain.—This is the full force of St. James's reasoning, upon which I have dwelt the more, it being the foundation on which is grounded this clear decision of the matter left us in the text:—in which the apostle seems to have set the two characters of a saint and slanderer at such variance that one would have thought they could never have had the heart to have met together again. But there are no alliances too strange for this world.—How many may we observe every day, even of the gentler sex as well as our own, who, without conviction of doing much wrong, in the midst of a full career of calumny and defamation, rise up punctually at the stated hour of prayer, leave the cruel story half untold till they return;—go,—and kneel down before the throne of Heaven, thank God that he had not made them like others, and that his Holy Spirit had enabled them to perform the duties of the day in so Christian and conscientious a manner.

This delusive itch for slander, too common in all ranks of people,

whether to gratify a little ungenerous resentment; whether oftener out of a principle of levelling, from a narrowness and poverty of soul, ever impatient of merit and superiority in others;—whether from a mean ambition, or the insatiate lust of being witty (a talent in which ill nature and malice are no ingredients);—or lastly, whether from a natural cruelty of disposition, abstracted from all views and considerations of self:—to which one, or whether to all jointly, we are indebted for this contagious malady, thus much is certain, from whatever seeds it springs, the growth and progress of it are as destructive to, as they are unbecoming, a civilized people. To pass a hard and ill-natured reflection upon an undesigning action; to invent, or, which is equally bad, to propagate, a vexatious report without colour and grounds;—to plunder an innocent man of his character and good name, a jewel which, perhaps he has starved himself to purchase, and probably would hazard his life to secure;—to rob him at the same time of his happiness and peace of mind, perhaps his bread,—the bread, may be, of a virtuous family; and all this, as Solomon says of the madman who casteth firebrands, arrows, and death, and saith, Am I not in sport? all this out of wantonness, and oftener from worse motives,—the whole appears such a complication of badness as requires no words or warmth of fancy to aggravate.—Pride, treachery, envy, hypocrisy, malice, cruelty, and self-love, may have been said, in one shape or other, to have occasioned all the frauds and mischiefs that ever happened in the world; but the chances against a coincidence of them all in one person are so many that one would have supposed the character of a common slanderer as rare and difficult a production in nature as that of a great genius, which seldom happens above once in an age.

But whatever was the cause when St. James wrote his epistle, we have been very successful in later days, and have found out the art, by a proper management of light and shade, to compound all these vices together, so as to give body and strength to the whole, whilst no one but a discerning artist is able to discover the labours that join in finishing the picture;—and, indeed, like many other bad originals in the world,—it stands in need of all the disguise it has.—For who could be enamoured of a character made up of so loathsome a compound,—could they behold it naked, in its crooked and deformed shape, with all its natural and detested infirmities laid open to public view?

And, therefore, it were to be wished that one would do, in this malignant case of the mind—what is generally done for the public good in the more malignant and epidemical cases of the body;—that is,—When they are found infectious,—to write a history of the distemper,—and ascertain all the symptoms of the malady, so that every one might know whom he might venture to go near, with tolerable safety to himself.—But, alas! the symptoms of this appear in so many strange and contradictory shapes, and vary so wonder-

fully with the temper and habit of the patient, that they are not to be classed—nor reduced to any one regular system.

Ten thousand are the vehicles in which this deadly poison is prepared and communicated to the world;—and, by some artful hands, 'tis done by so subtle and nice an infusion that it is not to be tasted or discovered but by its effects.

How frequently is the honesty and integrity of a man disposed of by a smile or a shrug!—How many good and generous actions have been sunk into oblivion by a distrustful look!—or stamped with the imputation of proceeding from bad motives, by a mysterious and seasonable whisper!

Look into companies of those whose gentle natures should disarm them,—we shall find no better account.—How large a portion of chastity is sent out of the world by distant hints,—nodded away and cruelly winked into suspicion by the envy of those who are past all temptation of it themselves!—How often does the reputation of a helpless creature bleed by report,—which the party who is at the pains to propagate it beholds with much pity and fellow-feeling!—that she is heartily sorry for it,—hopes in God it is not true!—however, as Archbishop Tillotson wittily observes upon it, is resolved, in the mean time, to give the report her pass, that at least it may have fair play to take its fortune in the world,—to be believed or not, according to the charity of those into whose hands it shall happen to fall.

So fruitful is this vice in a variety of experiments, to satiate as well as disguise itself. But if these smoother weapons cut so sore—what shall we say of open and unblushing scandal,—subjected to no caution,—tied down to no restraints?—If the one, like an arrow shot in the dark, does nevertheless so much secret mischief,—this, like the pestilence which rageth at noon-day, sweeps all before it, levelling without distinction the good and the bad;—a thousand fall beside it, and ten thousand on its right hand;—they fall,—so rent and torn in this tender part of them, so unmercifully butchered, as sometimes never to recover either the wounds or the anguish of heart which they have occasioned.

But there is nothing so bad which will not admit of something to be said in its defence.

And here it may be asked whether the inconveniences and ill-effects which the world feels from the licentiousness of this practice are not sufficiently counterbalanced by the real influence it has upon men's lives and conduct?—That if there was no evil-speaking in the world, thousands would be encouraged to do ill, and would rush into many indecorums, like a horse into the battle, were they sure to escape the tongues of men.

That if we take a general view of the world, we shall find that a great deal of virtue, at least, of the outward appearance of it, is not so much from any fixed principle as the terror of what the world

will say, and the liberty it will take upon the occasions we shall give.

That, if we descend to particulars, numbers are every day taking more pains to be well spoken of than what would actually enable them to live so as to deserve it.

That there are many of both sexes who can support life well enough without honour and chastity, who, without reputation (which is but the opinion the world has of the matter), would hide their heads in shame, and sink down in utter despair of happiness.—No doubt the tongue is a weapon which does chastise many indecorums which the laws of men will not reach;—and keeps many in awe, whom conscience will not;—and, where the case is indisputably flagrant, the speaking of it in such words as it deserves scarce comes within the prohibition. In many cases 'tis hard to express ourselves so as to fix a distinction betwixt opposite characters; and sometimes it may be as much a debt we owe to virtue, and as great a piece of justice, to expose a vicious character, and paint it in its proper colours, as it is to speak well of the deserving, and describe his particular virtues.—And, indeed, when we inflict this punishment upon the bad, merely out of principle, and without indulgence to any private passion of our own, 'tis a case which happens so seldom that one might venture to except it.

However, to those who, in this objection, are really concerned for the cause of virtue, I cannot help recommending what would much more effectually serve her interest, and be a surer token of their zeal and attachment to her; and that is, in all such plain instances where it seems to be duty to fix a distinction betwixt the good and the bad—to let their actions speak it instead of their words, or, at least, to let them both speak one language. We all of us talk so loud against vicious characters, and are so unanimous in our cry against them, that an inexperienced man, who only trusted his ears, would imagine the whole world was in an uproar about it, and that mankind were all associating together to hunt vice utterly out of the world.—Shift the scene,—and let him behold the reception which vice meets with;—he will see the conduct and behaviour of the world towards it so o posite to their declarations;—he will find all he heard so contradicted by what he saw as to leave him in doubt which of his senses he is to trust, or in which of the two cases mankind were really in earnest. Was there virtue enough in the world to make a general stand against this contradiction,—that is, was every one who deserved to be ill spoken of sure to be ill looked on too;—was it a certain consequence of the loss of a man's character, to lose his friends, to lose the advantages of his birth and fortune, and thenceforth be universally shunned, and universally slighted;—

Was no quality a shelter against the indecorums of the other sex, but was every woman without distinction who had justly forfeited

her reputation,—from that moment was she sure to forfeit likewise all claim to civility and respect!—

Or, in a word, could it be established as a law in our ceremonial that, wherever characters in either sex were become notorious, it should be deemed infamous either to pay or receive a visit from them, and the door were to be shut against them in all public places, till they had satisfied the world by giving testimony of a better life, —a few such plain and honest maxims, faithfully put in practice, would force us upon some degree of reformation. Till this is done, it avails little that we have no mercy upon them with our tongues, since they escape without feeling any other inconvenience.

We all cry out that the world is corrupt; and, I fear, too justly: —but we never reflect what we have to thank for it, and that our open countenance of vice, which gives the lie to our private censures of it, is its chief protection and encouragement.—To those, however, who still believe that evil-speaking is some terror to evil-doers, one may answer, as a great man has done upon the occasion, that, after all our exhortations against it, 'tis not to be feared but that there will be evil-speaking enough left in the world to chastise the guilty; and we may safely trust them to an ill-natured world that there will be no failure of justice upon this score. The passions of men are pretty severe executioners; and to them let us leave this ungrateful task, and rather ourselves endeavour to cultivate that more friendly one, recommended by the Apostle, of letting all bitterness, and wrath, and clamour, and evil-speaking, be put away from us;—of being kind to one another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God, for Christ's sake, forgave us. Amen.

XII.—JOSEPH'S HISTORY CONSIDERED.

Forgiveness of Injuries.

Genesis L. 15.—And when Joseph's brethren saw that their father was dead, they said, Joseph will peradventure hate us, and will certainly requite us all the evils which we did unto him.

There are few instances of the exercise of particular virtues which seem harder to attain to, or which appear more amiable and engaging in themselves, than those of moderation and the forgiveness of injuries; and, when the temptations against them happen to be heightened by the bitterness of a provocation on one hand, and the fairness of an opportunity to retaliate on the other, the instances *then* are truly great and heroic. The words of the text (which are the consultation of the sons of Jacob amongst themselves upon their father Israel's death, when, because it was in Joseph's power to revenge the deadly injury they had formerly done him, they concluded, in course, that it was in his intention) will lead us to a beautiful example of this kind in the character and behaviour of Joseph consequent thereupon; and, as it seems a perfect and very

ngaging pattern of forbearance, it may not be improper to make it rve for the ground-work of a discourse upon that subject.—The hole transaction, from the first occasion given by Joseph in his outh, to this last act of remission, at the conclusion of his life, may e said to be a master-piece of history. There is not only in the anner, throughout, such a happy, though uncommon, mixture of mplicity and grandeur, which is a double character, so hard to be nited that it is seldom to be met with in compositions merely human; -but it is likewise related with the greatest variety of tender and ffecting circumstances, which would afford matter for reflections use-ul for the conduct of almost every part and stage of a man's life.—ut, as the words of the text, as well as the intention and compass f this discourse, particularly confine me to speak only to one point, amely, the forgiveness of injuries, it will be proper only to consider uch circumstances of the story as will place this instance of it in its ust light, and then proceed to make a more general use of the great xample of moderation and forbearance which it sets before us.

It seems strange, at first sight, that, after the sons of Jacob had allen into Joseph's power, when they were forced by the soreness of he famine to go down into Egypt to buy corn, and had found him so good a man even to expostulate with them for an injury, which e seemed then to have digested, and piously to have resolved into he over-ruling providence of God, for the preservation of much eople, how they could ever after question the uprightness of his ntentions, or entertain the least suspicion that his reconciliation was issembled. Would one have imagined that the man who had dis-overed such a goodness of soul, that he sought where to weep ecause he could not bear the struggles of a counterfeited harshness, ould ever be suspected afterwards of intending a real one?—and hat he only waited till their father Israel's death to requite them all he evil which they had done unto him? What still adds to this ifficulty is that his affectionate manner in making himself known o them,—his goodness in forbearing not only to reproach them for he injury they had formerly done him, but extenuating and excusing he fault to themselves, his comforting and speaking kindly to them, nd seconding all with the tenderest marks of an undisguised for-giveness, in falling upon their necks and weeping aloud, that all the ouse of Pharaoh heard him;—that, moreover, this behaviour of Joseph could not appear to them to be the effect of any warm and sudden transport, which might as suddenly give way to other reflec-tions, but that it evidently sprung from a settled principle of un-common generosity in his nature, which was above the temptation of making use of an opportunity for revenge, which the course of God's providence had put into his hands for better purposes; and, what might still seem to confirm this, was the evidence of his actions to them afterwards, in bringing them and all their household up out of Canaan, and placing them near him in the land of Goshen, the

richest part of Egypt, where they had so many years' experience o his love and kindness :—and yet it is plain all this did not clear hi motive from suspicion, or, at least, themselves of some apprehension of a change in his conduct towards them. And was it not that th whole transaction was written under the direction of the Spirit o Truth, and that other historians concur in doing justice to Joseph' character, and speak of him as a compassionate and merciful man one would be apt, you will say, to imagine here that Moses migh possibly have omitted some circumstances of Joseph's behaviou which had alarmed his brethren, betwixt the time of his first recon ciliation and that of their father's death: — for they could not b suspicious of his intentions without some cause, and fear wher no fear was :—but does not a guilty conscience often do so,—an though it has the grounds, yet wants the power, to think itself safe

And could we look into the hearts of those who know they deserv ill, we should find many an instance where a kindness from a injured hand, where there was least reason to expect one, has struc deeper, and touched the heart with a degree of remorse and concer which, perhaps, no severity or resentment could have reached. Thi reflection will, in some measure, help to explain this difficulty, whic occurs in the story: for it is observable that, when the injury the had done their brother was first committed, and the fact was fres upon their minds, and most likely to have filled them with a sense o guilt, we find no acknowledgment or complaint to one another o such a load as, one would imagine, it had laid upon them : and fron that event, through a long course of years, to the time they had gon down to Egypt, we read not once of any sorrow or compunction o heart, which they had felt during all that time, for what they ha done. They had artfully imposed upon their parent—(and as me are ingenious casuists in their own affairs) they had, probably, a artfully imposed upon their own consciences ;—and, possibly, ha never impartially reflected upon the action, or considered it in its jus light, till the many acts of their brother's love and kindness ha brought it before them, with all the circumstances of aggravatio which his behaviour would naturally give it: —they then bega maturely to consider what they had done ;—that they had at firs undeservedly hated him in his childhood for that which, if it was a ground of complaint, ought rather to have been charged upon th indiscretion of the parent than considered as a fault in him ;—that upon a more just examination and a better knowledge of thei brother, they had wanted even that pretence. It was not a blin partiality which seemed first to have directed their father's affectio to him,—though then they thought so ;—for, doubtless, so muc goodness and benevolence as shone forth in his nature, now that h was a man, could not lie all of it so deep concealed in his youth bu the sagacity of a parent's eye would discover it; and that, in course their enmity towards him was founded upon that which ought t

ive won their esteem.—That, if he had incautiously added envy to eir ill-will in reporting his dreams, which presaged his future eatness, it was but the indiscretion of a youth unpractised in the orld, who had not yet found out the art of dissembling his hopes d expectations; and was scarce arrived at an age to comprehend ere was such a thing in the world as envy and ambition;—that if ich offences in a brother so fairly carried their own excuses with em, what could they say for themselves, when they considered it as for this they had almost unanimously conspired to rob him of s life; and, though they were happily restrained from shedding his ood upon Reuben's remonstrance, that they had, nevertheless, all e guilt of the intention to answer for? That whatever motive it as which then stayed their hands, their consciences told them it uld not be a good one, since they had changed the sentence for one less cruel in itself, and what, to an ingenuous nature, was worse an death, to be sold for a slave.—The one was common to all, the her only to the unfortunate. That it was not compassion which en took place; for, had there been any way open to that, his tears d entreaties must have found it when they saw the anguish of his ul:—when he besought, and they would not hear.—That if aught ill could heighten the remorse of banishing a youth, without provocation, for ever from his country and the protection of his parent, be exposed naked to the buffetings of the world, and the rough nd of some merciless master, they would find it in this reflection, That the many afflictions and hardships which they might naturally ive expected would overtake the lad, consequent upon this action. d actually fallen upon him."

That, besides the anguish of suspected virtue, he had felt that of a rison, where he had long lain neglected in a friendless condition; d where the affliction of it was rendered still sharper by the daily xpectation of being remembered by Pharaoh's chief butler, and the sappointment of finding himself ungratefully forgotten.—And ough Moses tells us that he found favour in the sight of the eeper of the prison, yet the Psalmist acquaints us that his sufferings ere still grievous, "That his feet were hurt with fetters," and the on entered "even into his soul." And, no doubt, his brethren ought the sense of their injury must have entered at the same time, d was then rivetted and fixed in his mind for ever.

It is natural to imagine they argued and reflected in this manner; nd there seems no necessity of seeking for the reason of their neasiness and distrust in Joseph's conduct, or any other external ause, since the inward workings of their own minds will easily ccount for the evil they apprehended.—A series of benefits and indnesses, from the man they had injured, gradually heightened the lea of their own guilt, till at length they could not conceive how e trespass could be forgiven them; it appeared with such fresh rcumstances of aggravation that, though they were convinced his

resentment slept, yet they thought it only slept, and was likely some time or other to awake, and most probably then, that their father was dead, when the consideration of involving him in his revenge ceased, and all the duty and compassion he owed to the grey hairs and happiness of a parent was discharged and buried with him.

This they express in the consultation held amongst themselves in the words of the text; and, in the following verse, we find them accordingly sending to him to deprecate the evil they dreaded; and either because they thought their father's name more powerful than their own in this application,—or, rather, that they might not commit a fresh injury in seeming to suspect his sincerity, they pretend their father's direction; for we read they sent messengers unto Joseph, saying, Thy father did command before he died, saying,—So shall ye say unto Joseph, "Forgive, I pray thee now, the trespass of thy brethren and their sin; for they did unto thee evil; and now, we pray thee, forgive the trespass of the servants of the God of thy father." The address was not without art, and was conceived in such words as seemed to suggest an argument in their favour,—as if it would not become him, who was but a fellow-servant of their father's God, to harbour revenge, or use the power their father's God had given him against his children. Nor was there a reason in any thing but the fears of a guilty conscience to apprehend it, as appears from the reception the address met with, which was such as bespoke an uncommon goodness of nature; for when they thus spake unto him, the historian says he wept. Sympathy for the sorrow and distress of so many sons of his father, now all in his power,—pain at so open and ingenuous a confession of their guilt,—concern and pity for the long punishment they must have endured by so stubborn a remorse which so many years seemed not to have diminished,—the affecting idea of their condition, which had seemed to reduce them to the necessity of holding up their hands for mercy when they had lost their protector,—so many tender passions struggling together at once overcame him;—he burst into tears, which spoke what no language could attempt. It will be needless, therefore, to enlarge any further upon this incident, which furnishes us with so beautiful a picture of a compassionate and forgiving temper that, I think no words can heighten it; but rather let us endeavour to find out by what helps and reasoning the patriarch might be supposed to attain to so exalted and engaging a virtue. Perhaps you will say, "That one so thoroughly convinced, as Joseph seemed to be, of the over-ruling providence of God, which so evidently makes use of the malice and passions of men, and turns them as instruments in his hand to work his own righteousness, and bring about his eternal decrees, and of which his own history was so plain an instance, could not have far to seek for an argument to forgiveness, or feel much struggling in stifling an inclination against it."—But let any man lay his hand upon his heart, and say how often, in instances where anger and

revenge had seized him, has this doctrine come in to his aid!—In the bitterness of an affront, how often has it calmed his passions, and checked the fury of his resentment!—True, and universally believed as the doctrine is amongst us, it seldom does this service, though so well suited for it, and, like some wise statute never executed nor thought of, though in full force, lies as unheeded as if it was not in being.

'Tis plain 'twas otherwise in the present instance, where Joseph seems to acknowledge the influence it had upon him in his declaration,—"*That* it was not they, but God, who sent him." And does not this virtue shine the brightest in such a pious application of the persuasion to so benevolent a purpose?

Without derogating from the merit of his forbearance, he might be supposed to have cast an eye upon the change and uncertainty of human affairs which he had seen himself, and which had convinced him we were all in one another's power by turns, and stand in need of one another's pity and compassion;—and that, to restrain the cruelties and stop the insolence of men's resentments, God has so ordered it in the course of his providence that very often in this world our revenges return upon our own heads, and men's violent proceedings upon their own pates.

And, besides these considerations, that in generously forgiving an enemy he was the truest friend to his own character, and should gain more to it by such an instance of subduing his spirit than if he had taken a city. The brave only know how to forgive!—it is the most refined and generous pitch of virtue human nature can arrive at—Cowards* have done good and kind actions;—cowards have even fought, nay, sometimes even conquered;—but a coward never forgave; it is not in his nature;—the power of doing it flows only from a strength and greatness of soul, conscious of its own force and security, and above the little temptations of resenting every fruitless attempt to interrupt its happiness. Moreover, setting aside all considerations of his character in passing by an injury, he was the truest friend likewise to his own happiness and peace of mind; he never felt that fretful storm of passions which hurry men on to acts of revenge, or suffered those pangs of horror which pursue it. Thus he might possibly argue, and no farther; for want of a better foundation, and better helps, he could raise the building no higher; to carry it upwards to its perfection we must call in to our aid that more spiritual and refined doctrine introduced upon it by Christ, namely,—"I forgive a brother not only to seven times, but to seventy times seven: that is, without limitation.

In this, the excellency of the gospel is said, by some one, to appear with a remarkable advantage: "That a Christian is as much disposed to love and serve you when your enemy as the mere moral man can

* Christian Hero.

be when he is your friend."—This, no doubt, is the tendency of l
religion; but how often, or in what degrees, it succeeds,—h
nearly the practice keeps pace with the theory, the all-wise Searc
into the hearts of men alone is able to determine. But it is to
feared that such great effects are not so sensibly felt as a speculati
man would expect from such powerful motives; and there is ma
a christian society which would be glad to compound amongst the
selves for some lesser degrees of perfection on one hand, were t
sure to be exempted, on the other, from the bad effects of those fr
ful passions, which are ever taking, as well as ever giving, the occasi
of strife; the beginnings of which Solomon aptly compares to
letting out of waters, the opening of a breach which no one can
sure to stop till it has proceeded to the most fatal events.

With justice, therefore, might the son of Sirach conclude, c
cerning Pride, that secret stream which administers to the ov
flowings of resentments, that it was not made for man; nor furi
anger for him that is born of a woman. That the one did r
become his station; and that the other was destructive to all
happiness he was intended to receive from it. How miserably t
must those men turn tyrants against themselves, as well as oth
who grow splenetic and revengeful, not only upon the little unavo
able oppositions and offences they must meet with in the comme
of the world, but upon those which only reach them by report, a
accordingly torment their little souls with meditating how to ret
the injury before they are certain they have received one!—Whet
this eager sensibility of wrongs and resentment arises from t
general cause to which the son of Sirach seems to reduce all fie
anger and passion? or whether to a certain sourness of temp
which stands in every body's way, and therefore subject to be of
hurt?—from whichever cause the disorder springs, the advice of
author of the Book of Ecclesiasticus is proper:—"Admonish
friend," says he, "it may be he hath not done it; and if he ha
that he do it not again. Admonish thy friend, it may be he h
not said it; and if he have, that he speaks it not again. There
that slippeth in his speech, but not from his heart: and who is
who hath not offended with his tongue?"

I cannot help taking notice here of a certain species of forgiven
which is seldom enforced or thought of, and yet is in no way bel
our regard: I mean the forgiveness of those, if we may be allo
the expression, whom we have injured ourselves. One would th
that the difficulty of forgiving could only rest on the side of
who has received the wrong; but the truth of the fact is of
otherwise. The consciousness of having provoked another's rese
ment often excites the aggressor to keep beforehand with the n
he has hurt, and not only to hate him for the evil he expects
return, but even to pursue him down, and put it out of his pow

The baseness of this is such that it is sufficient to make the same observation which was made upon the crime of parricide among the Grecians:—It was so black—their legislators did not suppose it could be committed: and, therefore, made no law to punish it.

XIII.—DUTY OF SETTING BOUNDS TO OUR DESIRES.

2 *Kings* iv. 13.—And he said unto him, say now unto her, Behold thou hast been careful for us with all this care;—what is to be done for thee?—wouldst thou be spoken for to the king, or the captain of the host?—And she answered, I dwell among mine own people.

THE first part of the text is the words which the prophet Elisha puts into the mouth of his servant Gehazi, as a message of thanks to the woman of Shunem for her great kindness and hospitality; of which, after the acknowledgment of his just sense, which Gehazi is bid to deliver in the words—Behold thou hast been careful for us with all this care—he directs him to enquire in what manner he may best make a return in discharge of the obligation:—"What shall be done for thee? Wouldst thou be spoken for to the king, or the captain of the host?"—The last part of the text is the Shunamite's answer, which implies a refusal of the honour or advantage which the prophet intended to bring upon her by such an application, which she indirectly expresses in her contentment and satisfaction with what she enjoyed in her present station,—"I dwell among mine own people." This instance of self-denial in the Shunamite is but properly the introduction to her story, and gives rise to that long and very pathetic transaction which follows,—in the supernatural grant of a child, which God had many years denied her; the affecting loss of him as soon as he was grown up,—and his restoration to life by Elisha, after he had been some time dead; the whole of which, though extremely interesting, and forming such incidents as would afford sufficient matter for instruction, yet as it will not fall within the intention of this discourse, I shall beg leave at this time barely to consider those previous circumstances of it to which the text confines me: upon which I shall enlarge with such reflections as occur, and then proceed to that practical use and exhortation which will naturally fall from it.

We find that, after Elisha had rescued the distressed widow and her two sons from the hands of the creditor, by the miraculous multiplication of her oil,—he passed on to Shunem, where, we read, was a great woman, and she constrained him to eat bread; and so it was, that as often as he passed by he turned in thither to eat bread. The sacred historian speaks barely of her temporal condition and station in life,—that "she was a great woman," but describes not the more material part of her (her virtues and character) because they were more evidently to be discovered from the transaction itself; from which it appears that she was not only

wealthy, but likewise charitable, and of a very considerate turn of mind;—for, after many repeated invitations and entertainments at her house, finding his occasions called him to a frequent passage that way,—she moves her husband to set up and furnish a lodging for him, with all the conveniences which the simplicity of those times required: "And she said unto her husband, behold, now I perceive that this is a holy man of God, which passeth by us continually, let us make him a little chamber, I pray thee, on the wall, and let us set for him there a bed, and a table, and a stool, and a candlestick; and it shall be when he cometh to us that he shall turn in thither."—She perceived he was a holy man;—she had many opportunities, as he passed by them continually, of observing his behaviour and deportment, which she had carefully remarked, and saw plainly what he was:—that the sanctity and simplicity of his manners,—the severity of his life,—his zeal for the religion of his God, and the uncommon fervency of his devotion, when he worshipped before him, which seemed his whole business and employment upon earth—all bespoke him not a man of this world, but one whose heart and affections were fixed upon another object, which was dearer and more important to him. But as such outward appearances may be, and often have been, counterfeited, so that the actions of a man are certainly the only interpreters to be relied on, whether such colours are true or false,—so she had heard that all was of a-piece there, and that he was throughout consistent; and that he had never in any one instance of his life acted as if he had any views in the affairs of this world, in which he had never interested himself at all, but were the glory of his God, or the good and preservation of his fellow-creatures, at first inclined him: that, in a late instance, before he came to Shunem, he had done one of the kindest and most charitable actions that a good man could have done, in assisting the widow and the fatherless; and, as the fact was singular, and had just happened before her knowledge of him, no doubt she had heard the story with all the tender circumstances which a true report would give it in his favour, namely, that a certain woman, whose husband was lately dead and had left her with her children in a very helpless condition,—very destitute, and, what was still worse, charged with a debt she was not able to pay; that her creditor bore exceeding hard upon her, and finding her little worth in substance, was going to take the advantage which the law allowed of seizing her two sons for his bondsmen; so that she had not only lost her husband, which had made her miserable enough already, but was going to be bereaved of her children, who were the only comfort and support of her life:—that upon her coming to Elisha with this sad story, he was touched with compassion for her misfortunes, and had used all the power and interest which he had with his God to relieve and befriend her which, in an unheard-of manner, by the miraculous increase of her

ffected as not only to disentangle her from her difficulties, in paying he debt, but withal, what was still more generous, to enable her o live comfortably the remainder of her days. She considered that charity and compassion was so leading a virtue, and had such an nfluence upon every other part of a man's character, as to be a ufficient proof by itself of the inward disposition and goodness of he heart; but that so engaging an instance of it as this, exercised n so kind and so seasonable a manner, was a demonstration of his, —and that he was in truth, what outward circumstances bespoke, holy man of God.——As the Shunamite's principle and motive or her hospitality to Elisha was just, as it sprung from an idea f the worth and merit of her guest, so likewise was the manner of oing it kind and considerate. It is observable, she does not solicit er husband to assign him an apartment in her own house,—but o build him a chamber on the wall, apart;—she considered—that ue piety wanted no witnesses, and was always most at ease when ost private;—that the tumult and distraction of a large family ere not fit for the silent meditations of so holy a man, who would erpetually there meet with something either to interrupt his devo- on, or offend the purity of his manners:—that, moreover, under ch an independent roof, where he could take shelter as often as s occasions required, she thought he might taste the pleasure hich was natural to man in possessing something like what he uld call his own,—and, what is no small part of conferring a vour, he would scarce feel the weight of it, or at least much ldomer in this manner than where a daily invitation and repetition the kindness perpetually put him in mind of his obligation. If y thing could still add to this,—it was that it did not appear be the dry offer of a faint civility, but that it came directly from e heart. There is a nicety in honest minds which will not accept of cold and suspected offer;—and even when it appears to be sincere d truly meant, there is a modesty in true merit which knows not w to accept it;—and no doubt she had one, if not both these ficulties to conquer in their turns;—for we read that she con- ained him, and, in all likelihood, forced his acceptance of it, with the warmth and friendly openness of a humane and hospitable mper.

It is with benefits as with injuries, in this respect, that we do not much weigh the accidental good or evil they do us as that which ey were designed to do us;—that is, we consider no part of them much as their intention: and the prophet's behaviour, consequent on this, shews he beheld it through this medium, or in some such vantageous light as I have placed it.

There is no burthen so heavy to a grateful mind as a debt of dness unpaid;—and we may believe Elisha felt it so, from the nest desire which he had, upon the immediate receipt of this, to charge himself of it; which he expresses in the text in the

warmest manner:—" Behold, thou hast been careful for us, with this care,—what shall be done for thee? Wouldst thou be spoke for to the king, or the captain of the host?" There is a degree honest impatience in the words, such as was natural to a good ma who would not be behind-hand with his benefactor.—But there one thing which may seem strange at first sight, that, as her stati and condition of life was such that she appeared rather to ha abounded already than stood in want of any thing in this wo which such an application could supply,—why the prophet shou not rather have proposed some spiritual advantage, which, as would better have become the sanctity of his character on t one hand, so, on the other, it would have done a more real a lasting service to his friends.

But we are to reflect that, in returning favours, we act differen from what we do in conferring them;—in the one case we sim consider what is best;—in the other, what is most acceptable. T reason is, that we have a right to act according to our own ideas what will do the party most good, in the case where we bestow favour;—but where we return one we lose this right, and according to his conceptions who has obliged us, and endeavour repay in such a manner as we think it most likely to be accepted discharge of the obligation.—So that, though we are not to imag Elisha could be wanting in religious duties, as well as wishes, to hospitable a friend, we may yet suppose he was directed here by t principle of equity;—and that in reflecting in what manner should requite his benefactress, he had considered that to one her affluent condition, who had all the reasonable comforts of independent life,—if there was any passion yet unsatisfied, it m certainly be ambition: that though in general it was an irregu appetite, which, in most cases, 'twas dangerous to gratify, yet, effect, 'twas only so far criminal as the power which is acqui was perverted to bad and vicious purposes, which it was not lik to be here, from the specimen she had already given of her dis sition, which shewed that, if she did not wish for an increase wealth or honour, she wished it only as it would enable her m generously to extend her arm in kind offices, and increase power, as well as the opportunities, of doing good.

In justice to Elisha's motive, which must have been good, must suppose he considered his offer in this light; and what pr cipally led him to propose it was the great interest that he h with the king of Israel at that time, which he had merited b signal service; and as he had no views for himself, he thought could not be employed so well as in establishing the fortune one whose virtue might be so safely trusted with it. It was justifiable prepossession in her favour,—though one not always be relied on; for there is many a one who, in a moderate stati

dverse fortune well, and manifested great presence and strength of nind under it, whom nevertheless a high exaltation has at once vercome, and so entirely changed as if the party had left not only is virtue, but even himself, behind him.

Whether the Shunamite dreaded to make this dangerous experinent of herself;—or, which is more likely, that she had learned to et bounds to her desires, and was too well satisfied with her present ondition to be tempted out of it, she declines the offer in the close f the text:—" I dwell amongst mine own people; " as if she had aid, The intended kindness is far from being small, but it is not iseful to me: I live here, as thou art a witness, in peace, in a conented obscurity:—not so high as to provoke envy, nor so low as to e trodden down and despised. In this safe and middle state, as I ave lived amongst my own people, so let me die out of the reach oth of the cares and glories of the world.—'Tis fit, O holy man of od! that I learn some time or other to set bounds to my desires; nd if I cannot fix them now, when I have already more than my vants require, when shall I hope to do it?—Or how shall I expect hat even this increase of honour or fortune would fully satisfy and ontent my ambition, should I now give way to it?"

So engaging an instance of unaffected moderation and self-denial eserves well to be considered by the bustlers in this world;—ecause, if we are to trust the face and course of things, we scarce ee any virtue so hard to be put into practice, and which the geneality of mankind seem so unwilling to learn, as this of knowing hen they have enough, and when it is time to give over their orldly pursuits.—Aye! but nothing is more easy, you will answer, han to fix this point, and set certain bounds to it:—" For my own art (you will say) I declare I want and would wish no more but a ufficient competency of those things which are requisite to the real ses and occasions of life, suitable to the way I have been taught to xpect from use and education."—But recollect how seldom it ever appens, when these points are secured, but that new occasions and ew necessities present themselves; and, every day, as you grow icher, fresh wants are discovered, which rise up before you as you scend the hill; so that every step you take,—every accession to our fortune, sets your desires one degree farther from rest and atisfaction;—that something you have not yet grasped, and possibly ever shall; that devil of a phantom, unpossessed and unpossessable, s perpetually haunting you, and stepping in between you and your ontentment.—Unhappy creature!—to think of enjoying that blessng without moderation!—or imagine that so sacred a temple can be aised upon the foundation of wealth or power!—If the ground-work s not laid within your own mind, they will as soon add a cubit to our stature as to your happiness.—To be convinced it is so,—pray ook up to those who have got as high as their warmest wishes could arry them in this ascent:—do you observe they live the better, the

longer, the merrier?—or that they sleep the sounder in their beds i having twice as much as they wanted, or well know how to dispo of?—Of all rules for calculating happiness, this is the most deceitf and which few but weak minds, and those unpractised in the wo too, ever think of applying as the measure in such an estimation. Great and inexpressible may be the happiness which a modera fortune and moderate desires, with a consciousness of virtue, w secure. Many are the silent pleasures of the honest peasant w rises cheerful to his labour :—why should they not?—Look into l house, the seat of each man's happiness ;—has he not the sa domestic endearments,—the same joy and comfort in his childr and as flattering hopes of their doing well, to enliven his hours a gladden his heart, as you could conceive in the highest station?- And I make no doubt, in general, but, if the true state of his jo and sufferings could be fairly balanced with those of his bette whether any thing would appear at the foot of the account but wh would recommend the moral of this discourse.—This, I own, is n to be attained by the cynical stale trick of haranguing against t goods of fortune—they were never intended to be talked out of t world.—But as virtue and true wisdom lie in the middle of extrem —on the one hand, not to neglect or despise riches so as to forg ourselves; and, on the other, not to pursue and love them so as forget God;—to have them sometimes in our heads—but alwa something more important in our hearts.

XIV.—SELF-EXAMINATION.

Isaiah I. 3.—The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib; but Isra doth not know, my people doth not consider.

'Tis a severe but an affectionate reproach of the prophet's laid again the Israelites, which may safely be applied to every heedless a unthankful people, who are neither won by God's mercies nor ter fied by his punishments.—There is a giddy, thoughtless, intempera spirit gone forth into the world, which possesses the generality mankind; and the reason the world is undone is because the wor does not consider—considers neither the awful character of God,- nor the true relation themselves bear to him. Could they consid this, and learn to weigh the causes, and compare the consequence of things, and to exercise the reason which God has put into us f the government and direction of our lives, there would be som hopes of a reformation.—But, as the world goes, there is no leisu for such enquiries; and so full are our minds of other matters th we have not time to ask, nor a heart to answer, the questions w ought to put to ourselves.

Whatever our condition is, 'tis good to be acquainted with it i time, to be able to supply what is wanting,—and examine the stat of our accounts before we come to give them up to an impartia Judge.

The most inconsiderate see the reasonableness of this,—there being few, I believe, either so thoughtless—or even so bad—but that they sometimes enter upon this duty, and have some short intervals of self-examination, which they are forced upon, if from no other motive, yet at least to free themselves from the load and oppression of spirits they must necessarily be subject to without it.—But as the scripture frequently intimates,—and observation confirms it daily,—there are many mistakes attending the discharge of this duty,—I cannot make the remainder of this discourse more useful than by a short enquiry into them. I shall, therefore, first, beg leave to remind you of some of the many unhappy ways by which we often set about this irksome task of examining our works without being either the better or the wiser for the employment.

And first, then, let us begin with that which is the foundation of all the other false measures we take in this matter;—that is, the setting about the examination of our works before we are prepared with honest dispositions to amend them:—this is beginning the work at the wrong end. These previous dispositions in the heart are the wheels that should make this work go easily and successfully forwards; and to take them off, and proceed without them, 'tis no miracle if, like Pharaoh's chariots, they that drive them—drive them heavily along.

Besides, if a man is not sincerely inclined to reform his faults,—'tis not likely he should be inclined to see them;—nor will all the Weekly preparations that ever were wrote bring him nearer the point:—so that, with how serious a face soever he begins to examine, he no longer does the office of an enquirer, but an apologist; whose business is not to search for truth, but skilfully to hide it.—So long, therefore, as this pre-engagement lasts betwixt the man and his old habits,—there is little prospect of proving his works to any good purpose, of whatever kind they are, with so strong an interest and power on their side.—As in other trials, so in this, 'tis no wonder if the evidence is puzzled and confounded, and the several facts and circumstances so twisted from their natural shapes, and the whole proof so altered and confirmed on the other side, as to leave the last state of that man even worse than the first.

A second unhappy, though general, mistake in this great duty of proving our works is that which the apostle hints at; in doing it not by a direct examination of our own actions, but from a comparative view of them with the lives and actions of other men.

When a man is going to enter upon this work of self-examination,—there is nothing so common as to see him look *round* him,—instead of looking *within* him.—He looks round,—finds out some one who is more malicious,—sees another that is more covetous,—a third that is more proud and imperious, than himself;—and so indirectly forms a judgment of himself, not from a review of his life, and a proving of his own works, as the apostle directs him, but rather from proving

the works of others, and, from their infirmities and defects, drawing a deceitful conclusion in favour of himself.—In all competitions of this kind,—one may venture to say there will be ever so much of self-love in a man as to draw a flattering likeness of one of the parties;—and 'tis well—if he has not so much malignity too as to give but a coarse picture of the other,—finished with so many hard strokes as to make the one as unlike its original as the other.

Thus the pharisee, when he entered the temple,—no sooner saw the publican but that moment he formed the idea to himself of all the vices and corruptions that could possibly enter into the man's character—and, with great dexterity, stated all his own virtues and good qualities over against them. His abstinence and frequent fastings,—exactness in the debts and ceremonies of the law; not balancing the account, as he ought to have done, in this manner:—"What though this man is a publican and a sinner, have not I my vices as well as he? 'Tis true, his particular office exposes him to many temptations of committing extortion and injustice;—but then—am not I a devourer of widows' houses, and guilty of one of the most cruel instances of the same crime? He, possibly, is a profane person and may set religion at nought;—but do not I myself, for a pretence make long prayers, and bring the greatest of all scandals upon religion, by making it a cloak to my ambitious and worldly views?—If he, lastly, is debauched and intemperate, am not I conscious of as corrupt and wanton dispositions; and that a fair and guarded outside is my best pretence to the opposite character?"

If a man will examine his works by a comparative view of them with others, this, no doubt, would be the fairer, and least likely to mislead him.—But this is seldom the method this trial has gone through; in fact, it generally turns out to be as treacherous and delusive to the man himself as it is uncandid to the man who is dragged into the comparison; and whoever judges of himself by this rule, so long as there is no scarcity of vicious characters in the world, 'tis to be feared he will often take the occasions of triumph and rejoicing, where, in truth, he ought rather to be sorry and ashamed.

A third error in the manner of proving our works is what we are guilty of when we leave out of the calculation the only material parts of them; I mean, the motives and first principles whence they proceeded. There is many a fair instance of generosity, chastity, and self-denial, which the world may give a man the credit of; which, if he would give himself the leisure to reflect upon, and trace back to their first springs, he would be conscious proceeded from such views and intentions as, if known, would not be to his honour.—The truth of this may be made evident by a thousand instances in life; and yet there is nothing more usual than for a man when he is going upon this duty of self-examination, instead of calling his own ways to remembrance, to close the whole inquiry at once with this short challenge,—"That he defies the world to say ill of him." If the

world has no express evidence, this indeed may be an argument of his good luck; but no satisfactory one of the real goodness and innocence of his life. A man may be a very bad man, and yet, through caution, through deep-laid policy and design, may so guard all outward appearances as never to want this negative testimony on his side,—"That the world knows no evil of him," how little soever he deserves it. Of all assays upon a man's self, this may be said to be the slightest; this method of proving the goodness of our works differing but little in kind from that unhappy one which many unwary people take in proving the goodness of their coin; who, if it happen to be suspicious, instead of bringing it either to the balance or the touchstone to try its worth, they ignorantly go forth, and try if they can pass it upon the world:—if so, all is well, and they are saved all the expense and pains of enquiring and detecting the cheat.

A fourth error in this duty of examination of men's works is that of committing the task to others; an error into which thousands of well-meaning creatures are ensnared in the Romish church by her doctrine of auricular confession, of works of supererogation, and the many lucrative practices raised upon that capital stock, the trade of which is carried to such a height in Popish countries that if you were at Rome or Naples now, and were disposed, in compliance with the apostle's exhortation in the text, to set about this duty, to prove your *own* works, 'tis great odds whether you would be suffered to do it yourself, without interruption: and you might be said to have escaped well if the first person you consulted upon it did not talk you out of your resolution, and possibly your senses too at the same time.—Prove your works! for Heaven's sake, desist from so rash an undertaking!—What! trust your own skill and judgment in a matter of so much difficulty and importance, when there are so many whose business it is, who understand it so well, and who can do it for you with so much safety and advantage!

If your works must be proved, you would be advised by all means to send them to undergo this operation with some one who knows what he is about: either some expert and noted confessor of the church, or to some convent or religious society, who are in possession of a large stock of good works of all kinds, wrought up by saints and confessors, where you may suit yourself, and either get the defects of your own supplied, or be accommodated with new ones ready proved to your hands, sealed, and certified to be so by the Pope's commissary and the notaries of his ecclesiastic court. There needs little more to lay open this fatal error than barely to represent it: so I shall only add a short remark—that they who are persuaded to be thus virtuous by proxy, and will prove the goodness of their works only by deputies, will have no reason to complain against God's justice, if he suffers them to go to Heaven only in the same manner—that is, by deputies too.

The last mistake which I shall have time to mention is that which the Methodists have revived; and it is no other error than one which has misled thousands before these days, wherever enthusiasm had got footing; and that is attempting to prove their works by that very argument which is the greatest proof of their weakness and superstition, — I mean that extraordinary impulse and intercourse with the Spirit of God which they pretend to, and whose operations (if you trust them) are so sensibly felt in their hearts and souls as to render at once all other proofs of their works needless to themselves. This, I own, is one of the most summary ways of proceeding in this duty of self-examination; and, as it proves a man's works in the gross, it saves him a world of sober thought and enquiry after many vexatious particulars.

Indeed, if the premises were true, the inference is direct; for when a man dreams of these inward workings, and wakes with the impression of them strong upon his brain, 'tis not strange he should think himself a chosen vessel, sanctified within, and sealed up unto the perfect day of redemption; and, so long as such an one is led captive by this error, there is nothing in nature to induce him to this duty of examining his own works in the sense of the prophet for, however bad they are, so long as his credulity and enthusiasm equal them, 'tis impossible they should disturb his conscience, or frighten him into a reformation. These are some of the unhappy mistakes in the many methods this work is set about, which, in a great measure, rob us of the fruits we expected, and sometimes so entirely blast them that we are neither the better nor wiser for all the pains we have taken.

There are many other false steps which lead us the same way but the delineation of these, however, may serve at present, not only as so many land-marks to guard us from this dangerous coast which I have described, but to direct us likewise into that safe one where we can only expect the reward the Gospel promises;—for if according to the first recited causes, a man fails in examining his works, from a disinclination to reform them,—from partiality or comparisons, from flattery to his own motives, and a vain dependance upon the opinion of the world,—the conclusion is unavoidable that he must search for the qualities the most opposite to these for his conductors;—and if he hopes to discharge this work so as to have advantage from it—that he must set out upon the principles of an honest head, willing to reform itself, and attached principally to that object, without regard to the spiritual condition of others, or the misguided opinions which the world may have of itself.

That for this end,—he must call his own ways to remembrance and search out his spirit,—search his actions with the same critical exactness and piercing curiosity we are wont to sit in judgment upon others; — varnishing nothing,—and disguising nothing. If he proceeds thus, and in every relation of life takes a full view of

himself without prejudice;—traces his actions to their principles, without mercy, and looks into the dark corners and recesses of his heart without fear; and if, upon such an inquiry, he acts consistent with his view in it, by reforming his errors, separating the dross, and purifying the whole mass with repentance,—this will bid fair for examining a man's works in the Apostle's sense: and whoever discharges the duty thus, with a view to scripture, which is the rule in this case,—and to reason, which is the applier of this rule in all cases,—need not fear but he will have what the prophet calls "rejoicing in himself,"—and that he will lay the foundation of his peace and comfort where it ought to lie;—that is, within himself,—in the testimony of a good conscience, and the joyful expectation that, having done his most to examine his *own* works here, God will accept them, hereafter, through the merits of Christ; which God grant! Amen.

XV.—JOB'S EXPOSTULATION WITH HIS WIFE.

Job II. 10. What! Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil also?

THESE are the words of Job, uttered in the depth of his misfortunes, by way of reproof to his wife, for the counsel we find she had given him in the foregoing verse; namely, not to retain his integrity any longer,—but to "curse God and die."—Though it is not very evident what was particularly meant and implied in the words—"curse God and die,"—yet it is certain, from Job's reply to them, that they directed him to some step which was rash and unwarrantable; and, probably, as it is generally explained, meant that he should openly call God's justice to an account, and, by a blasphemous accusation of it, provoke God to destroy his being: as if she had said,—"After so many sad things which have befallen thee,—notwithstanding thy integrity,—what gainest thou by serving God, seeing he bears thus hard upon thee, as though thou wast his enemy?—Ought so faithful a servant as thou hast been to receive so much unkind treatment at his hands,—and tamely to submit to it?—patiently to sustain the evils he has brought upon thy house, and neither murmur with thy lips, nor charge him with injustice?—Bear it not thus;—and, as thy piety could not at first protect thee from such misfortunes,—nor thy behaviour under them could since move God to take pity on thee,—change thy conduct towards him—boldly expostulate with him,—upbraid him openly with unkindness,—call his justice and providence to an account for oppressing thee in so undeserved a manner, and get that benefit, by provoking him, which thou hast not been able to obtain by serving him, to die at once by his hands, and be freed at least from the greater misery of a lingering and more tormenting death."

On the other hand, some interpreters tell us—that the word *curse*,

in the original, is equivocal, and does more literally signify here t bless than to blaspheme; and, consequently, that the whole is rath to be considered as a sarcastical scoff at Job's piety:—as if it ha been said,—" Go to, bless God, and die;—since thou art so ready t praise him in troubles as thou hast done, go on in thy own way, an see how God will reward thee by a miserable death, which tho canst not avoid."

Without disputing the merit of these two interpretations, it ma not seem an improbable conjecture that the words imply somethin still different from what is expressed in either of them;—and. instea of supposing them as an excitement to blaspheme God,—which wa madness,—or that they were intended as an insult, which was unna tural,—that her advice to curse God and die was meant here tha he should resolve upon a voluntary death himself, which was an ac not only in his own power, but what carried some appearance of remedy with it, and promised, at least at first sight, some respit from pain, as it would put an end to his life and his misfortune together.

One may suppose that, with all the concern and affection whic was natural, she beheld her lord afflicted both with poverty and sick ness;—by one sudden blow, brought down from his palace to th dunghill:—in one mournful day she saw that not only the fortune of his house were blasted, but likewise the hopes of his posterity cu off for ever by the untimely loss of his children. She knew he wa a virtuous and an upright man, and deserved a better fate;—he heart bled the more for him;—she saw the prospect before him wa dreadful;—and there appeared no possible means which coul retrieve the sad situation of his affairs:—that death,—the last, th surest friend to the unfortunate,—could only set him free;—and tha it was better to resolve upon that, at once, than vainly endeavour t wade through such a sea of troubles, which, in the end, would over whelm him. We may suppose her spirits sinking under thos apprehensions, when she began to look upon his constancy as fruitless virtue, and, from that persuasion, to have said unto him,— Curse God,—depend no longer upon him, nor wait the issues of hi providence, which has already forsaken thee:—as there is no help from that quarter, resolve to extricate thyself;—and, since thou has met with no justice in this world,—leave it,—die, and force th passage into a better country, where misfortunes cannot follow thee

Whether this paraphrase upon the words is just, or the forme interpretations be admitted, the reply in the text is equally proper;— What!—Shall we receive good at the hands of God, and shall w not receive evil also? Are not both alike the dispensations of an all wise and good Being, who knows and determines what *is best!* an wherefore should I make myself the judge, to receive the one, an yet be so partial as to reject the other, when, by fairly putting both into the scale, I may be convinced how much the good outweighs

ie evil in all cases? In my own, consider how strong this gument is against me.

In the beginning of my days, how did God crown me with honour! how remarkable a manner did his providence set a hedge about e, and about all that I had on every side!—how he prospered the orks of my hand, so that our substance and happiness increased very day!

And now, when, for reasons best known to his infinite wisdom, he as thought fit to try me with afflictions,—shall I rebel against him, sinning with my lips, and charging him foolishly?—God forbid! O, rather may I look up towards that hand which has bruised me, for he maketh sore, and he bindeth up; he woundeth, and his nds make whole. From his bounty only has issued all I had; om his wisdom—all I have lost; for he giveth, and he hath taken way: blessed be his name!

There are few instances of particular virtue more engaging than ose of this heroic cast; and, if we take the testimony of a heathen ilosopher upon it, there is not an object in this world which God n be supposed to look down upon with greater pleasure than that a good man involved in misfortunes, surrounded on all sides ith difficulties, yet cheerfully bearing up his head, and struggling gainst them with firmness and constancy of mind.—Certainly, to ir conceptions, such objects must be truly engaging:—and the ason of so exalted an encomium from this hand is easily to be essed; no doubt, the wisest of the heathen philosophers had found, om observation upon the life of man, that the many troubles and firmities of his nature, the sicknesses, disappointments, sorrows for e loss of children or property, with the numberless other calamities d cross accidents to which the life of man is subject, were in themlves so *great*; and so *little* solid comfort to be administered from e mere refinements of philosophy, in such emergencies, that there as no virtue which required greater efforts, or which was found so fficult to be achieved upon moral principles,—upon moral principles, hich had no foundation to sustain this great weight which the firmities of our nature laid upon it;—and, for this reason, 'tis bservable that there is no subject upon which the moral writers of tiquity have exhausted so much of their eloquence, or where they ve spent such time and pains, as in this, of endeavouring to recon-le men to these evils; insomuch that, thence, in most modern nguages, the patient enduring of affliction has, by degrees, obtained e name of Philosophy, and almost monopolized the word to itself, if it was the chief end or compendium of all the wisdom which ilosophy had to offer. And, indeed, considering what lights they d, some of them wrote exceedingly well; yet, as what they said oceeded more from the head than the heart, 'twas generally more lculated to silence a man in his troubles than to convince and ach him how to bear them; and, therefore, however subtle and

ingenious their arguments might appear in the reading, 'tis to feared they lost much of their efficacy when tried in the applicatio If a man was thrust back in the world by disappointments, or, as w Job's case, had suffered a sudden change in his fortunes, from affluent condition was brought down by a train of cruel acciden and pinched with poverty, philosophy would come in, and exhc him to stand his ground;—it would tell him that the same greatne and strength of mind which enabled him to behave well in the da of his prosperity should equally enable him to behave well in t days of his adversity;—that it was the property of only weak and ba spirits, who were insolent in the one, to be dejected and overthrov by the other; whereas, great and generous souls were at all tim calm and equal: as they enjoyed the advantages of life with indiffe ence, they were able to resign them with the same temper, and, co sequently, were out of the reach of fortune. All which, however fi and likely to satisfy the fancy of a man at ease, could convey b little consolation to a heart already pierced with sorrow;—nor is to be conceived how an unfortunate creature should any more recei relief from such a lecture, however just, than a man racked with acute fit of the gout or stone could be supposed to be set free fr torture by hearing from his physician a nice dissertation upon case. The philosophic consolations in sickness, or in afflictions the death of friends and kindred, were just as efficacious; and w rather, in general, to be considered as good sayings than good rem dies;—so that, if a man was bereaved of a promised child, in whc all his hopes and expectations centered, or a wife was left destitu to mourn the loss and protection of a kind and tender husbar Seneca or Epictetus would tell the pensive parent and disconsol widow that tears and lamentations for the dead were fruitless a absurd!—that to die was the necessary and unavoidable debt nature; and, as it could admit of no remedy, 'twas impious a foolish to grieve and fret themselves upon it. Upon such sa counsel, as well as many other lessons of the same stamp, the sa reflection might be applied, which is said to have been made by o of the Roman emperors to one who administered the same consol tions to him on a like occasion; to whom, advising him to comforted, and make himself easy, since the event had been broug about by fatality, and could not be helped, he replied,—"That t was so far from lessening his trouble, that it was the very circu stance which occasioned it."—So that, upon the whole, when t true value of these, and many more of their current arguments, ha been weighed, and brought to the test, one is led to doubt wheth the greatest part of their heroes, the most renowned for constanc were not much more indebted to good nerves and spirits, or t natural happy frame of their tempers, for behaving well, than to a extraordinary helps which they could be supposed to receive fro their instructors; and, therefore, I should make no scruple to asse

ıat one such instance of patience and resignation as this, which the cripture gives us in the person of Job, not of one most pompously eclaiming upon the contempt of pain and poverty, but of a man ınk in the lowest condition of humanity, to behold him when ripped of his estate, — his wealth, his friends, his children, — ıeerfully holding up his head, and entertaining his hard fortune with rmness and serenity,—and this, not from a stoical stupidity, but a ıst sense of God's providence, and a persuasion of his justice and oodness in all his dealings ;—such an example, I say, as this, is of ıore universal use, speaks truer to the heart than all the heroic recepts which the pedantry of philosophy has to offer.

This leads me to the point I aim at in this discourse, namely, that ıere are no principles but those of religion to be depended on in ıses of real distress; and that these are able to encounter the worst nergencies; and to bear us up under all the changes and chances which our life is subject.

Consider, then, what virtue the very first principle of religion has, ıd how wonderfully it is conducive to this end. That there is a od, a powerful, a wise, a good Being, who first made the world, ıd continues to govern it ;—by whose goodness all things are signed, and by whose providence all things are conducted, to bring out the greatest and best ends. The sorrowful and pensive wretch at was giving way to his misfortunes, and mournfully sinking under em, the moment this doctrine comes in to his aid, hushes all his mplaints,—and thus speaks comfort to his soul :—" It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth him good :"—without his direction, I know at no evil can befal me,—without his permission, that no power can ırt me.—It is impossible a Being so wise should mistake my happiess,—or that a Being so good should contradict it. If he has denied e riches, or other advantages—perhaps he foresees gratifying my ishes would undo me, and, by my own abuse of them, be perverted my ruin.—If he has denied me the request of children,—or, in s providence, has thought fit to take them from me,—how can I say whether he has not dealt kindly with me, and only taken that away hich he foresaw would embitter and shorten my days? It does so thousands, where the disobedience of a thankless child has brought own the parent's grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. Has he visited e with sickness, poverty, or other disappointments?—can I say but ıese are blessings in disguise ? — so many different expressions of s care and concern to disentangle my thoughts from this world, and them upon another,—a better world beyond this !—This thought ens a new scene of hope and consolation to the unfortunate ;— ıd, as the persuasion of a Providence reconciles him to the evils he ıs suffered,— this prospect of a future life gives him strength to espise them, and esteem the light afflictions of this life as they are,— ot worthy to be compared with what is reserved for him hereafter.

Things are great or small by comparison,—and he who looks no

farther than this world, and balances the accounts of his joys an sufferings from that consideration, finds all his sorrows enlarged, and at the close of them, will be apt to look back, and cast the same sa reflection upon the whole which the Patriarch did to Pharaoh,— "That few and evil had been the days of his pilgrimage." But le him lift up his eyes towards Heaven, and steadfastly behold the lif and immortality of a future state;—he then wipes away all tear from off his eyes for ever and ever,—like the exiled captive, big wit the hopes that he is returning home,—he feels not the weight of hi chains, nor counts the days of his captivity, but looks forward wit rapture towards the country where his heart is fled before him.

These are the aids which religion offers us towards the regulatin of our spirit under the evils of life;—but, like great cordials, the are seldom used but on great occurrences.—In the lesser evils of lif we seem to stand unguarded, and our peace and contentment ar overthrown, and our happiness broken in upon by a little impatienc of spirit, under the cross and untoward accidents we meet with.— These stand unprovided for, and we neglect them as we do th slighter indispositions of the body,—which we think not wort treating seriously,—and so leave them to nature. In good habits the body this may do;—and I would gladly believe there are suc good habits of the temper; such a complexional ease and health heart as may often save the patient much medicine.—We are still t consider—that, however such good frames of mind are got—they a worth preserving by all rules:—patience and contentment,—whic like the treasure hid in the field, for which a man sold all he had t purchase,—is of that price that it cannot be had at too great a pu chase, since, without it, the best condition in life cannot make u happy:—and, with it, it is impossible we should be miserable eve in the worst.—Give me leave, therefore, to close this discourse wit some reflections upon the subject of a contented mind,—and th duty in man of regulating his spirit, in our way through life;— subject in every body's mouth,—preached upon daily to our frien and kindred,—but too oft in such a style as to convince the part lectured only of this truth,—That we bear the misfortunes of othe with excellent tranquility.

I believe there are thousands so extravagant in their ideas of co tentment as to imagine that it must consist in having every thing i this world turn out the way they wish;—that they are to sit down i happiness, and feel themselves so at ease in all points as to desi nothing better, and nothing more. I own there are instances some who seem to pass through the world as if all their paths h been strewed with rose-buds of delight;—but a little experience wi convince us 'tis a fatal expectation to go upon.—We are born trouble; and, we may depend upon it, whilst we live in this world w shall have it, though with intermissions;—that is, in whatever sta we are, we shall find a mixture of good and evil; and therefore, th

ie way to contentment is to know how to receive these certain vissitudes of life,—the returns of good and evil, so as neither to be alted by the one nor overthrown by the other, but to bear ourselves twards every thing which happens with such ease and indifference mind as to hazard as little as may be. This is the true temperate mate fitted for us by Nature, and in which every wise man would sh to live.—God knows we are perpetually straying out of it; d, by giving wings to our imaginations in the transports we dream , from such or such a situation in life, we are carried away alter-tely into all the extremes of hot and cold, for which, as we are ither fitted by nature nor prepared by expectation, we feel them th all their violence, and with all their danger too.

God, for wise reasons, has made our affairs in this world almost fickle and capricious as ourselves;—pain and pleasure, like light d darkness, succeed each other; and he that knows how to accom-odate himself to their periodical returns, and can wisely extract e good from the evil, knows only how to live:—this is true con-ntment, at least all that is to be had of it in this world; and for is every man must be indebted not to his fortune, but to himself. And, indeed, it would have been strange if a duty so becoming us dependent creatures,—and so necessary, besides, to all our well-lings, had been placed out of the reach of any in some measure to t in practice; and, for this reason, there is scarce any lot so low t there is something in it to satisfy the man whom it has befallen; lovidence having so ordered things that, in every man's cup, how ter soever, there are some cordial drops—some good circumstances hich, if wisely extracted, are sufficient for the purpose he wants em,—that is, to make him contented, and, if not happy, at least signed. May God bless us all with this spirit, for the sake of Jesus rist! Amen.

XVI.—THE CHARACTER OF SHIMEI.

2 *Samuel* XIX. 21, *first part.*—But Abishai said, shall not Shimei be put to death for this?

——It has not a good aspect.—This is the second time Abishai has oposed Shimei's destruction; once in the 16th chapter, on a sudden nsport of indignation, when Shimei cursed David,—"Why should is dead dog, cried Abishai, curse my lord the king? let me go er, I pray thee, and cut off his head."—This had something, at st, of gallantry in it; for, in doing it, he hazarded his own; and, sides, the offender was not otherwise to be come at. The second ne is in the text, when the offender was absolutely in their power, when the blood was cool, and the suppliant was holding up his nds for mercy.

——Shall not Shimei, answered Abishai, be put to death for this? unrelenting a pursuit looks less like justice than revenge, which is

so cowardly a passion that it renders Abishai's first instance almo inconsistent with the second. I shall not endeavour to reconci them, but confine the discourse simply to Shimei, and make suc reflections upon his character as may be of use to society.

Upon the news of his son Absalom's conspiracy, David had fle from Jerusalem, and from his own house, for safety: the represen ation given of the manner of it is truly affecting; never was a scer of sorrow so full of distress.

The king fled with all his household, to save himself from th sword of the man he loved; he fled with all the marks of humb sorrow,—with "his head covered and barefoot;"—and as he wer by the ascent of mount Olivet, the sacred historian says he wept:- some gladsome scenes, perhaps, which there had passed, some hou of festivity he had shared with Absalom, in better days, presse tenderly upon nature: he wept at this sad vicissitude of things;- and all the people that were with him, smitten with his afflictio "covered each man his head,—weeping as he went up."

It was on this occasion, when David had got to Bahurim, th Shimei the son of Gera, as we read in the 5th verse, came out.—W it with the choicest oils he could gather from mount Olivet, to po into his wounds?—Time and troubles had not done enough; a thou camest out, Shimei, to add thy portion?——

"And as he came, he cursed David, and threw stones and cast du at him; and thus said Shimei, when he cursed; Go to, thou man Belial, thou hast sought blood,—and behold, thou art caught in th own mischief; for now hath the Lord returned upon thee all th blood of Saul and his house."

There is no small degree of malicious craft in fixing upon a seaso to give a mark of enmity and ill-will:—a word,—a look, which one time, would make no impression,—at another time wounds th heart, and, like a shaft flying with the wind, pierces deep, whic with its own natural force, would scarce have reached the obje aimed at.

This seemed to have been Shimei's hope; but excess of malic makes men too quick-sighted even for their own purpose. Cou Shimei possibly have waited for the ebb of David's passions, and ti the first great conflict within him had been over,—then the reproa of being guilty of Saul's blood must have hurt him;—his heart w possessed with other feelings, it bled for the deadly sting whic Absalom had given him;—he felt not the indignity of a stranger:- "Behold my son Absalom, who came out of my bowels, seeketh m life!—how much more may Shimei do it!—let him alone; it ma be the Lord may look upon my affliction, and requite me good f this evil!"

An injury unanswered, in course, grows weary of itself, and di away in a voluntary remorse.

In bad dispositions, capable of no restraint but fear, it has a differe

fect;—the silent digestion of one wrong provokes a second.—
e pursues him with some invective,—"and, as David and his men
ent by the way, Shimei went along on the hill's side over against
m; and cursed as he went, and cast dust at him."

The insolence of base minds in success is boundless, and would
arce admit of a comparison did not they themselves furnish us
th one, in the degrees of their abjection, when evil returns upon
em;—the same poor heart which excites ungenerous tempers to
umph over a fallen adversary, in some instances, seems to exalt
em above the point of courage, sinks them, in others, even below
wardice:—not unlike some little particles of matter struck off
om the surface of dirt by sunshine,—dance and sport there while
i lasts,—but, the moment 'tis withdrawn—they fall down; for dust
ey are—and unto dust they will return;—whilst firmer and larger
dies preserve the stations which nature has assigned them. sub-
cted to laws which no change of weather can alter.

This last did not seem to be Shimei's case; in all David's pros-
rity, there is no mention made of him;—he thrust himself forward
o the circle, and, possibly, was numbered amongst friends and
ell-wishers.

When the scene changes, and David's troubles force him to leave
s house in despair, Shimei is the first man we hear of who comes
t against him.

The wheel turns round once more; Absalom is cast down, and
vid returns in peace—Shimei suits his behaviour to the occasion,
d is the first man also who hastes to greet him:—and, had the
eel turned round a hundred times, Shimei, I dare say, in every
riod of its rotation, would have been uppermost.

O Shimei! would to Heaven, when thou wast slain, that all thy
nily had been slain with thee, and not one of thy resemblance left!
t ye have multiplied exceedingly, and replenished the earth; and,
I prophecy rightly,—ye will, in the end, *subdue* it.

There is not a character in the world which has so bad an influence
on the affairs of it as this of Shimei. Whilst power meets with
nest checks, and the evils of life with honest refuge, the world will
ver be undone: but thou, Shimei, hast sapped at both extremes;
r thou corruptest prosperity,—and 'tis thou who hast broken the
art of poverty; and, so long as worthless spirits can be ambitious
es, 'tis a character we shall never want, O! it infests the court,
the camp,—the cabinet!—it infests the church!—go where you
ll,—in every quarter, in every profession, you see a Shimei fol-
ving the wheels of the fortunate through thick mire and clay!—

—Haste, Shimei!—haste, or thou wilt be undone for ever!—
imei girdeth up his loins, and speedeth after him.—Behold the
nd which governs every thing—takes the wheels from off his
ariot, so that he who driveth driveth on heavily.—Shimei doubles
s speed, but 'tis the contrary way; he flies like the wind over a

sandy desert, and the place thereof shall know it no more;—sta
Shimei! 'tis your patron,—your friend,—your benefactor; 'tis t
man who has raised you from the dunghill!—'Tis all one to Shime
Shimei is the barometer of every man's fortune; marks the rise a
fall of it with all the variations from scorching hot to freezing co
upon his countenance, that the smile will admit of.—Is a cloud up
thy affairs?—see,—it hangs over Shimei's brow.—Hast thou be
spoken for to the king or the captain of the host without success?-
Look not into the court-calender;—the vacancy is filled up in Sh
mei's face.—Art thou in debt?—though not to Shimei,—no matte
—the worst officer of the law shall not be more insolent.

What then, Shimei, is the guilt of poverty so black,—is it of
general a concern, that thou and all thy family must rise up as o
man to reproach it?—when it lost every thing, did it lose the rig
to pity too? or did He who maketh poor as well as maketh rich str
it of its natural powers to mollify the hearts and supple the tempe
of your race?—Trust me, ye have much to answer for; it is th
treatment which it has ever met with from spirits like yours, whi
has gradually taught the world to look upon it as the greatest
evils, and shun it as the worst disgrace;—and what is it, I besee
you,—what is it that man will not do to keep clear of so sore
imputation and punishment?—is it not to fly from this that he ris
early—late takes rest—and eats the bread of carefulness?—that
plots,—contrives,—swears,—lies,—shuffles,—puts on all shapes,
tries all garments,—wears them with this or that side outward,
just as it favours his escape!

They who have considered our Nature affirm that shame and d
grace are two of the most insupportable evils of human life: t
courage and spirits of many have mastered other misfortunes, a
borne themselves up against them; but the wisest and best of so
have not been a match for these; and we have many a tragic
instance on record what greater evils have been run into mere
to avoid this one.

Without this tax of infamy, poverty, with all the burdens it la
upon our flesh,—so long as it is virtuous, could never break t
spirits of a man; all its hunger, and pain, and nakedness are nothi
to it; they have some counterpoise of good; and, besides, they a
directed by Providence, and must be submitted to: but these a
afflictions not from the hand of God, or Nature;—"for they do cor
forth of the dust," and most properly may be said "to spring out
the ground;' and this is the reason they lay such stress upon o
patience, and, in the end, create such a distrust of the world
makes us look up,—and pray, "Let me fall into thy hands, O Go
but let me not fall into the hands of men."

Agreeable to this was the advice of Eliphas to Job in the day
his distress:—"acquaint thyself (said he) now with God."—Inde

he Sabeans had frightened them away,—all but a few; and of what kind they were, the very proverb, of *Job's comforters*—says enough.

It is an instance which gives one great concern for human nature that a man, "who always wept for him who was in trouble;—who never saw any perish for want of clothing;—who never suffered the stranger to lodge in the street, but opened his door to the traveller;" —that a man of so good a character—"that he never caused the eyes of the widow to fail,—nor had eaten his morsel by himself alone and the fatherless had not eaten thereof;"—that such a man, the moment he fell into poverty, should have occasion to cry out for quarter,—"Have mercy upon me, O my friends! for the hand of God has touched me."—Gentleness and humanity, one would think, would melt the hardest heart, and charm the fiercest spirit; bind up the most violent hand, and still the most abusive tongue;—but the experiment failed in a stronger instance of Him whose meat and drink it was to do us good; and in pursuit of which whose whole life was a continued scene of kindness and of insults, for which we must go back to the same explanation with which we set out,—and that is the scandal of poverty.

'This fellow, we know not whence he is,"—was the popular cry of one part; and with those who seemed to know better, the query did not lessen the disgrace.—Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary?—of Mary! great God of Israel! What!—of the meanest of thy people! "for he had regarded the low estate of his handmaiden,"—and of the poorest, too! for she had not a lamb to offer, but was purified, as Moses directed in such a case, by the oblation of a turtle-dove.

That the Saviour of their nation could be poor, and not have where to lay his head,—was a crime never to be forgiven: and though the purity of his doctrine, and the works which he had done in its support, were stronger arguments on its side than his humiliation could be against it,—yet the offence still remained;—they look for the redemption of Israel; but they would have it only in those dreams of power which filled their imagination.

Ye who weigh the worth of all things only in the goldsmith's balance,—was this religion for you?—a religion whose appearance was not great and splendid,—but looked thin and meagre, and those principles and promises shewed more like the curses of the law than its blessings: for they called for sufferings, and promised little but persecutions.

In truth, it is not easy for tribulation or distress, for nakedness or famine, to make many converts out of pride; or reconcile a worldly heart to the scorn and reproaches which were sure to be the portion of every one who believed a mystery so discredited by the world, and so unpalatable to all its passions and pleasures.

But to bring this sermon to its proper conclusion:—

If Astrea or Justice never finally took her leave of the world till

the day that poverty first became ridiculous, it is matter of cons lation that the God of Justice is ever over us:—that, whatever ou rages the lowness our condition may be exposed to from a me and undiscerning world,—we walk in the presence of the greate and most generous of Beings, who is infinitely removed from cruel and straitness of mind, and all those little and illiberal passio with which we hourly insult each other.

The worst part of mankind are not always to be conquered;—b if they are,—'tis the imitation of these qualities which must c it:—'tis true,—as I've shewn,—they may fail: but still all is n lost,—if we conquer not the world,—in the very attempts to c it, we shall at least conquer ourselves, and lay the foundation of o peace (where it ought to be) within our own hearts.

XVII.—THE CASE OF HEZEKIAH AND THE MESSENGERS

2 *Kings* xx. 15.—And he said, What have they seen in thine house? and Hez kiah answered, All the things that are in my house have they seen; there is nothi amongst all my treasures that I have not shewn them.

——And where was the harm, you'll say, in all this?

"An eastern prince, the son of Baladine, had sent messengers wi presents, as far as from Babylon, to congratulate Hezekiah upon t recovery from his sickness; and Hezekiah, who was a good princ acted consistently with himself; 'he received and entertained t men, and hearkened unto them;' and, before he sent them away, courteously shewed them all that was worth a stranger's curiosity his house and his kingdom:—and, in this, seemed only to have di charged himself of what urbanity or the etiquette of courts mig require." Notwithstanding this, in the verse which immediate follows the text, we find he had done amiss; and, as a punishme for it, that all his riches, which his forefathers had laid up in sto unto that day, were threatened to be carried away in triumph Babylon:—the very place whence the messengers had come.

A hard return! and what his behaviour does not seem to ha deserved. To set this matter in a clear light, it will be necessary enlarge upon the whole story;—the reflections which will arise o of it, as we go along, may help us;—at least, I hope they will of use on their own account.

After the miraculous defeat of the Assyrians, we read, in t beginning of this chapter, that Hezekiah was sick even unto deat and that God sends the prophet Isaiah, with the unwelcome messag "That he should set his house in order; for that he should die, a not live."

There are many instances of men who have received such ne with the greatest ease of mind, and even entertained the though of it with smiles upon their countenances;—and this, either fro strength of spirits and the natural cheerfulness of their temper,—

that they knew the world, and cared not for it,—or expected a better: yet thousands of good men, with all the helps of philosophy and against all the assurances of a well-spent life, that the change must be to their account,—upon the approach of death have still leaned towards this world, and wanted spirits and resolution to bear the shock of a separation from it for ever.

This, in some measure, seemed to have been Hezekiah's case; for, though he had walked before God in truth, and with a perfect heart, and had done that which was good in his sight,—yet we find that the hasty summons afflicted him greatly;—that upon the delivery of the message he wept sore;—that he turned his face towards the wall,—perhaps for the greater secrecy of his devotion, and that, by withdrawing himself thus from all external objects, he might offer up his prayer unto his God with greater and more fervent attention.

—And he prayed, and said, O Lord! I beseech thee, remember! —O Hezekiah! How couldst thou fear that God had forgotten thee! or, how couldst thou doubt of his remembrance of thy integrity, when he called thee to receive its recompense!

But here it appears of what materials man is made. He pursues happiness; — and yet is so content with misery that he would wander for ever in this dark vale of it,—and say, "It is good, Lord, to be here, and to build tabernacles of rest!" and so long as we are clothed with flesh, and nature has so great a share within us, it is no wonder if that part claims its right, and pleads for the sweetness of life, notwithstanding all its cares and disappointments.

This natural weakness, no doubt, had its weight in Hezekiah's earnest prayer for life; and yet, from the success it met with, and the immediate change of God's purpose thereupon, it is hard to imagine but that it must have been accompanied with some meritorious and more generous motive; and if we suppose, as some have done, that he turned his face towards the wall, because that part of his chamber looked towards the temple, the care of whose preservation lay next his heart, we may consistently enough give this sense to his prayer.

"O God! remember how I have walked before thee in truth;—how much I have done to rescue thy religion from error and falsehood; thou knowest that the eyes of the world are fixed upon me, as one that hath forsaken their idolatry, and restored thy worship; that I stand in the midst of a crooked and corrupt generation, which looks through all my actions, and watches all events which happen to me: if now they shall see me snatched away in the midst of my days and service, how will thy great name suffer in my extinction! Will not the heathen say, This is to serve the God of Israel!—How faithfully did Hezekiah walk before him! What enemies did he bring upon himself, in too warmly promoting his worship! and now, when the hour of sickness and distress came upon him, and he most wanted the aid of his God,—behold how he was forsaken!"

It is not unreasonable to ascribe some such pious and more disinterested motive to Hezekiah's desire of life, from the issue and success of his prayer.—"For it came to pass, before Isaiah had gone out into the middle court, that the word of the Lord came to him, saying, Turn again and tell Hezekiah I have heard his prayer, I have seen his tears; and, behold, I will heal him."

It was upon this occasion, as we read in the twelfth verse of this chapter, that Baradochbaladan, son of Baladine, king of Babylon, sent letters and a present unto Hezekiah: he had heard the fame of his sickness and recovery; for, as the Chaldeans were great searchers into the secrets of nature, especially into the motions of the celestial bodies, in all probability they had taken notice, at that distance, of the strange appearance of the shadow's returning ten degrees backwards upon their dials, and had enquired and learned upon what account, and in whose favour, such a sign was given; so that this astronomical miracle, besides the political motive which it would suggest, of courting such a favourite of Heaven, had been sufficient by itself to have led a curious people as far as Jerusalem, that they might see the man for whose sake the Sun had forsook his course.

And here we see how hard it is to stand the shock of prosperity: and how much truer a proof we give of our strength in that extreme of life than in the other.

In all the trials of adversity, we find that Hezekiah behaved well; —nothing unmanned him. When besieged by the Assyrian host, which shut him up in Jerusalem, and threatened his destruction, he stood unshaken, and depended upon God's succour!—When cast down upon his bed of sickness, and threatened with death, he meekly turned his face towards the wall, wept and prayed, and depended upon God's mercy!—But no sooner does prosperity return upon him, and the messengers from a far country come to pay the flattering homage due to his greatness, and the extraordinary felicity of his life, but he turns giddy, and sinks under the weight of his good fortune; and, with a transport unbecoming a wise man upon it, 'tis said, he hearkened unto the men, and shewed them all the house of his precious things, the silver and the gold, the spices and the precious ointments, and all the house of his armour, and all that was found in his treasures; that there was nothing in his house, nor in his dominions, that Hezekiah shewed them not; for, though it is not expressly said here (though it is in the parallel passage in Chronicles), nor is he charged by the prophet that he did this out of vanity and a weak transport of ostentation, yet, as we are sure God could not be offended but where there was a real crime, we might reasonably conclude that this was his, and that He who searches into the heart of man beheld that his was corrupted with the blessings he had given him, and that it was just to make what was the occasion of his pride become the instrument of his punishment, by decreeing

hat all the riches he had laid up in store, until that day, should be rried away in triumph to Babylon: the very place whence the essengers had come who had been eye-witnesses of his folly.

"O Hezekiah! how couldst thou provoke God to bring this judgent upon the? How could thy spirit, all meek and gentle as it as, have ever fallen into this snare? Were thy treasures rich as e earth,—what! was thy heart so vain as to be lifted up therewith? as not all that was valuable in the world, nay, was not Heaven elf, almost, at thy command whilst thou wast humble? and, how as it that thou couldst barter away all this for what was lighter an a bubble, and desecrate an action so full of courtesy and kindss as thine appeared to be, by suffering it to take its rise from so lluted a fountain?"

There is scarce any thing which the heart more unwillingly bears an an analysis of this kind.

We are a strange compound; and something foreign from what arity would suspect so eternally twists itself into what we do at, not only in momentous concerns, where interest lists under it the powers of disguise,—but even in the most indifferent of our tions, not worth a fallacy, by force of habit, we continue it; so at, whatever a man is about,—observe him,—he stands armed side and out with two motives; an ostensible one for the world, d another which he reserves for his own private use. This, you ay say, the world has no concern with: it might have been so; t, by obtruding the wrong motive upon the world, and stealing m it a character, instead of winning one, we give it a right, and temptation along with it, to enquire into the affair.

The motives of the one for doing it are often little better than e other for deserving it. Let us see if some social virtue may t be extracted from the errors of both the one and the other.

Vanity bids all her sons be generous and brave, and her daughters aste and courteous.—But why do we want her instructions?—k the comedian, who is taught a part he feels not.

Is it that the principles of religion want strength, or that the al passion for what is good and worthy will not carry us high ough? God! thou knowest they carry us too high;—we want t to be, but to seem!

Look out of your door,—take notice of that man: see what squieting, intriguing, and shifting, he is content to go through, erely to be thought a man of plain dealing! three grains of honesty ould save him all this trouble:—alas! he has them not.

Behold a second, under a show of piety, hiding the impurities a debauched life!—he is just entering the house of God:—ould he were more pure, or less pious!—but then he could not in his point!

Observe a third going on almost in the same track. With what inflexible sanctity of deportment he sustains himself as he

advances!—every line in his face writes abstinence;—every stride looks like a check upon his desires. See, I beseech you, how he is cloked up with sermons, prayers, and sacraments; and so bemuffled with the externals of religion that he has not a hand to spare for a worldly purpose!—he has armour, at least:—why does he put it on? Is there no serving God without all this? Must the garb of religion be extended so wide, to the danger of its rending?—Yes truly, or it will not hide the secret:—and, what is that?

—That the saint has no religion at all!

But here comes Generosity; giving,—not to a decayed artist—but to the Arts and Sciences themselves.—See,—he "builds not a chamber in the wall apart for the prophet,"—but whole schools and colleges for those who come after. Lord! how they will magnify his name!—'tis in capitals already; the first,—the highest in the gilded rent-roll of every hospital and asylum.

—One honest tear, shed in private over the unfortunate, is worth it all.

What a problematic set of creatures does simulation make us! Who would divine that all that anxiety and concern, so visible in the airs of one half of that great assembly, should arise from nothing else but that the other half of it may think them to be men of consequence, penetration, parts, and conduct! What a noise among the claimants about it! Behold Humility, out of mere pride!—and Honesty, almost out of knavery!—Chastity, never once in harm's way! and Courage, like a Spanish soldier upon an Italian stage,—a bladder full of wind!—Hark! that,—the sound of that trumpet—let not my soldier run;—'tis some good Christian giving alms. O, Pity! thou gentlest of human passions! soft and tender are thy notes, and ill accord they with so loud an instrument!

Thus something jars, and will for ever jar, in these cases. Imposture is all dissonance, let what master soever of it undertake the part; let him harmonize and modulate it as he may, one tone will contradict another; and, whilst we have ears to hear, we shall distinguish it; 'tis truth only which is consistent and ever in harmony with itself: it sits upon our lips, like the natural notes of some melodies, ready to drop out, whether we will or no;—it racks no invention to let ourselves alone,—and needs fear no critic to have the same excellency in the heart which appears in the action.

It is a pleasing allusion the Scripture makes use of in calling us sometimes a house, and sometimes a temple, according to the more or less exalted qualities of the spiritual guest which is lodged within us. Whether this is the precise ground of the distinction I will not affirm: but thus much may be said, that, if we are to be temples, 'tis truth and singleness of heart which must make the dedication: 'tis this which must first distinguish them from the unhallowed pile, where dirty tricks and impositions are practised by the best upon the traveller, who tarries but for a moment and

We all take notice how close and reserved people are;—but we o not take notice, at the same time, that every one may have omething to conceal as well as ourselves; and that we are only narking the distances and taking the measures of self-defence from ach other, in the very instances we complain of. This is so true hat there is scarce any character so rare as a man of real, open, nd generous integrity,—who carries his heart in his hand,—who ays the thing he thinks, and does the thing he pretends. Though o one can dislike the character,—yet discretion generally shakes er head,—and the world soon lets him into the reason.

"O that I had in the wilderness a lodging of way-faring men! hat I might leave such a people, and go from them!"—Where is he man of a nice sense of truth and strong feelings, from whom he duplicity of the world has not at one time or other wrung the ame wish? and where lies the wilderness to which some one has ot fled from the same melancholy impulse?

Thus much for those who give occasion to be thought ill of.—Let us say a word or two unto those who take it.

But to avoid all common-place cant, as much as I can on this ead,—I will forbear to say, because I do not think it, that 'tis a reach of Christian charity to think or speak evil of our neighbour.

—We cannot avoid it: our opinions must follow the evidence; nd we are perpetually in such engagements and situations that tis our duty to speak what our opinions are;—but God forbid that his ever should be done but from its best motive,—the sense of what is due to virtue, governed by discretion, and the utmost fellow-feeling. Were we to go on otherwise, beginning with the great broad cloak of Hypocrisy, and so down through all its little trimmings and facings, tearing away, without mercy, all that looked seemly—we should leave but a tattered world of it.

But I confine what I have to say to a character less equivocal, and which takes up too much room in the world:—it is that of those who, from a general distrust of all that looks disinterested, finding nothing to blame in action, and perhaps much to admire in it,—immediately fall foul upon its motives: "Does Job serve God for nought?" What a vile insinuation! Besides, the question was not, Whether Job was a rich man or a poor man? but whether he was a man of integrity, or no? and the appearances were strong on his side. Indeed it might have been otherwise; it was possible Job might be insincere, and the Devil took the advantage of the die for it.

It is a bad picture, and done by a terrible master; and yet we are always copying it! Does a man from a real conviction of heart forsake his vices?—the position is not to be allowed. No; his vices have forsaken him.

Does a pure virgin fear God and say her prayers?—she is in her climacteric.

Does humanity clothe and educate the unknown orphan? Poverty! thou hast no genealogies!—See! is he not the father the child? Thus do we rob heroes of the best part of their glo —their virtue. Take away the motive of the act, you take aw all that is worth having in it;—wrest it to ungenerous ends, y load the virtuous man who did it with infamy. Undo it all,— beseech you: give him back his honour,—restore the jewel y have taken from him—replace him in the eye of the world:

—It is too late!

It is painful to utter the reproaches which should come in here. I will trust them with yourselves: in coming from that quarter, th will more naturally produce such fruits as will not set your tee on edge;—for they will be the fruits of love and good-will, to t praise of God and the happiness of the world! which I wish.

XVIII.—THE LEVITE AND HIS CONCUBINE.

Judges XIX. 1—3.—And it came to pass in those days, when there was no ki in Israel, that there was a certain Levite sojourning on the side of mount Ephrai who took unto him a concubine.

—A CONCUBINE!—but the text accounts for it; "for in those da there was no king in Israel," and the Levite, you will say, like eve other man in it, did what was right in his own eyes;—and so, y may add, did his concubine too,—"for she played the whore again him, and went away."

—Then shame and grief go with her; and wherever she seeks shelter, may the hand of Justice shut the door against her!

Not so; for she went unto her father's house in Bethlehem-juda and was with him four whole months.—Blessed interval for med tation upon the fickleness and vanity of this world and its pleasure I see the holy man upon his knees,—with hands compressed to h bosom, and, with uplifted hands, thanking Heaven that the obje which had so long shared his affections was fled!

The text gives a different picture of his situation; "for he ros and went after her, to speak friendly to her, and to bring her bac again, having his servant with him, and a couple of asses; and sh brought him unto her father's house; and when the father of th damsel saw him, he rejoiced to meet him."

—A most sentimental group! you'll say; and so it is, my goo commentator: the world talks of every thing; give but the outline of a story,—let Spleen or Prudery snatch the pencil, and they wil finish it with so many hard strokes, and with so dirty a colouring that Candour and Courtesy will sit in torture as they look at it.— Gentle and virtuous spirits! ye who know not what it is to be rigi interpreters, but of your own failings,—to you I address myself, th unhired advocates for the conduct of the misguided.—Whence is i

e repeat it, "That such an one's doing so or so" is not sufficient vidence by itself to overthrow the accused!—that our actions stand urrounded with a thousand circumstances which do not present hemselves at first sight!—that the first springs and motives which mpelled the unfortunate lie deeper still!—and that, of the millions vhich every hour are arraigned, thousands of them may have erred nerely from the *head*, and been actually outwitted into evil! and, ven when from the *heart*,—that the difficulties and temptations nder which they acted, the force of the passions,—the suitableness of the object, and the many struggles of Virtue before she fell—nay be so many appeals from Justice to the judgment-seat of Pity!

Here then let us stop a moment, and give the story of the Levite nd his concubine a second hearing. Like all others, much of it lepends upon the telling; and, as the Scripture has left us no kind of comment upon it; 'tis a story on which the heart cannot be at a oss for what to say, or the imagination for what to suppose;—the langer is, Humanity may say too much.

"And it came to pass in those days, when there was no king in srael, that a certain Levite, sojourning on the side of mount Ephraim, took unto himself a concubine."

O Abraham! thou father of the faithful! if this was wrong,—why didst thou set so ensnaring an example before the eyes of thy lescendant? and, why did the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, nd Jacob, bless so often the seed of such intercourses, and promise o multiply and make princes come out of them?

God can dispense with his own laws: and accordingly we find the holiest of the patriarchs, and others in Scripture, whose hearts cleaved most unto God, accommodating themselves as well as they could o the dispensation; that Abraham had Hagar;—that Jacob, besides his two wives, Rachel and Leah, took also unto him Zilpah and Bilhah, from whom many of the tribes descended;—that David had seven wives and ten concubines;—Rehoboam, sixty;—and that, in whatever cases it became reproachable, it seemed not so much the thing itself as the abuse of it which made it so. This was remarkable in that of Solomon, whose excess became an insult upon the privileges of mankind; for, by the same plan of luxury which made it necessary to have forty thousand stall of horses, he had unfortunately miscalculated his other wants, and so had seven hundred wives, and three hundred concubines.

Wise,—deluded man! was it not that thou madest some amends for thy bad practice by thy good preaching, what had become of thee!—Three hundred?—but let us turn aside, I beseech you, from so sad a stumbling-block.

The Levite had but one. The Hebrew word imports a woman a concubine, or a wife a concubine, to distinguish her from the more infamous species who came under the roofs of the licentious without principle. Our annotators tell us that, in Jewish *œconomics*, these

differed little from the wife, except in some outward ceremonies and stipulations, but agreed with her in all the true essences of marriage, and gave themselves up to the husband (for he is so called) with faith plighted, with sentiments, and with affection.

Such a one the Levite wanted to share his solitude, and fill up that uncomfortable blank in the heart in such a situation; for, notwithstanding all we meet with in books, in many of which, no doubt, there are a good many handsome things said upon the sweets of retirement, &c., yet still "it is not good for man to be alone:" nor can all which the cold-hearted pedant stuns our ears with upon the subject ever give one answer of satisfaction to the mind; in the midst of the loudest vauntings of philosophy, Nature will have her yearnings for society and friendship;—a good heart wants some object to be kind to;—and the best parts of our blood and the purest of our spirits suffer most under the destitution.

Let the torpid monk seek Heaven comfortless and alone—God speed him! For my own part, I fear I should never so find the way. Let me be wise and religious,—but let me be man. Wherever thy providence places me, or whatever be the road I take to get to thee, give me some companion in my journey, be it only to remark to, How our shadows lengthen as the sun goes down!—to whom I may say, How fresh is the face of Nature!—How sweet the flowers of the field!—How delicious are these fruits!

Alas! with bitter herbs, like his passover, did the Levite eat them: for, as they thus walked the path of life together, she wantonly turned aside unto another, and fled from him.

It is the mild and quiet half of the world who are generally outraged and borne down by the other half of it: but in this they have the advantage, whatever be the sense of their wrongs, that Pride stands not so watchful a sentinel over their forgiveness as it does in the breasts of the fierce and froward. We should all of us, I believe, be more forgiving than we are, would the world but give us leave; but it is apt to interpose its ill offices in remissions, especially of this kind. The truth is it has its laws, to which the heart is not always a party; and acts so like an unfeeling engine in all cases without distinction that it requires all the firmness of the most settled humanity to bear up against it.

Many a bitter conflict would the Levite have to sustain with himself, his concubine, and the sentiments of his tribe, upon the wrong done him:—much matter for pleading, and many an embarrassing account on all sides. In a period of four whole months, every passion would take its empire by turns; and in the ebbs and flows of the less unfriendly ones, Pity would find some moments to be heard,—Religion herself would not be silent,—Charity would have much to say; and, thus attuned, every object he beheld on the borders of Mount Ephraim, every grot and grove he passed by

" I grant,—I grant it all," he would cry; " 'tis foul! 'tis faithless! ut why is the door of mercy to be shut for ever against it? and hy is it to be the only sad crime that the injured may not remit, or ason, or imagination, pass over without a scar? Is it the blackest? what catalogue of human offences is it so marked? or is it that, f all others, 'tis a blow most grievous to be endured?—The heart ies out, It is so: but let me ask my own, what passions are they hich give edge and force to this weapon which has struck me? and hether it is not my own pride, as much as my virtues, which at this oment excite the greatest part of that intolerable anguish in the ound which I am laying to her charge? But, merciful Heaven, was otherwise, why is an unhappy creature of thine to be persecuted y me with so much cruel revenge and rancorous despite as my first ansport called for? — Have faults no extenuations? — Makes it othing that, when the trespass was committed, she forsook the artner of her guilt, and fled directly to her father's house? And is ere no difference betwixt one prepensely going out of the road, and ontinuing there, through depravity of will, and a hapless wanderer raying by delusion, and warily treading back her steps?—Sweet is e look of sorrow for an offence, in a heart determined never to ommit it more! Upon that altar only could I offer up my wrongs. ruel is the punishment which an ingenuous mind will take upon self, from the remorse of so hard a trespass against me; and if at will not balance the account, just God! let me forgive the rest. Iercy well becomes the heart of all thy creatures!— but most of y servant, a Levite, who offers up so many daily sacrifices to ee, for the transgressions of thy people."

—" But to little purpose," he would add, " have I served at thy tar, where my business was to sue for mercy, had I not learnt to ractise it."

Peace and happiness rest upon the head and heart of every man ho can thus think!

" So he arose, and went after her, to speak friendly unto her:" the original, *to speak to her heart*,—to appeal to their former ndearments;—and to ask how she could be so unkind to him, nd so very unkind to herself?—

Even the upbraidings of the quiet and relenting are sweet: not ke the strivings of the fierce and inexorable, who bite and devour l who have thwarted them in their way; but they are calm and ourteous, like the spirit which watches over their character. How ould such a temper woo the damsel, and not bring her back! or ow could the father of the damsel, in such a scene, have a heart pe.. to any impressions but those mentioned in the text,—" That hen he saw him, he rejoiced to meet him;" urged his stay from y to day, with that most irresistible of all invitations—Comfort y heart, and tarry all night, and let thine heart be merry.

If Mercy and Truth thus met together in settling this account,

Love would surely be of the party: great—great is its power cementing what has been broken, and wiping out wrongs even fr the memory itself! and so it was, for the Levite arose up, and w him his concubine, and his servant, and they departed.

It serves no purpose to pursue the story further; the catastrop is horrid, and would lead us beyond the particular purpose for whi I have enlarged upon thus much of it; and that is to discredit ra judgment, and illustrate, from the manner of conducting this dran the courtesy which the *dramatis personæ* of every other piece m have a right to. Almost one half of our time is spent in telling a hearing evil of one another;—some unfortunate knight is alwa upon the stage;—and every hour brings forth something strange a terrible to fill up our discourse and our astonishment "how peo can be so foolish!"—and 'tis well if the compliment ends there: that there is not a social virtue for which there is so constant demand, or, consequently, so well worth cultivating, as that whi opposes this unfriendly current. Many and rapid are the sprin which feed it; and various and sudden, God knows, are the gu which render it unsafe to us in this short passage of our life! L us make the discourse as serviceable as we can, by tracing some the most remarkable of them up to their source.

And, first, there is one miserable inlet to this evil, and which, the way, if speculation is supposed to precede practice, may ha been derived, for aught I know, from some of our busiest enquir after nature; and that is, when with more zeal than knowledge account for phenomena before we are sure of their existence. " is not the manner of the Romans to condemn any man to death (much less to be martyred) said Festus; "and doth our law jud any man before it hear him and know what he doth?" cried Nic demus: "and he that answereth or determineth a matter before has heard it, it is folly, and a shame unto him." We are generally such haste to make our own decrees that we pass over the justi of these; and then the scene is so changed by it that 'tis our ov folly only which is real, and that of the accused which is imaginar through too much precipitancy it will happen so; and then the je is spoiled,—or we have criticised our own shadow.

A second way is, when the process goes on more orderly, and begin with getting information;—but do it from those suspect evidences against which our Saviour warns us when he bids "Not to judge according to appearance."—In truth, 'tis behind the that most of the things which blind human judgment lie conceale —and, on the contrary, there are many things which appear to be which are not: "Christ came eating and drinking,—behold a win bibber!"—he sat with sinners,—he was their friend:—in many cas of which kind, Truth, like a modest matron, scorns art;—and di dains to press herself forward into the circle to be seen:—grour

A third way is when the facts which denote misconduct are less disputable, but are commented upon with an asperity of censure which a humane or a gracious temper would spare. An abhorrence against what is criminal is so fair a plea for this, and looks so like virtue in the face, that in a sermon against rash judgment it would be unseasonable to call it in question,—and yet, I declare, in the fullest torrent of exclamations which the guilty can deserve, that the simple apostrophe "Who made me to differ?—why was not I an example?" would touch my heart more, and give me a better earnest of the commentators,—than the most corrosive period you could add. The punishment of the unhappy, I fear, is enough without it;—and were it not,—'tis piteous the tongue of a Christian (whose religion is all candour and courtesy) should be made the executioner! We find in the discourse between Abraham and the rich man, though the one was in heaven and the other in hell, yet still the patriarch treated him with mild language:—"Son! son, remember that thou in thy life-time," &c.—And in the dispute about the body of Moses, between the Archange land the Devil (himself), St. Jude tells us, he durst not bring a railing accusation against him;—'twas unworthy his high character,—and, indeed, might have been impolitic too; for if he had (as one of our divines notes upon the passage) the Devil had been too hard for him at railing;—'twas his own weapon;—and the basest spirits, after his example, are the most expert at it.

This leads me to the observation of a fourth cruel inlet into this evil; and that is the desire of being thought men of wit and parts; and the vain expectation of coming honestly by the title, by shrewd and sarcastic reflections upon whatever is done in the world. This is setting up trade upon the broken stock of other people's failings—perhaps their misfortunes:—so much good may it do them with what honour they can get,—the furthest extent of which, I think, is to be praised, as we do some sauces, with tears in our eyes. It is a commerce most illiberal; and, as it requires no vast capital, too many embark in it; and so long as there are bad passions to be gratified, and bad heads to judge,—with such it may pass for wit, or at least, like some vile relation whom all the family is ashamed of, claim kindred with it, even in better companies. Whatever be the degree of its affinity, it has helped to give wit a bad name: as if the main essence of it was satire:—certainly there is a difference between Bitterness and Saltness:—that is,—between the malignity and the festivity of wit;—the one is a mere quickness of apprehension, void of humanity,—and is a talent of the Devil: the other comes from the Father of Spirits, so pure and abstracted from persons that willingly it hurts no man; or, if it touches upon an indecorum, 'tis with that dexterity of true genius which enables him rather to give a new colour to the absurdity, and let it pass. He may smile at the shape of the obelisk raised to another's fame; but the malignant wit will level it at once with the ground, and build his own upon the ruins of it.

What then, ye rash censurers of the world! Have ye no mansion for your credit but those whence ye have extruded the right owners? Are there no regions for you to shine in, that ye descend for it into the low caverns of abuse and crimination? Have ye no seats but those of the scornful to sit down in? If honour has mistook his road, or the Virtues, in their excesses, have approached too near the confines of Vice, are they, therefore, to be cast down the precipice? Must beauty for ever be trampled upon in the dirt for one —one false step? And shall no one virtue or good quality, out of the thousand the fair penitent may have left, — shall not one of them be suffered to stand by her? — Just God of Heaven and earth?

— But thou art merciful, loving, and righteous, and looked down with pity upon these wrongs thy servants do unto each other. Pardon us, we beseech thee, for them, and all our transgressions! let it not be remembered that we were brethren of the same flesh, the same feelings and infirmities! O, my God! write it not down in thy book that thou madest us merciful after thy own image! — that thou hast given us a religion so courteous, — so good-tempered, — that every precept of it carries a balm along with it to heal the soreness of our natures, and sweeten our spirits that we might live with such kind intercourse in this world as will fit us to exist together in a better.

XIX.—FELIX'S BEHAVIOUR TOWARDS PAUL EXAMINED.

Acts XXIV. 26. He hoped also that money should have been given him of Paul that he might loose him.

A NOBLE object, to take up the consideration of the Roman governor!

"He hoped that money should have been given him;"—for what end? To enable him to judge betwixt right and wrong?—and, whence was it to be wrung? From the poor scrip of a disciple of the carpenter's son, who left nothing to his followers but poverty and sufferings!—

And was this Felix?—the great, the noble Felix!

Felix the happy!—the gallant Felix, who kept Drusilla!—Could he do this?—Base passion,—what canst thou not make us do!

Let us consider the whole transaction.

Paul, in the beginning of this chapter, had been accused before Felix, by Tertullus, of very grievous crimes;—of being a pestilent fellow,—a mover of seditions, and a profaner of the temple, &c.—To which accusations, the apostle having liberty from Felix to reply, he makes his defence from the 10th to the 22nd verse, to this purport:—He shews him, first, that the whole charge was destitute of all proof; which he openly challenges them to produce against

being the man Tertullus had represented that the very principles of the religion with which he then stood charged,—and which they called Heresy, led him to be the most unexceptionable in his conduct, by the continual exercise which it demanded of him of having a conscience void of offence, at all times, both towards God and man:—that, consistently with this, his adversaries had neither found him in the temple disputing with any man, neither raising up the people, either in the synagogue, or in the city;—for this he appeals to themselves:—that it was but twelve days since he came up to Jerusalem to worship;—that during that time, when he purified in the temple, he did it as became him, without noise, without tumult; this he calls upon the Jews who came from Asia, and were eye-witness of his behaviour, to attest;—and, in a word, he urges the whole defence before Felix in so strong a manner, and with such plain and natural arguments of his innocence, as to leave no colour for his adversaries to reply.

There was, however, still one adversary in this court,—though silent,—yet not satisfied.—

—Spare thy eloquence, Tertullus! roll up the charge: a more notable orator than thyself is risen up,—'tis Avarice; and that too in the most fatal place for the prisoner it could have taken possession of;—'tis in the heart of the man who judges him.

If Felix believed Paul innocent, and acted accordingly;—that is, released him without reward,—this subtle advocate told him he would lose one of the profits of his employment;—and if he acknowledged the faith of Christ, which Paul occasionally explained in his defence,—it told him he might lose the employment itself;—so that, notwithstanding the character of the Apostle appeared (as it was) most spotless, and the faith he professed so very clear that, as he urged it, the heart gave its consent,—yet, at the same time, the passions rebelled; and so strong an interest was formed thereby, against the first impressions in favour of the man and his cause, that both were dismissed; the one to a more convenient hearing—which never came; the other to the hardships of a prison for two whole years,—hoping, as the text informs us, that money should have been given him: and even at the last, when he left the province, willing to do the Jews a pleasure,—that is,—to serve his interest in another shape, with all the conviction upon his mind that he had done nothing worthy of bonds, he, nevertheless, left the holy man bound, and consigned over to the hopeless prospect of ending his days in the same state of confinement in which he had ungenerously left him.

One would imagine, as covetousness is a vice not naturally cruel in itself, that there must certainly have been a mixture of other motives in the governor's breast, to account for a proceeding so contrary to humanity and his own conviction: and, could it be of

use to raise conjectures upon it, there seems but too probable ground for such a supposition. It seems that Drusilla, whose curiosity, upon a double account, had led her to hear Paul,—(for she was a daughter of Abraham—as well as of Eve)—was a character which might have figured very well even in our own times; for, as Josephus tells us, she had left the Jew her husband; and, without any pretence in their law to justify a divorce, had given herself up without ceremony to Felix; for which cause, though she is here called his wife, she was, in reason and justice, the wife of another man,—and consequently lived in an open state of adultery; so that, when Paul, in explaining the faith of Christ, took occasion to argue upon the morality of the Gospel,—and urged the eternal laws of justice, the unchangeable obligations to temperance, of which chastity was a branch,—it was scarce possible to frame his discourse so (had he wished to temporise) but that either her interest or her love must have taken offence; and though we do not read, like Felix, that she trembled at the account, 'tis yet natural to imagine she was affected with other passions, of which the Apostle might feel the effects; and 't was well he suffered no more, if two such violent enemies as lust and avarice were combined against him.

But this by the way;—for as the text seems only to acknowledge one of these motives, it is not our business to assign the other.

It is observable that this same apostle, speaking, in the Epistle to Timothy, of the ill effects of this same ruling passion, affirms that it is th root of all evil; and I make no doubt but the remembrance of his own sufferings had no small share in the severity of the reflection.—Infinite are the examples where the love of money is only a subordinate and ministerial passion, exercised for the support of some other vices; and 'tis generally found, when there is either ambition, prodigality, or lust, to be fed by it, that it then rages with the least mercy and discretion; in which cases, strictly speaking, it is not the root of other evils,—but other evils are the root of it.

This forces me to recal what I have said upon covetousness, as a vice not naturally cruel; it is not apt to represent itself to our imaginations, at first sight, under that idea: we consider it only as a mean, worthless turn of mind, incapable of judging or doing what is right: but, as it is a vice which does not always set up for itself—to know truly what it is in this respect we must know what masters it serves: they are many, and of various casts and humours;—and each lends it something of its own complexional tint and character.

This, I suppose, may be the cause that there is a greater and more whimsical mystery in the love of money than in the darkest and most nonsensical problem that ever was pored over.

Even at the best, and when the passion seems to seek nothing more than its own amusement,—there is little,—very little, I fear, to be said for its humanity.—It may be a sport to the miser;—but con-

der,—it must be death and destruction to others.—The moment his sordid humour begins to govern—farewell all honest and natural ffection! farewell all he owes to parents, to children, to friends!—ow fast the obligations vanish! see,—he is now stripped of all eelings whatever:—the shrill cry of Justice,—and the low lamenta-on of humble Distress, are notes equally beyond his compass!—ternal God! see!—he passes by one whom thou hast just bruised, ithout one pensive reflection!—he enters the cabin of the widow, hose husband and child thou hast taken to thyself,—exacts his ond without a sigh!—Heaven! if I am to be tempted,—let it be y glory,—by ambition,—by some generous and manly vice:—if I ust fall, let it by some passion which thou hast planted in my ature, which shall not harden my heart, but leave me room at st to retreat and come back to thee!

It would be easy here to add the common arguments which reason ffers against this vice: but they are so well understood, both in atter and form—it is needless.

I might cite to you what Seneca says upon it;—but the mis-ortune is that, at the same time he was writing against riches, he as enjoying a great estate, and using every means to make that state still greater!

With infinite pleasure might a preacher enrich his discourse in his place, by weaving into it all the smart things which ancient r modern wits have said upon the love of money: he might form you,

"That povery wants something:—that covetousness wants all!"

"That a miser can only be said to have riches as a sick man has a ever, which holds and tyrannizes over the man,—not he over it!"

"That covetousness is the shirt of the soul,—the last vice it parts vith!"

"That nature is content with few things;—or, that nature is never atisfied at all," &c.

The reflection of our Saviour, "That the life of man consisteth not n the abundance of the things which he possesseth,"—speaks more o the heart; and the single hint of the Camel, and what a very arrow passage he has to go through,—has more coercion in it han all the see-saws of philosophy.

I shall endeavour, therefore, to draw such other reflections from his piece of sacred history as are applicable to human life,—and nore likely to be of use.

There is nothing generally in which our happiness and honour are nore nearly concerned than in forming true notions both of men nd things; for, in proportion as we think rightly of them, we pprove ourselves to the world;—and, as we govern ourselves by uch judgments, so we secure our peace and well-being in passing hrough it: the false steps and miscarriages in life, issuing from a lefect in this capital point, are so many and fatal that there can be

nothing more instructive than an inquiry into the causes of th perversion, which often appears so very gross in us that, were you t take a view of the world,—see what notions it entertains, and b what considerations it is governed,—you would say of the mistake of human judgment, what the prophet does of the folly of huma actions,—" That we were wise to do evil; but to judge rightly ha no understanding."

That in many dark and abstracted questions of mere speculatio we should err—is not strange; we live among mysteries and riddles and almost every thing which comes in our way, in one light or othe may be said to baffle our understandings, — yet seldom so as t mistake in extremities, and take one contrary for another.—'Tis ver rare, for instance, that we take the virtue of a plant to be hot, whe it is extremely cold;—or that we try the experiment of opium t keep us waking:—yet this we are continually attempting in th conduct of life, as well as in the great ends and measures of it. Tha such wrong determinations in us do arise from any defect of judg ment inevitably misleading us—would reflect dishonour upon God as if he had made and sent men into the world on purpose to pla the fool. His all-bountiful hand made man's judgment, like his hear upright; and the instances of his sagacity, in other things, abund antly confirm it: we are led therefore in course to a supposition tha in all inconsistent instances there is a secret bias, somehow or othe hung upon the mind, which turns it aside from reason and truth.

What this is, if we do not care to search for it in ourselves, w shall find it registered in this translation of Felix: and we ma depend that in all wrong judgments whatever, in such plain cases a this, that the same explanation must be given of it which is give in the text,—namely, That it is some selfish consideration—som secret dirty engagement with some little appetite, which does u so much dishonour.

The judgments of the more disinterested and impartial of u receive no small tincture from our affections: we generally consul them in all doubtful points: and it happens well if the matter i question is not almost settled before the arbitrator is called into th debate.—But in the more flagrant instances, where the passions govern the whole man, 'tis melancholy to see the office to which Reason, the great prerogative of his nature, is reduced; serving the lower appetites in the dishonest drudgery of finding out arguments to justify the present pursuit.

To judge rightly of our own worth, we should retire a little from the world, to see all its pleasures,—and pains too,—in their proper size and dimensions.—This, no doubt, was the reason St. Paul, when he intended to convert Felix, began his discourse upon the day of judgment, on purpose to take the heart off from this world and its pleasures, which dishonour the understanding so as to turn the wisest of men into fools and children.

If you enlarge your observations upon this plan, you will find where the evil lies which has supported those desperate opinions which have so long divided the Christian world,—and are likely to divide it for ever.

Consider popery well; you will be convinced that the truest definition which can be given of it is that it is a pecuniary system well contrived to operate upon men's passions and weakness, whilst their pockets are picking! Run through all the points of difference between us; and when you see that, in every one of them, they serve the same end which Felix had in view, either of money or of power, there is little room left to doubt whence the cloud arises which is spread over the understanding.

If this reasoning is conclusive with regard to those who merely differ from us in religion, let us try if it will not hold good with regard to those who have none at all; or rather, who affect to treat all persuasions of it with ridicule alike. Thanks to good sense, good manners, and a more enlarged knowledge, this humour is going down, and seems to be settling, at present, chiefly amongst the inferior classes of people, where it is likely to rest. As for the lowest ranks, though they are apt enough to follow the modes of their betters, yet are they not likely to be struck with this one, of making merry with that which is their consolation; they are too serious a set of poor people ever heartily to enter into it.

There is enough, however, of it in the world to say that this all-sacred system, which holds the world in harmony and peace, is too often the first object that the giddy and inconsiderate make choice of to try the temper of their wits upon. Now, of the numbers who make this experiment, do you believe that one in a thousand does it from conviction? or from arguments which a course of study, much cool reasoning, and a sober inquiry into antiquity, and the true merits of the question, have furnished him with? The years and way of life of the most forward of these lead us to a different explanation.

Religion, which lays so many restraints upon us, is a troublesome companion to those who will lay no restraints upon themselves; and, for this reason, there is nothing more common to be observed than that the little arguments and cavils which such men have gathered up against it in the early part of their lives, how considerable soever they may have appeared when viewed through their passions and prejudices, which give an unnatural turn to all objects, yet, when the edge of appetite has been worn down, and the heat of the pursuit pretty well over, and reason and judgment have got possession of their empire,—

—They seldom fail of bringing the lost sheep back to his fold.

May God bring us all there. Amen.

XX.—THE PRODIGAL SON.

Luke xv. 13.—And not many days after, the younger son gathered all he hac together, and took his journey into a far country.

I know not whether the remark is to our honour, or otherwise, tha lessons of wisdom have never such power over us as when they ar wrought into the heart through the ground-work of a story whic engages the passions. Is it that we are like iron, and must first b heated before we can be wrought upon? or, Is the heart so in lov with deceit that, where a true report will not reach it, we must chea it with a fable, in order to come at truth?

Whether this parable of the Prodigal (for so it is usually called) i really such,—or built upon some story known at that time in Jeru salem, is not much to the purpose; it is given us to enlarge upon and turn to the best moral account we can.

"A certain man," says our Saviour, "had two sons, and the younge of them said to his father, Give me the portion of goods that falls t me; and he divided unto them his substance. And not many day after, the younger son gathered all together, and took his journey int a far country, and there wasted his substance with riotous living."

The account is short: the interesting and pathetic passages, wit which such a transaction would be necessarily connected, are left t be supplied by the heart:—the story is silent,—but Nature is not:— much kind advice, and many a tender expostulation, would fall fron the father's lips, no doubt, upon this occasion.

He would dissuade his son from the folly of so rash an enterprize by shewing him the dangers of the journey,—the inexperience of hi age,—the hazards his life, his fortune, his virtue, would run, withou a guide, without a friend: he would tell him of the many snare and temptations which he had to avoid, or encounter at every step —the pleasures which would solicit him in every luxurious Court,— the little knowledge he could gain,—except that of evil; he woul speak of the seductions of women,—their charms,—their poisons —what hapless indulgences he might give way to when far fron restraint, and the check of giving his father pain.

The dissuasive would but inflame his desires.—He gathers al together.

——I see the picture of his departure;—the camels and asse loaded with his substance, detached, on one side of the piece, an already on their way;—the prodigal son standing on the fore-ground with a forced sedateness, struggling against the fluttering movemen of joy, upon his deliverance from restraint;—the elder brother hold ing his hand, as if unwilling to let it go;—the father,—sad moment with a firm look, covering a prophetic sentiment, "that all woul not go well with his child,"—approaching to embrace him and bi him adieu.—Poor inconsiderate youth! From whose arms art tho

rt thou weary of a father's affection,—of a father's care? or hopest ou to find a warmer interest, a truer counsellor, or a kinder friend a land of strangers, where youth is made a prey, and so many ousands are confederated to deceive them, and live by their spoils?

We will seek no farther than this idea for the extravagances by hich the prodigal son added one unhappy example to the number; is fortune wasted,—the followers of it fled, in course,—the wants of ature remain,—the hand of God gone forth against him;—"for hen he had spent all, a mighty famine arose in that country."—Heaven! have pity upon the youth, for he is in hunger and distress;—strayed out of the reach of a parent, who counts every hour of is absence with anguish:—cut off from all his tender offices by his olly,—and from relief and charity from others by the calamity of he times!

Nothing so powerfully calls home the mind as distress! the tense bre then relaxes,—the soul retires to itself,—sits pensive and susceptible of right impressions: if we have a friend, it is then we think f him; if a benefactor, at that moment all his kindnesses press on ur mind.—Gracious and bountiful God! Is it not for this that ey who, in their prosperity, forget thee, do yet remember and return o thee in the hour of their sorrow? When our heart is in heaviness pon whom can we think but thee, who knowest our necessities afar ff,—puttest all our tears into thy bottle,—seest every careful thought,—hearest every sigh and melancholy groan we utter!

Strange!—that we should only begin to think of God with comort when with joy and comfort we can think of nothing else!

Man surely is a compound of riddles and contradictions: by the aw of his nature he avoids pain, and yet, "unless he suffers in the lesh, he will not cease from sin," though it is sure to bring pain and ni-ery upon his head for ever.

Whilst all went pleasurably on with the prodigal, we hear not one word concerning his father;—no pang of remorse for the sufferings n which he had left him, or resolution of returning, to make up the ccount of his folly:—his first hour of distress seemed to be his first our of wisdom.—"When he came to himself, he said, How many ired servants of my father have bread enough and to spare. whilst I erish!"

Of all the terrors of nature, that of one day or other dying by hunger is the greatest; and it is wisely wove into our frame to awaken nan to industry, and call forth his talents; and though we seem to o on carelessly sporting with it, as we do with other terrors,—yet e that sees this enemy fairly, and in his most frightful shape, will eed no long remonstrance to make him turn out of the way to void him.

It was the case of the prodigal;—he arose to go to his father.

Alas! How should he tell his story?—Ye who have trod this ound, tell me in what words he shall give in to his father the sad

——The feasts and banquets which he gave to whole cities in th east,—the costs of Asiatic rarities,—and of Asiatic cooks to dres them ;—the expenses of singing men and singing women,—th flute, the harp, the sackbut, and of all kinds of music ;—the dres of the Persian courts, how magnificent! their slaves, how numer ous!—their chariots, their horses, their palaces, their furnitur what immense sums they had devoured!—what expectations fror strangers of condition! what exactions!

How shall the youth make his father comprehend that he wa cheated at Damascus by one of the best men in the world ;—that h had lent a part of his substance to a friend at Nineveh, who had fle off with it to the Ganges ;—that a whore of Babylon had swallowe his best pearl, and anointed the whole city with his balm of Gilead —that he had been sold by a man of honour for twenty shekels c silver to a worker in graven images ; that the images he had pur chased had profited him nothing ;—that they could not be trans ported across the wilderness, and had been burnt with fire at Shusan —that the * apes and peacocks, which he had sent for from Tarsis lay dead upon his hands ; and that the mummies had not been dea long enough which had been brought him out of Egypt :—that a had gone wrong since the day he forsook his father's house?

——Leave the story,—it will be told more concisely.—"When h was yet afar off, his father saw him ;"—Compassion told it in thre words,—"he fell upon his neck, and kissed him."

Great is the power of eloquence ;—but never is it so great as whe it pleads along with Nature, and the culprit is a child strayed fron his duty, and returned to it again with tears. Casuists may settl the point as they will ; but what could a parent see more in th account than the natural one of an ingenuous heart too open for th world,—smitten with strong sensations of pleasures, and suffered t sally forth unarmed into the midst of enemies stronger than himself

Generosity sorrows as much for the overmatched as Pity herself.

The idea of a son so ruined would double the father's caresses : every effusion of his tenderness would add bitterness to his son's remorse —"Gracious Heaven! what a father have I rendered miserable!"

And he said, "I have sinned against Heaven, and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son."

"But the father said, Bring forth the best robe."

O ye affections! how fondly do ye play at cross purposes with each other!—'Tis the natural dialogue of true transport : joy is not methodical ; and where an offender, beloved, overcharges itself in the offence,—words are too cold : and a conciliated heart replies by tokens of esteem.

"And he said unto his servants, Bring forth the best robe, and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet, and bring hither the fatted calf, and let us eat and drink, and be merry."

* *Vide* 2 Chron. 21.

When the affections so kindly break loose, Joy is another name fr Religion.

We look up as we taste it: the cold Stoic without, when he hears te dancing and the music, may ask sullenly (with the elder brother) hat it means? and refuse to enter: but the humane and compas-onate all fly impetuously to the banquet given for "a son who as dead and is alive again; who was lost, and is found." Gentle irits light up the pavilion with a sacred fire; and parental love d filial piety lead in the mask with riot and wild festivity!—Was not for this that God gave man music to strike upon the kindly ssions; that Nature taught the feet to dance to its movements, d, as chief governess of the feast, poured forth wine into the oblet to crown it with gladness?

The intention of this parable is so clear, from the occasion of it, at it will not be necessary to perplex it with any tedious explana-on: it was designed by way of indirect remonstrance to the Scribes d Pharisees, who animadverted upon our Saviour's conduct, for en-ring so freely into conferences with sinners, in order to reclaim them. o that end, he proposes the parable of the shepherd, who left his nety-and-nine sheep that were safe in the fold, to go and seek for e sheep that was gone astray,—telling them, in other places, that ey who were whole wanted not a physician,—but they who were ck: and here, to carry on the same lesson, and to prove how ceptable such a recovery was to God, he relates this account of e prodigal son and his welcome reception.

I know not whether it would be a subject of much edification to onvince you here that our Saviour, by the prodigal son, particularly ointed at those who are *sinners of the Gentiles*, and were recovered y divine grace to repentance;—and that, by the elder brother, he tended as manifestly the more froward of the Jews, who envied eir conversion, and thought it a kind of wrong to their primo-eniture, in being made fellow-heirs with them of the promises f God.

These uses have been so ably set forth, in so many good sermons pon the Prodigal Son, that I shall turn aside from them at present nd content myself with some reflections upon that fatal passion hich led him—and so many thousands after the example, "to ather all he had together, and take his journey into a far country."

The love of variety, or curiosity of seeing new things, which is the ame, or at least a sister passion to it,—seems woven into the frame f every son and daughter of Adam; we usually speak of it as one f Nature's levities, though planted within us for the solid purposes f carrying forward the mind to fresh inquiry and knowledge. Strip s of it, the mind (I fear) would doze for ever over the present page, nd we should all of us rest at ease with such objects as presented hemselves in the parish or province where we first drew breath.

It is to this spur, which is ever in our sides, that we owe the

impatience of this desire for travelling; the passion is no way bad but, as others are, in its mismanagement or excess;—order it rightly the advantages are worth the pursuit;—the chief of which are—to learn the languages, the laws and customs, and understand the government and interest, of other nations;—to acquire an urbanity and confidence of behaviour, and fit the mind more easily for conversation and discourse;—to take us out of the company of our aunts and grandmothers, and from the track of nursery mistakes; and, by shewing us new objects, or old ones in new lights, to reform our judgments;—by tasting perpetually the varieties of Nature, to know what *is good*,—by observing the address and arts of man, to conceive what *is sincere*;—and, by seeing the difference of so many various humours and manners, to look into ourselves, and form our own.

This is some part of the cargo we might return with; but the impulse of seeing new sights, augmented with that of getting clear from all lessons both of wisdom and reproof at home,—carries our youth too early out to turn this venture to much account; on the contrary, if the scene painted of the prodigal in his travels looks more like a copy than an original,—will it not be well if such an adventurer, with so uncompromising a setting out,—without *carte*—without compass,—be not cast away for ever?—and may he not be said to escape well, if he return to his country only as naked as he first left it?

But you will send an able pilot with your son:—a scholar.

If wisdom can speak in no other language but Greek or Latin,—you do well;—or, if mathematics will make a man a gentleman,—or natural philosophy but teach him to make a bow,—he may be of some service in introducing your son into good societies, and supporting him in them when he has done;—but the upshot will be generally this, that, in the most pressing occasions of address,—if he is a mere man of reading, the unhappy youth will have the tutor to carry, and not the tutor to carry him.

But you will avoid this extreme; he shall be escorted by one who knows the world not merely from books,—but from his own experience;—a man who has been employed on such services, and thrice made *the tour of Europe with success*;—

——That is, without breaking his own or his pupil's neck; for, if he is such as my eyes have seen! some broken *Swiss valet de chambre*,—some general undertaker, who will perform the journey in so many months, *if God permit*, much knowledge will not accrue;—some profit at least;—he will learn the amount, to a halfpenny, of every stage from Calais to Rome;—he will be carried to the best inns, instructed where there is the best wine, and sup a livre cheaper than if the youth had been left to make the tour and the bargain himself.——Look at our governor, I beseech you!—see, he is an inch taller, as he relates the advantages!

And here endeth his pride, his knowledge, and his

But, when your son gets abroad, he will be taken out of his hand
y his society with men of rank and letters, with whom he will
ass the greatest part of his time.

Let me observe, in the first place, that company which is really
ood is very rare, and very shy: but you have surmounted this
fficulty, and procured him the best letters of recommendation to
e most eminent and respectable in every capital.

And I answer, that he will obtain all by them which courtesy
rictly stands obliged to pay on such occasions—but no more.

There is nothing in which we are so much deceived as in the
lvantages proposed from our connexions and discourse with the
erati, &c., in foreign parts; especially if the experiment is made
efore we are matured by years of study.

Conversation is a traffic; and if you enter into it without some
ock of knowledge to balance the account perpetually betwixt you,
e trade drops at once: and this is the reason, however it may
e boasted to the contrary, why travellers have so little (especially
ood) conversation with natives, owing to their suspicion, or, per-
aps, conviction, that there is nothing to be extracted from the
onversation of young itinerants worth the trouble of their bad
nguage, or the interruption of their visits.

The pain on these occasions is usually reciprocal: the consequence
f which is that the disappointed youth seeks an easier society;
nd, as bad company is always ready, and ever lying in wait, the
areer is soon finished; and the poor prodigal returns the same
bject of pity with the prodigal in the Gospel.

XXI.—NATIONAL MERCIES CONSIDERED.*

Deuteronomy VI. 20, 21.—And when thy son asketh thee in time to come, saying, What mean the testimonies, and the statutes, and the judgments, which the Lord ur God hath commanded you? then thou shalt say unto thy son, We were haraoh's bondsmen in Egypt, and the Lord brought us out of Egypt with a ighty hand.

These are the words which Moses left as a standing answer for the hildren of Israel to give their posterity, who, in time to come, might ecome ignorant or unmindful of the many and great mercies which od had vouchsafed to their forefathers: all which had terminated n that one of their deliverance out of bondage.

Though they were directed to speak in this manner, each man to is son, yet one cannot suppose that the direction should be neces-ary for the next generation, for the children of those who had been ye-witnesses of God's providence: it does not seem likely that any f them should arrive to that age of reasoning which would put hem upon asking the supposed question, and not be long beforehand nstructed in the answer. Every parent would tell his child the ardships of his captivity, and the amazing particulars of his deliver-

* On the inauguration of His present Majesty.

ance; the story was so uncommon,—so full of wonder,—and wi al the recital of it would ever be a matter of such transport, it cold not possibly be kept a secret;—the piety and gratitude of e generation would anticipate the curiosity of another; their s s would learn the story with their language.

This, probably, might be the case with the first or second rac of people; but, in process of time, things might take a different tu ; a long and undisturbed possession of their liberties might blunt e sense of those providences of God which had procured them, d set the remembrance of all his mercies at too great a distance fi n their hearts. After they had for some years been eased of ev y real burden, an excess of freedom might make them restless ur r every imaginary one, and, amongst others, that of their religi ; whence they might seek occasion to inquire into the foundat n and fitness of its ceremonies, its statutes, and its judgments.

They might ask, What meant so many commands in mat s which to them appeared indifferent in their own natures? W t policy in ordaining them? and, What obligation could there e upon reasonable creatures to comply with a multitude of s h unaccountable injunctions, so unworthy the wisdom of God?

Hereafter, possibly, they might go further lengths; and tho h their natural bent was generally towards superstition, yet so e adventurers, as is ever the case, might steer for the opposite co , and, as they advanced, might discover that all religions, of w t denomination or complexion soever, were alike:—that the relig n of their own country, in particular, was a contrivance of the pri s and Levites, a phantom dressed out in a terrifying garb of t r own making, to keep weak minds in fear:—that its rites and ce monies, and numberless injunctions, were so many different whe s in the same political engine, put in, no doubt, to amuse the ig rant, and keep them in such a state of darkness as clerical juggl requires.

That, as for the moral part of it, though it was unexceptiona in itself, yet it was a piece of intelligence they did not stand want of; men had natural reason always to have found it out, a wisdom to have practised it, without Moses's assistance.

Nay, possibly, in process of time, they might arrive at grea improvements in religious controversy:—when they had given th system of infidelity all the strength it could admit of from reas they might begin to embellish it with some more sprightly conce and turns of ridicule.

Some wanton Israelite, when he had eaten and was full, mig give free scope and indulgence to this talent. As arguments a sober reasoning failed, he might turn the edge of his wit agai types and symbols, and treat all the mysteries of his religion, a every thing that could be said on so serious a subject, with raille

cred passages of his law: he might banter the golden calf, or the azen serpent, with great courage, and confound himself in the stinctions of clean and unclean beasts, by the desperate sallies of s wit against them.

He could but possibly take one step farther; when the land which owed with milk and honey had quite worn out the impressions of s yoke, and blessings began to multiply upon his hands, he might aw this curious conclusion:—that there was no Being who was e author and bestower of them, but that it was their own arm, and e mightiness of Israelitish strength, which had put them, and kept em, in possession of so much happiness.

O Moses, how would thy meek and patient spirit have been put to e torture by such a return! If a propensity towards superstition the Israelites did once betray thee into such an excess of anger at thou threwest the two tables out of thy hands, which God had rote, and carelessly hazardedst the whole treasure of the world—ith what indignation and honest anguish wouldst thou have heard e scoffings of those who denied the hand which brought them rth, and said, Who is God, that we should obey his voice?—with hat force and vivacity wouldst thou have reproached them with the story of their own nation!—that, if too free an enjoyment of God's essings had made them forget to look backwards, it was necessary remind them that their forefathers were Pharaoh's bondsmen in gypt, without prospect of deliverance; that the chains of their ptivity had been fixed and rivetted by a succession of four hundred d thirty years, without the interruption of one struggle for their berty; that, after the expiration of that hopeless period, when no tural means favoured the event, they were snatched, almost against eir own wills, out of the hands of their oppressors, and led, through ocean of dangers, to the possession of a land of plenty; that this ange in their affairs was not the produce of chance or fortune, nor as it projected or executed by any achievement or plan of human vice, which might soon again be defeated by superior strength or licy from without, or from force of accidents from within; from ange of circumstances, humours, and passions of men, all which nerally had a sway in the rise and fall of kingdoms; but that all as brought about by the power and goodness of God, who saw and tied the afflictions of a distressed people, and, by a chain of great d mighty deliverances, set them free from the yoke of oppression.

That, since that miraculous escape, a series of successes, not to be counted for by second causes and the natural course of events, had monstrated not only God's providence in general, but his particular ovidence and attachment to them; that nations, greater and ightier than they, were driven out before them, and their lands ven to them for an everlasting possession.

This was that they should teach their children, and their children's ildren after them.—Happy generations, for whom so joyful a lesson

was prepared! happy, indeed! had ye at all times known to h
made the use of it which Moses continually exhorted,—" of draw
nigh unto God with all your hearts, who had been so nigh unto yo

And here let us drop the argument as it respects the Jews, and
a moment turn it towards ourselves: the present occasion, and
recollection which is natural upon it, of the many other parts of t
complicated blessing vouchsafed to us, since we became a nati
making it hard to desist from such an application.

I begin with the first in order of time, as well as the greatest
national deliverances,—our deliverance from darkness and idolat
by the conveyance of the light which Christianity brought with
into Britain, so early as in the life-time of the apostles themselv
or, at furthest, not many years after their death.

Though this might seem a blessing conveyed and offered to us
common with other parts of the world, yet when you reflect up
this as a remote corner of the earth in respect of Judea,—its situat
and inaccessibleness as an island,—the little that was then known
navigation,—or carried on of commerce,—the large tract of la
which to this day remains unhallowed with the name of Christ,
almost in the neighbourhood of where the first glad tidings of h
were sounded — one cannot but adore the goodness of God,
remark a more particular providence in its conveyance and establi
ment here than amongst other nations upon the continent—whe
though the oppositions from error and prejudice were equal, it
not these natural impediments to encounter.

Historians and statesmen, who generally search every where
the causes of events but in the pleasure of Him who disposes
them, may make different reflections upon this. They may consi
it as a matter incidental, brought to pass by the fortuitous ambiti
success, and settlement of the Romans here; it appearing that
Claudius's reign, when Christianity began to get footing in Ro
near eighty thousand of that city and people were fixed in this isla
as this made a free communication betwixt the two places, the w
for the Gospel was in course open, and its transition from the one
the other natural and easy to be accounted for,—and yet, nevertl
less, providential. God often suffers us to pursue the devices of o
hearts, whilst he turns the course of them, like the rivers of wate
to bountiful purposes. Thus, he might make that pursuit of gl
inherent in the Romans the engine to advance his own, and establi
it here; he might make the wickedness of the earth to work
own righteousness, by suffering them to wander a while beyond th
proper bounds, till his purposes were fulfilled, and " then put
hook into their nostrils," and lead those wild beasts of prey ba
again into their own land.

Next to this blessing of the light of the Gospel, we must n
forget that by which it was preserved from the danger of bei

tions which came down upon us from the north, and shook the hole world like a tempest; changing names and customs, and lan-uage and government, and almost the very face of nature, wherever ey fixed. That our religion should be preserved at all, when every ing else seemed to perish which was capable of change;—or, that should not be hurt under that mighty weight of ruins, beyond e recovery of its former beauty and strength—the whole can be cribed to no cause so likely as this, that the same power of God hich sent it forth was present to support it,—when the whole ame of other things gave way.

Next in degree to this mercy of preserving Christianity from an ter extinction,—we must reckon that of being enabled to preserve d free it from corruptions, which the rust of time,—the abuses of en, and the natural tendency of all things to degeneracy which are usted to them, had from time to time introduced into it.

Since the day in which this reformation was begun, by how many range and critical turns has it been perfected and handed down, if t entirely "without spot or wrinkle,"—at least, without great otches or marks of anility!—

Even the blow which was suffered to fall upon it shortly after, that period where our history looks so unlike herself (stained, ary, by thee, and disfigured by blood!) can one reflect upon it ithout adoring the providence of God, which so speedily snatched e sword of persecution out of her hand,—making her reign as ort as it was merciless!

If God then made us, as he did the Israelites, suck honey out of e rock, and oil out of the flinty rock,—how much more signal was s mercy in giving them to us without money, without price, in ose good days which followed, when a long and a wise reign was necessary to build up our church as a short one was before to ve it from ruins!—

——The blessing was necessary,—and it was granted:—

God having multiplied the years of that renowned princess to an ncommon number, giving her time, as well as a heart, to fix a avering persecuted people, and settle them upon such a foundation must make them happy;—the touch-stone by which they are to tried whom God has entrusted with the care of kingdoms.

Blessed be thy glorious name for ever and ever, in making that st so much easier for the British, than other, princes of this earth; hose subjects, whatever other changes they have felt, have seldom ppened upon that of changing their misery; and, it is to be feared, e never likely, so long as they are kept so strongly bound in ains of darkness—and chains of power.

From both these kind of evils, which are almost naturally con-cted together, how providential was our escape in the succeeding ign; when all the choice blood was bespoke, and preparations ade to offer it up at one sacrifice!

I would not intermix the horrors of that black projected festi with the glories of this; nor name the sorrows of the next rei which ended in the subversion of our constitution, was it not nec sary to pursue the thread of our deliverances through those tim and remark how nigh God's providence was to us in them both, by protecting us from the one, in as signal a manner as he resto us from the other.

Indeed, the latter of them might have been a joyless matter of membrance to us at this day, had it not been confirmed a blessi by a succeeding escape, which sealed and conveyed it safe down to whether it was to correct an undue sense of former blessings,—or teach us to reflect upon the number and value of them, by thre ening us with the deprivation of them,—we were suffered, howev to approach the edge of a precipice, where, if God had not raised a deliverer to lead us back—all had been lost:—the arts of Jesui had decoyed us forwards: or, if that had failed, we had been push down by open force,—and our destruction had been inevitable.

The good consequences of that deliverance are such that it seem as if God had suffered our waters, like those of Bethesda, to troubled, to make them afterwards more healing to us; since to account of that day's blessings we charge the enjoyment of ev thing since worth a free man's living for;—the revival of our liber our religion, the just rights of our kings,—and the just rights of people; and, along with all, that happy provision for their contin ance, for which we are returning thanks to God this day.

Let us do it, I beseech you, in the way which becomes wise m by pursuing the intentions of his blessings, and making a better u of them than our forefathers, who sometimes seemed to grow wea of their own happiness:—let us rather thank God for the good la which he has given us; and when we begin to prosper in it, and ha built goodly houses, and dwelt therein,—and when our silver and o gold is multiplied, and all that we have is multiplied, let the instanc of our virtue and benevolence be multiplied with them, that the gr and mighty God, who is righteous in all his ways, and holy in all works, may, in the last days of accounting with us, judge us wort of the mercies we have received!

In vain are days set apart to celebrate successful occurrenc unless they influence a nation's morals:—a sinful people can ne be grateful to God,—nor can they, properly speaking, be loyal their prince;—they cannot be grateful to the one, because they li not under a sense of his mercies;—nor can they be loyal to the oth because they disengage the providence of God from taking his pa and then give a heart to his adversaries to be intractable.—

And, therefore, what was said by some one, that every sin was treason against the soul, may be applied here,—that every wick man is a traitor to his king and country. And, whatever statesm

tary reasons, a good man will ever be found to be the best patriot and the best subject: and though an individual may say, What can my righteousness profit a nation of men? it may be answered, that if it should fail of a blessing here—it will have one advantage at least, which is this,—

It will save thy own soul!—which may God grant. Amen.

XXII.—THE HISTORY OF JACOB CONSIDERED.

Genesis XLVI. 9.—And Jacob said unto Pharaoh, The days of the years of my pilgrimage are an hundred and thirty years; few and evil have the days of the years of my life been.—

THERE is not a man in history whom I pity more than the man who made this reply; not because his days were short,—but that they were long enough to have crowded into them so much evil as we find.

Of all the Patriarchs, he was the most unhappy; for, 'bating the seven years he served Laban for Rachel, "which seemed to him but a few days, for the love he had to her,"—strike those out of the number,—all his other days were sorrow; and that not from his faults, but from the ambition, the violence, and evil passions of others. A large portion of what man is born to comes, you'll say, from the same quarter:—'tis true;—but still, in some men's lives, there seems a contexture of misery:—one evil so rises out of another, and the whole plan and execution of the piece has so very melancholy an air, that a good-natured man shall not be able to look upon it but with tears on his cheeks.

I pity this patriarch still the more because, from his first setting out in life, he had been led into an expectation of such different scenes; he was told by Isaac his father that "God should bless him with the dew of Heaven, and the fatness of the earth, and with plenty of corn and wine;—that people were to serve him, and nations to bow down to him;—that he should be lord over his brethren;—that blessed was every one that blessed him, and cursed was every one that cursed him."

The simplicity of youth takes promises of happiness in the fullest latitude; and as these were moreover confirmed to him by the God of his fathers, on his way to Padanaram,—it would leave no distrust of their accomplishments upon his mind;—every fair and flattering object before him, which wore the face of joy, he would regard as a portion of his blessing;—he would pursue it;—he would grasp a shadow!

This, by the way, makes it necessary to suppose that the blessings which were conveyed had a view to blessings not altogether such as a carnal mind would expect; but that they were, in a great measure, spiritual, and such as the prophetic soul of Isaac had principally before him in the comprehensive idea of their future and happy establishment, when they were no longer to be strangers and pilgrims

upon earth; for in fact,—in the strict and literal sense of his fathe grant,—Jacob enjoyed it not;—and was so far from being a hap man that, in the most interesting passages of his life, he met w nothing but disappointments and grievous afflictions.

Let us accompany him from the first treacherous hour of mother's ambition; in consequence of which he is driven forth fr his country and the protection of his house, to seek protection a establishment in the house of Laban his kinsman.

In what manner this answered his expectations we find from own pathetic remonstrance to Laban, when he had pursued h seven days' journey, and overtook him on Mount Gilead.—I him in the door of the tent, with the calm courage which Innocen gives the oppressed, thus remonstrating with his father-in-l upon the cruelty of his treatment:—

"These twenty years that I have been with thee—thy ewes ha not cast their young; and the rams of thy flock have I not eat. That which was torn of beasts I brought not unto thee; I bare loss of it;—what was stolen by day, or stolen by night, of my ha didst thou require it. Thus I was: in the day the drought consum me, and the frost by night; and my sleep departed from my ey. Thus have I been twenty years in thy house:—I served thee fo teen years for thy two daughters, and six years for thy cattle; thou hast changed my wages ten times."

Scarce had he recovered from these evils, when the ill-conduct vices of his children wound his soul to death. Reuben proves cestuous;—Judah adulterous;—his daughter Dinah is dishonour —Simeon and Levi dishonour themselves by treachery;—two of grand-children are stricken with sudden death;—Rachel, his belo wife, perishes, and in circumstances which embittered his loss;— son Joseph, a most promising youth, is torn from him by the e of his brethren;—and, to close all, himself driven by famine, in old age, to die amongst the Egyptians;—a people who held it abomination to eat bread with him. Unhappy patriarch! well mi he say, "That few and evil had been his days:" the answer, inde was extended beyond the monarch's enquiry, which was simply age:—but how could he look back upon the days of his pilgr age without thinking of the sorrows which those days had brou along with them? all that was more in the answer than in demand was the overflowings of a heart ready to bleed afr at the recollection of what had befallen.

Unwillingly does the mind digest the evils prepared for it others;—for those we prepare ourselves—we eat but the fruit wh we have planted and watered;—a shattered fortune, a shatte frame, so we have but the satisfaction of shattering them oursel pass naturally enough into the habit, and, by the ease with wh they are both done, they save the spectator a world of pity: for those like Jacob's, brought upon him by the hands from which e

oked for all his comforts,—the avarice of a parent,—the unkindness f a relation,—the ingratitude of a child,—they are evils which leave scar;—besides, as they hang over the heads of all, and therefore ay fall upon any,—every looker-on has an interest in the tragedy —but then we are apt to interest ourselves no otherwise than merely s the incidents themselves strike our passions, without carrying the sson further.—In a word,—we realize nothing;—we sigh,—we ipe away the tear,—and there ends the story of Misery, and the oral with it.

Let us try to do better with this. To begin with the bad bias hich gave the whole turn to the patriarch's life,—parental partiality, —or parental injustice,—it matters not by what title it stands distinuished—'tis that by which Rebekah planted a dagger in Esau's reast,—and an eternal terror with it in her own lest she should live to e deprived of them both in one day; and trust me, dear Christians, herever that equal balance of kindness and love which children ook up to you for as their natural right is no longer maintained, here will be daggers ever planted; "the son shall (*literally*) be set t variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, nd the daughter-in-law against her mother-in-law;—and a man's oes shall be they of his own household."

It was an excellent ordinance, as well of domestic policy as of quity, which Moses gave upon this head, in Deut. xxi.

"If a man have two wives, one beloved and one hated, and they ave borne him children, both the beloved and the hated; and if the irst-born son be hers that was hated, then it shall be, when he naketh his sons to inherit that which he hath, that he may not make he son of the beloved first-born before the son of the hated which s indeed the first-born:—but he shall acknowledge the son of the ated for first-born by giving him a double portion of all that he ath." The evil was well fenced against;—for 'tis one of those which steals in upon the heart with the affections, and courts the arent under so sweet a form that thousands have been betrayed by he very virtues which should have preserved them. Nature tells he parent there can be no error on the side of affection:—but we forget, when Nature pleads for one, she pleads for every child alike; —and why is not her voice to be heard? Solomon says, "Oppression will make a wise man mad."—What will it do then to a tender and ingenuous heart which feels itself neglected,—too full of reverence for the author of its wrongs to complain?—See, it sits down in silence robbed by discouragements of all its natural powers to please, —born to see others loaded with caresses;—in some uncheery corner it nourishes its discontent,—and with a weight upon its spirits which its little stock of fortitude is not able to withstand, —it droops and pines away.—Sad victim of Caprice!

We are unavoidably led here to a reflection upon Jacob's conduct in regard to his son Joseph, which no way corresponded with the lesson

of wisdom which the miseries of his own family might have taug
him,—surely his eyes had seen sorrow sufficient on that score to h
taken warning; and yet we find that he fell into the same snare
partiality to that child in his old age, which his mother Rebekah h
shewn to him in hers:—"for Israel loved Joseph more than all
children, because he was the son of his old age: and he made hin
coat of many colours."——O Israel! where was that prophetic spi
which darted itself into future times, and told each tribe what was
be its fate?—Where was it fled, that it could not aid thee to look
little a way forwards as to behold "this coat of many colours" stain
with blood? Why were the tender emotions of a parent's angui
hid from thy eyes?—and, Why is every thing?—but that it plea
Heaven to give us no more light in our way than will leave virt
in possession of its recompense.

—Grant me, gracious God, to go cheerfully on the road whi
thou hast marked out!—I wish it neither more wide nor more smoot
—continue the light of this dim taper thou hast put into my han
I will kneel upon the ground, seven times a day, to seek the b
track I can with it;—and, having done that, I will trust myself a
the issue of my journey to thee, who art the Fountain of joy,—a
will sing songs of comfort as I go along!

Let us proceed to the second great occurrence in the patriarcl
life,—the imposition of a wife upon him whom he neither bargain
for nor loved.—"And it came to pass in the morning, behold, it w
Leah! And he said unto Laban, What is this thou hast done un
me? Did I not serve thee for Rachel? Wherefore then hast th
beguiled me?"

This, indeed, is out of the system of all conjugal impositio
now, but the moral of it is still good; and the abuse, with the san
complaint of Jacob's upon it, will ever be repeated, so long as A
and Artifice are so busy as they are in these affairs.

Listen, I pray you, to the stories of the disappointed in marriage
—collect all their complaints;—hear their mutual reproaches! Upo
what fatal hinge do the greatest part of them turn?—"They we
mistaken in the person."—Some disguise, either of body or mind,
seen through in the first domestic scuffle;—some fair ornament,-
perhaps the very one that won the heart,—"the ornament of a mee
and quiet spirit," falls off.—"It is not the Rachel for whom I hav
served;—why hast thou then beguiled me?"

Be open,—be honest;—give yourself for what you are; conce
nothing,—varnish nothing;—and, if these fair weapons will not de
better not to conquer at all than conquer for a day.—When th
night is passed, 'twill ever be the same story,—"And it came t
pass, behold, it was Leah!"

If the heart beguiles itself in its choice, and imagination will giv
excellences which are not the portion of flesh and blood, when th
dream is over, and we awake in the morning, it matters little whethe

s Rachel or Leah;—be the object what it will, as it must be on e earthly side, at least, of perfection,—it will fall short of the work fancy whose existence is in the clouds.

In such cases of deception, let no man exclaim, as Jacob does in s,—"What is it that thou hast done unto me?"—for 'tis his own ings; and he has nothing to lay his fault on but the heat and etic indiscretion of his own passions.

I know not whether 'tis of any use to take notice of this singularity the patriarch's life, in regard to the wrong he received from Laban, hich was the very wrong he had done before to his father Isaac, hen the infirmities of old age had disabled him from distinguish-g one child from another:—"Art thou my very son Esau? And he id, I am." 'Tis doubtful whether Leah's veracity was put to the me test; but both suffered from a similitude of stratagem; and is hard to say whether the anguish, from crossed love, in the east of one brother, might not be as sore a punishment as the dis-uietudes of crossed ambition and revenge in the breast of the other.

I do not see which way the honour of Providence is concerned in paying us exactly in our own coin;—or, why a man should fall to that very pit (and no other) which he has "graven and digged r another man." Time and chance may bring such incidents about; d there wants nothing but that Jacob should have been a bad an to have made this a common-place text for such a doctrine.

It is enough for us that the best way to escape evil is, in general, ot to commit it ourselves;—and that whenever the passions of ankind will order it otherwise, to rob those, at least, "who love dgment," of the triumph of finding it out,—"That our travail has eturned upon our heads, and our violent dealings upon our own ates."

I cannot conclude this discourse without returning first to the art with which it set out;—the patriarch's account to the king of gypt of the shortness and misery of his days. Give me leave to ring this home to us, by a single reflection upon each.

There is something strange in it that life should appear so short *the gross*,—and yet so long *in the detail*. Misery may make it so, ou'll say,—but we will exclude it;—and still you'll find, though we ll complain of the shortness of life, what numbers there are who eem quite overstocked with the days and hours of it, and are con-inually sending out into the highways and streets of the city, to ompel guests to come in, and take it off their hands; to do this with genuity and forecast is not one of the least arts and businesses of ife itself; and they who cannot succeed in it carry as many marks f distress about them as Bankruptcy herself could wear. Be as areless as we may, we shall not always have the power;—nor shall ve always be in a temper to let the account run thus. When the lood is cooled, and the spirits, which have hurried us on through alf our days, before we have numbered one of them, are beginning

to retire,—then Wisdom will press a moment to be heard;—aff. tions, or a bed of sickness, will find their hours of persuasion;—a, should they fail, there is something yet behind: Old Age will ov. take us at the last, and with its trembling hand hold up the glass) us as it did to the patriarch.

—Dear inconsiderate Christians, wait not, I beseech you, till the; —take a view of your life now:—look back,—behold this fair spa capable of such heavenly improvements,—all scrawl'd over and . faced with——I want words to say with what,—for I think only f the reflections with which you are to support yourselves in the . cline of a life so miserably cast away,—should it happen, as it of does, that ye have stood idle unto the eleventh hour, and have all work of the day to perform when night comes on, and no one can wo.

Secondly, As to the evil of the days of the years of our pilgrima, —speculation and fact appear at variance again.—We agree w the patriarch that the life of man is miserable; and yet the wo looks happy enough—and every thing tolerably at its ease. It m be noted, indeed, that the patriarch, in this account, speaks mer his present feelings; and seems rather to be giving a history of sufferings than a system of them, in contradiction to that of the C of Love. Look upon the world he has given us!—observe the ric and plenty which flow in every channel, not only to satisfy the des of the temperate,—but of the fanciful and wanton!—every plac almost a paradise, when Nature was in her gayest humour!

—Everything has two views. Jacob, and Job, and Solomon, g one section of the globe;—and this representation another.—Tr lieth betwixt,—or rather good and evil are mixed up together; wh of the two preponderates, is beyond our enquiry;—but, I trust,- is the good.—First, as it renders the Creator of the world more d and venerable to us;—and, secondly, because I will not supp that a work intended to exalt his glory should stand in want f apologies.

Whatever is the proportion of misery in this world, it is cert that it can be no duty of religion to increase the complaint,—or affect the praise which the Jesuits' college of Granada gave th Sanchez:—That though he lived where there was a very sw garden, yet was never seen to touch a flower; and that he wo rather die than eat salt or pepper, or aught that might give a rel to his meat.

I pity the men whose natural pleasures are burdens, and who from Joy (as these splenetic and morose souls do) as if it was re an evil in itself.

If there is an evil in this world, 'tis sorrow and heaviness of he. —The loss of goods,—of health,—of coronets and mitres, are o evil as they occasion sorrow;—take that out,—the rest is fancy, a dwelleth only in the head of man.

Poor unfortunate creature that he is! as if the causes of angu

i the heart were not enow—but he must fill up the measure with tose of caprice; and not only walk in a vain shadow, but disquiet hmself in vain too!

We are a restless set of beings; and as we are likely to continue s to the end of the world,—the best we can do in it is to make the sme use of this part of our character which wise men do of other ld propensities;—when they find they cannot conquer them,—tey endeavour, at least, to divert them into good channels.

If, therefore, we must be a solicitous race of self-tormentors,—let ı drop the common objects which make us so—and for God's sake l solicitous only to live well.

XXIII.—THE PARABLE OF THE RICH MAN AND LAZARUS CONSIDERED.

Luke XVI. 31.—And he said unto him, If they hear not Moses and the Prophets, ıither will they be persuaded though one should rise from the dead.

ıese words are the conclusion of the parable of the rich man d Lazarus; the design of which was to shew us the necessity conducting ourselves by such lights as God had been pleased to ve us: the sense and meaning of the patriarch's final determina-on in the text being this, That they who will not be persuaded to aswer the great purposes of their being, upon such arguments are offered to them in Scripture, will never be persuaded to it any other means, how extraordinary soever:—"If they hear not oses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded though one ıould rise from the dead."

——Rise from the dead! To what purpose? What could such a essenger propose or urge which had not been proposed and urged ready? The novelty or surprise of such a visit might awaken the tention of a curious unthinking people, who spent their time in othing else but to hear and tell some new thing; but, ere the onder was well over, some new wonder would start up in its oom, and then the man might return to the dead, whence he came, nd not a soul make one enquiry about him.

—This, I fear, would be the conclusion of the affair. But, to ring this matter still closer to us, let us imagine, if there is nothing nworthy in it, that God, in compliance with a curious world, or om a better motive, in compassion to a sinful one, should vouch-ıfe to send one from the dead, to call home our conscience, and ıake us better Christians, better citizens, better men, and better ervants to God than we are.

Now bear with me, I beseech you, in framing such an address s, I imagine, would be most likely to gain our attention, and con-iliate the heart to what he had to say: the great channel to it is ıterest;—and there he would set out.

He might tell us (after the most indisputable credentials of whom

he served) that he was come a messenger from the great God o Heaven, with reiterated proposals, whereby much was to be grante us on his side, and something to be parted with on ours: but tha not to alarm us, 'twas neither houses, nor lands, nor possessions;— 'twas neither wives, nor children, nor brethren, nor sisters, whic we had to forsake;—no one rational pleasure to be given up, n natural endearment to be torn from.

In a word, he would tell us we had nothing to part with bu what was not for our interests to keep, and that was our vices which brought death and misery to our doors.

He would go on, and prove it by a thousand arguments, that t be temperate and chaste, and just, and peaceable, and charitable, an kind, to one another was only doing that for CHRIST's sake which wa most for our own: and that, were we in a capacity of capitulating wit God upon what terms we would submit to his government, he woul convince us 'twould be impossible for the wit of man to fram any proposals more for our present interests than "to lead an un corrupted life, to do the thing which is lawful and right," and la such restraints upon our appetites as are for the honour of huma nature, and the refinement of human happiness.

When this point was made out, and the alarms from interest g over, the spectre might address himself to the other passions. I doing this, he could but give us the most engaging ideas of th perfections of God;—nor could he do more than impress the mo awful ones of his majesty and power:—he might remind us tha we are creatures but of a day, hastening to the place whence we sha not return;—that, during our stay, we stood accountable to th Being, who, though rich in mercies, yet was terrible in his judg ments;—that he took notice of all our actions, that he was abou our paths, and about our beds, and spied out all our ways; an was so pure in his nature that he would punish even the wicke imaginations of the heart; and had appointed a day wherein h would enter into this enquiry.

He might add,——

But what?—with all the eloquence of an inspired tongue, wha could he add or say to us which has not been said before? Th experiment has been tried a thousand times upon the hopes an fears, the reasons and passions, of men, by all the powers of nature —the applications of which have been so great, and the variety o addresses so unanswerable, that there is not a greater paradox i the world than that so great a religion should be no better recom mended by its professors.

The fact is mankind are not always in a humour to be convinced and so long as the pre-engagement with our passion subsists, it i not argumentation which can do the business; we may amuse our selves with the ceremony of the operation, but we reason not wit the proper faculty when we see every thing in the shape an

colouring in which the treachery of the senses paints it: indeed were we only to look into the world, and observe how inclinable men are to defend evil, as well as to commit it, one would think, at first sight, they believed that all discourses of religion and virtue were mere matters of speculation for men to entertain some idle hours with; and conclude, very naturally, that we seemed to be agreed in no one thing but speaking well and acting ill. But the strongest comment is in the text:—"If they hear not Moses and the prophets," &c.

If they are not brought over to the interest of religion upon such discoveries as God has made, or has enabled them to make, they will stand out against all evidence:—in vain shall one rise for their conviction;—was the earth to give up her dead, 'twould be the same;—every man would return again to his course, and the same bad passions would produce the same bad actions to the end of the world.

This is the principal lesson of the parable; but I must enlarge upon the whole of it, because it has some other useful lessons; and they will best present themselves to us as we go along.

In this parable, which is one of the most remarkable in the Gospel, our Saviour represents a scene, in which, by a kind of contrast, two of the most opposite conditions, that could be brought together from human life, are passed before our imaginations.

The one, a man exalted above the level of mankind, to the highest pinnacle of prosperity,—to riches,—to happiness;—I say *happiness*, in compliance with the world, and on the supposition that the possession of riches must make us happy, when the very pursuit of them so warms our imaginations that we stake both body and soul upon the event; as if they were things not to be purchased at too dear a rate. They are the wages of wisdom, as well as of folly. Whatever was the case here, is beyond the purport of the parable;—the Scripture is silent, and so should we; it marks only his outward condition, by the common appendages of it, in the two great articles of Vanity and Appetite:—to gratify the one, he was clothed in purple and fine linen; to satisfy the other, fared sumptuously every day; and upon every thing too, we'll suppose, that climates could furnish,—that luxury could invent,—or the hand of Science could torture.

Close by his gates is represented an object, whom Providence might seem to have placed there to cure the pride of man, and shew him to what wretchedness his condition might be brought; a creature in all the shipwreck of nature;—helpless—undone—in want of friends—in want of health—and in want of every thing with them which his distresses called for.

In this state he is described as desiring to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table; and though the case is not expressly put that he was refused, yet, as the contrary is not affirmed in the historical part of the parable, or pleaded after by

the other, that he shewed mercy to the miserable, we may conclud his request was unsuccessful;—like too many others in the worl either so highly lifted up in it that they cannot look down distinctl enough upon the sufferings of their fellow-creatures, or, by long surfeiting in a continual course of banqueting and good cheer, the forget there is such a distemper as hunger in the catalogue human infirmities.

Overcharged with this, and perhaps a thousand unpitied wants a pilgrimage through an inhospitable world,—the poor man sinl silently under his burden.—But, good God! whence is this? Wh dost thou suffer these hardships in a world which thou hast made Is it for thy honour that one man should eat the bread of fulnes and so many of his own stock and lineage eat the bread of sorrow?- That this man should go clad in purple, and have all his patl strewed with rose-buds of delight, whilst so many mournful pa sengers go heavily along, and pass by his gates, hanging down the heads? Is it for thy glory, O God, that so large a shade of misei should be spread across thy works?—Or, is it that we see but a pa of them?—When the great chain at length is let down, and all th has held the two worlds in harmony is seen;—when the dawn that day approaches in which all the distressful incidents of th drama shall be unravelled;—when every man's case shall be r considered,—then wilt thou be fully justified in all thy ways, a every mouth shall be stopped.

After a long day of mercy, mis-spent in riot and uncharitablenes the rich man died also:—the parable adds,—and was buried:—burie no doubt, in triumph, with all the ill-timed pride of funerals, a empty decorations, which worldly folly is apt to prostitute up those occasions.

But this was the last vain shew; the utter conclusion of all l Epicurean grandeur:—the next is a scene of horror, where he represented by our Saviour in a state of the utmost misery, when he is supposed to lift up his eyes toward Heaven, and cry to tl patriarch Abraham for mercy,—"And Abraham said, Son, remer ber that thou in thy life-time receivedst thy good things."

——That he had received his good things—'twas from heaven, and could be no reproach. With what severity soever the Scriptu speaks against riches, it does not appear that the living or fari sumptuously every day was the crime objected to the rich man; that it is a real part of a vicious character: the case might be the as now, his quality and station in the world might be supposed be such as not only to have justified his doing this, but, in gener to have required it, without any imputation of doing wrong;—f differences of station there must be in the world,—which must supported by such marks of distinction as custom imposes. T exceeding great plenty and magnificence in which Solomon is d scribed to have lived, who had ten fat oxen and twenty oxen out

he pastures, and a hundred sheep, besides harts and roebucks, and allow-deer and fatted fowl, with thirty measures of fine flour, and threescore measures of meal, for the daily provision of his table;—ll this is not laid to him as a sin, but rather remarked as an instance of God's blessing to him; and whenever these things are otherwise tis from a wasteful and dishonest perversion of them to pernicious ends,—and oft-times to the very opposite ones for which they were granted,—to glad the heart, to open it, and render it more kind.

And this seems to have been the snare the rich man had fallen into;—and possibly, had he fared less sumptuously, he might have had more cool hours for reflection, and been better disposed to have conceived an idea of want, and to have felt compassion for it.

"And Abraham said, Son, remember that thou in thy life-time receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things;—Remember! sad subject of recollection! that a man has passed through this world with all the blessings and advantages of it on his side—favoured by God Almighty with riches—befriended by his fellow-creatures in the means of acquiring them—assisted every hour by the society of which he is a member in the enjoyment of them,—to remember how much he has received, how little he has bestowed!—that he has been no man's friend!—no one's protector! no one's benefactor!—blessed God!

Thus begging in vain for himself, he is represented at last as interceding for his brethren, that Lazarus might be sent to them to give them warning, and save them from the ruin which he had fallen into.—"They have Moses and the prophets," was the answer of the patriarch;—"let them hear them." But the unhappy man is represented as discontented with it, and still persisting in his request, and urging,—"Nay, father Abraham, but if one went from the dead they would repent."

—He thought so;—but Abraham knew otherwise;—and the grounds of the determination I have explained already;—so shall proceed to draw some other conclusions and lessons from the parable.

And first, our Saviour might further intend to discover to us by it the dangers to which great riches naturally expose mankind; agreeably to what is elsewhere declared, how hardly shall they who have them enter into the kingdom of Heaven!

The truth is they are often too dangerous a blessing for God to trust us with, or us to manage: they surround us at all times with ease, with nonsense, with flattery, and false friends, with which thousands and ten thousands have perished:—they are apt to multiply our faults, and treacherously to conceal them from us;—they hourly administer to our temptations; and neither allow us time to examine our faults, nor humility to repent of them.—Nay, what is strange, do they not often tempt men even to covetousness! and though, amidst all the ill offices which riches do us, one would least suspect this vice, but rather think the one a cure for the other,—yet so it is, that

many a man contracts his spirits upon the enlargement of his fortune, and is the more empty for being full.

But there is less need to preach against this. We seem all to be hastening to the opposite extreme of luxury and expense; we generally content ourselves with the solution of it; and say, 'Tis a natural consequence of trade and riches;—and there it ends.

By the way, I affirm, there is a mistake in the account; and that it is not riches which are the cause of luxury,—but the corrupt calculation of the world, in making riches the balance for honour, for virtue, and for every thing that is great and good; which goads so many thousands on with an affectation of possessing more than they have,—and, consequently, of engaging in a system of expenses they cannot support.

In one word, 'tis the necessity of *appearing* to be somebody, in order to be so—which ruins the world.

This leads us to another lesson in the parable, concerning the true use and application of riches; we may be sure, from the treatment of the rich man, that he did not employ those talents as God intended.

How God did intend them—may as well be known from an appeal to your own hearts, and the inscription you shall read there—as from any chapter and verse I might cite upon the subject. Let us then for a moment, my dear auditors, turn our eyes that way, and consider the traces which even the most insensible man may have proof of, from what he may perceive springing up within him from some casual act of generosity; and though this is a pleasure which properly belongs to the good, yet let him try the experiment;—let him comfort the captive, or cover the naked with a garment, and he will feel what is meant by that moral delight arising in the mind from the conscience of a humane action.

But, to know it right, we must call upon the compassionate.—Cruelty gives evidence unwillingly, and feels the pleasure but imperfectly; for this, like all other pleasures, is of a relative nature, and consequently the enjoyment of it requires some qualification in the faculty, as much as the enjoyment of any other good does. There must be something antecedent in the disposition and temper which will render that good a good to that individual—otherwise, though 'tis true it may be possessed—yet it never can be enjoyed.

Consider how difficult you will find it to convince a miserable heart that any thing is good which is not profitable! or a libertine one that any thing is bad which is pleasant!

Preach to a voluptuary, who has modelled both mind and body to no other happiness but good eating and drinking—bid him "taste and see how good God is,"—there is not an invitation in all nature would confound him like it.

In a word, a man's mind must be like your proposition before it can be relished;—and 'tis the resemblance between them which brings over his judgment, and makes him an evidence on your side.

'Tis therefore not to the cruel,—'tis to the merciful;—to those who rejoice with them that rejoice, and weep with them that weep,—that we make this appeal.—'Tis to the generous, the kind, the humane, that I am now to tell the sad* story of the fatherless, and of him who hath no helper, and bespeak your almsgiving in behalf of those who know not how to ask for it themselves.

—What can I say more?—It is a subject on which I cannot inform your judgment;—and, in such an audience, I would not presume to practise upon your passions:—let it suffice to say that those whom God hath blessed with the means,—and for whom he has done more, in blessing them likewise with a disposition,—have abundant reason to be thankful to him, as the Author of every good gift, for the measure he hath bestowed to them of both. 'Tis the refuge against the stormy wind and tempest which he has planted in our hearts; and the constant fluctuation of every thing in this world forces all the sons and daughters of Adam to seek shelter under it by turns. Guard it by entails and settlements as we will, the most affluent plenty may be stripped, and find all its worldly comforts, like so many withered leaves, dropping from us!—The crowns of princes may be shaken; and the greatest that ever awed the world have looked back and moralized upon the turn of the wheel!

That which has happened to one—may happen to every man: and therefore that excellent rule of our Saviour, in acts of benevolence, as well as every thing else, should govern us:—"That whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye also unto them."

Hast thou ever lain upon the bed of languishing? or laboured under a distemper which threatened thy life?—Call to mind thy sorrowful and pensive spirit at that time, and say what it was that made the thoughts of death so bitter—If thou hadst children, I affirm it, the bitterness of death lay there!—If unbrought up, and unprovided for, What will become of them? Where will they find a friend when I am gone? Who will stand up for them, and plead their cause against the wicked?

—Blessed God! to thee who art a Father to the fatherless, and a Husband to the widow,—I entrust them.

Hast thou ever sustained any considerable shock in thy fortune? or, has the scantiness of thy condition hurried thee into great straits, and brought thee almost to distraction? Consider, who was it that spread a table in that wilderness of thought?—who made thy cup to overflow? Was it not a friend of consolation who stepped in,—saw thee embarrassed with the tender pledges of thy love, and the partner of thy cares,—took them under his protection?—(Heaven, thou wilt reward him for it!)—and freed thee from all the terrifying apprehensions of a parent's love!

—Hast thou?—

—But how shall I ask a question which must bring tears into so

* Charity Sermon at St. Andrew's, Holborn.

many eyes?—Hast thou ever been wounded in a more affecting ma ner still, by the loss of a most obliging friend?—or been torn awa from the embraces of a dear and promising child by the stroke c death?—Bitter remembrance! Nature droops at it;—but Nature the same in all conditions and lots of life.—A child thrust forth in a evil hour, without food, without raiment, bereft of instruction, an the means of its salvation, is the subject of more tender heart-ache and will awaken every power of Nature!—As we have felt for ou selves,—let us feel for Christ's sake,—let us feel for their's: an may the God of all comfort bless you! Amen.

XXIV.—PRIDE.

Luke xiv. 10, 11.—But thou, when thou art bidden, go and sit down in tl lowest room, that when he that bade thee cometh, he may say to thee, Friend, go u higher; then shalt thou have worship in the presence of them who sit at meat wit thee;—for whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humblet himself shall be exalted.

It is an exhortation of our Saviour's to Humility, addressed by wa of inference from what he had said in the three foregoing verses c the chapter: where, upon entering the house of one of the chie Pharisees to eat bread, and marking how small a portion of thi necessary virtue entered in with the several guests, discovering itsel from their choosing the chief rooms and most distinguished place of honour;—he takes the occasion which such a behaviour offered t caution them against Pride;—states the inconvenience of the passion —shews the disappointments which attend it;—the disgrace in whicl it generally ends—in being forced at last to recede from the preten sions to what is more than our due; which, by the way, is the ver thing the passion is eternally prompting us to expect. When therefore, thou art bidden to a wedding, says our Saviour, sit no down in the highest room, lest a more honourable man than thou b bidden of him; and he that bade thee and him come and say t thee,—Give this man place: and thou begin with shame to tak the lowest room.

—But thou, when thou art bidden, go and sit down in the lowest room:—hard lecture!—In the lowest room?—What,—do I owe nothing to myself? Must I forget my station, my character in life? Resign the precedence which my birth, my fortune, my talents, have already placed me in possession of?—give all up?—and suffer inferiors to take my honours?—Yes; for that, says our Saviour, is the road to it:—"For when he that bade thee cometh, he will say to thee, Friend, go up higher; then shalt thou have worship in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee:—for whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased: and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted."

To make good the truth of which declaration, it is not necessary we should look beyond this life and say That in that day of retri-

ution, wherein every high thing shall be brought low, and every regular passion dealt with as it deserves;—that pride, amongst he rest (considered as a vicious character), shall meet with its roper punishment of being abased, and lying down for ever in hame and dishonour.—It is not necessary we should look so far orwards for the accomplishment of this: the words seem not so uch to imply the threat of a distant punishment, the execution f which was to be respited to that day,—as the declaration of a lain truth depending upon the natural course of things, and evi-ently verified in every hour's commerce of the world; whence, as vell as from our reasoning upon the point, it is found that Pride ays us open to so many mortifying encounters, which Humility in ts own nature rests secure from, that, verily, each of them, in this vorld, have their reward faithfully dealt out by the natural workings f men's passions; which, though very bad executioners in general, et are so far just ones in this that they seldom suffer the exultations f an insolent temper to escape the abasement, or the deportment f a humble one to fail of the honour, which each of their characters leserves.

In other vicious excesses which a man commits, the world (though t is not much to its credit) seems to stand pretty neuter: if you are xtravagant or intemperate, you are looked upon as the greatest nemy to yourself,—or if an enemy to the public, at least you are so emote an one to each individual that no one feels himself imme-liately concerned in your punishment: but in the instances of Pride he attack is personal: for, as this passion can only take its rise rom a secret comparison which the party has been making of him-elf to my disadvantage, every intimation he gives me of what he hinks of the matter is so far a direct injury, either as it withholds he respect which is my due,—or perhaps denies me to have any; r else, which presses equally hard, as it puts me in mind of the lefects which I really have, and of which I am truly conscious, and onsequently think myself the less deserving of an admonition: in very one of which cases, the proud man, in whatever language he peaks it,—if it is expressive of this superiority over me, either in the gifts of fortune, the advantages of birth or improvements, as it has roceeded from a mean estimation, and possibly a very unfair one, of he like pretensions in myself,—the attack, I say, is personal; and as generally the fate to be felt and resented as such.

So that, with regard to the present inconveniences, there is scarce ny vice, bating such as are immediately punished by laws, which a nan may not indulge with more safety to himself than this one of Pride;—the humblest of men not being so entirely void of the assion themselves but that they suffer so much from the over-lowings of it in others as to make the literal accomplishment f the text a common interest and concern: in which they are generally successful,—the nature of the vice being such as not only

to tempt you to it, but to afford the occasions itself of its ow humiliation.

The proud man,—see!—he is sore all over; touch him—you pu him to pain: and though, of all others, he acts as if every mort was void of all sense and feeling, yet is posssessed with so nic and exquisite a one himself that the slights, the little neglects an instances of dis-esteem, which would be scarce felt by another ma are perpetually wounding him, and oft-times piercing him to h very heart.

I would not, therefore, be a proud man, was it only for this, that should not be in the power of every one who thought fit to chastis me;—my other infirmities, however unworthy of me, at least wi not incommode me:—so little discountenance do I see given to ther that it is not the world's fault if I suffer by them:—but here—if exalt myself, I have no prospect of escaping;—with this vice, I stan swoln up in every body's way, and must unavoidably be thrust back whichever way I turn, whatever step I take, under the direction c this passion, I press unkindly upon some one, and, in return, mus prepare myself for such mortifying repulses as will bring me dow and make me go on my way sorrowing.

This is from the nature of things, and the experience of life as fa back as Solomon, whose observation upon it was the same,—ar it will ever hold good, "that before honour was humility, and haughty spirit before a fall.—Put not therefore thyself forth in th presence of the king, and stand not in the place of great men;- for better is it—(which by the way is the very dissuasive in the tex —better is it that it be said unto thee, Friend, come up higher, tha that thou shouldest be put lower in the presence of the prince who thine eyes have seen."

Thus much for the illustration of this one argument, of ou Saviour's, against Pride:—there are many other considerations whic expose the weakness of it, which his knowledge of the heart of ma might have suggested: but as the particular occasion which ga rise to this lecture of our Saviour's against Pride naturally led hi to speak of the mortifications which attend such instances of it as h then beheld;—for this reason the other arguments might be omitte which perhaps in a set discourse would be doing injustice to th subject. I shall, therefore, in the remaining part of this, beg lea to offer some other considerations of a moral as well as a religiou nature upon this subject, as so many inducements to check this wea passion in man; which, though one of the most inconvenient of h infirmities,—the most painful and discourteous to society, yet, b a sad fatality, so it is, that there are few vices, except such whos temptations are immediately seated in our natures, to which the is so general a propensity throughout the whole race.

This has led some satirical pens to write, That all mankind at th bottom were proud alike;—that one man differed from another n

o much in the different portions which he possessed of it as in the ifferent art and address by which he excels in the management and isguise of it to the world; we trample, no doubt too often, upon he pride of Plato's mantle, with as great a pride of our own; yet on he whole the remark has more spleen than truth in it; there being housands (if any evidence is to be allowed) of the most unaffected umility, and truest poverty of spirit, which actions can give proof of. Notwithstanding this, so much may be allowed to the observation, That Pride is a vice which grows up in society so insensibly;—steals n unobserved upon the heart upon so many occasions;—forms itself pon such strange pretensions, and, when it has done, veils itself nder such a variety of unsuspected appearances,—sometimes even nder that of Humility itself;—in all cases Self-love, like a false riend, instead of checking, most treacherously feeds, this humour, oints out some excellence in every soul to make him vain, and think nore highly of himself than he ought to think;—that, upon the whole, there is no one weakness into which the heart of man is nore easily betrayed—or which requires greater helps of good sense nd good principles to guard against.

And first, the root from which it springs is no inconsiderable iscredit to the fruit.

If you look into the best moral writers, who have taken pains to earch into the grounds of this passion,—they will tell you that Pride s the vice of little and contracted souls; that, whatever affectation of reatness it generally wears and carries in the looks, there is always meaness in the heart of it;—a haughty and an abject temper, I believe, are nuch nearer a-kin than they will acknowledge;—like *poor* relations, hey look a little shy at one another at first sight, but, trace back their edigree, they are but collateral branches from the same stem; and here is scarce any one who has not seen many such instances of it s one of our poets alludes to in that admirable stroke he has given of his affinity, in his description of a "Pride which licks the dust."

As it has *meanness* at the bottom of it—so it is justly charged with aving *weakness* there too, of which it gives the strongest proof in egard to the chief end it has in view, and the absurd means it takes o bring it about.

Consider a moment.—What is it the proud man aims at?—why—uch a measure of respect and deference as is due to his superior nerit, &c.

Now good sense and a knowledge of the world shew us that, how nuch soever of these are due to a man, allowing he has made a right calculation, they are still dues of such a nature that they are not to be nsisted upon: Honour and Respect must be a "Free-will offering;" reat them otherwise, and claim them from the world as a tax,—they re sure to be withheld; the first discovery of such an expectation lisappoints it, and prejudices your title to it for ever.

To this speculative argument of its weakness it has generally the

ill fate to add another of a more substantial nature, which is matte of fact; that to turn giddy upon every little exultation is experience to be no less a mark of a *weak brain* in the figurative, than it is i the literal, sense of the expression—in sober truth, 'tis but a scurv kind of a trick (*quoties voluit Fortuna jocari*)—when Fortune, in on of her merry moods, takes a poor devil with this passion in his hea and mounts him up all at once as high as she can get him,—for it i sure to make him play such fantastic tricks as to become the ver fool of the comedy; and, was he not a general benefactor to th world in making it merry, I know not how Spleen could be pacifie during the representation.

A third argument against Pride is the natural connexion it has wit vices of an unsocial aspect: the Scripture seldom introduces it alon —Anger, or Strife, or Revenge, or some inimical passion, is ever upo the stage with it; the proofs and reasons of which I have not tim to enlarge on, and therefore shall say no more than this, that, w there no other, yet the bad company this vice is generally found i would be sufficient, by itself, to engage a man to avoid it.

Thus much for the moral considerations upon this subject; great part of which, as they illustrate chiefly the inconveniences Pride in a social light, may seem to have a greater tendency to mal men guard the appearances of it than conquer the passion itself, a root it out of their nature; to do this effectually we must add t arguments of religion, without which the best moral discourse m prove little better than a cold political lecture, taught merely govern the passions so as not to be injurious to a man's prese interest or quiet; all of which a man may learn to practise w enough, and yet at the same time be a perfect stranger to the be part of humility, which implies not a concealment of Pride, but a absolute conquest over the first risings of it which are felt in t heart of man.

And, first, one of the most persuasive arguments which religi offers to this end is that which rises from the state and condition ourselves, both as to our natural and moral imperfections. It impossible to reflect a moment upon this hint, but with a heart f of the humble exclamation, "O God! what is man!—even a thing nought!"—a poor, infirm, miserable, short-lived creature, that pass away like a shadow, and is hastening off the stage where the theat cal titles and distinctions, and the whole mask of Pride which he h worn for a day, will fall off, and leave him naked as a neglected sla Send forth your imagination, I beseech you, to view the last scene the greatest and proudest who ever awed and governed the world see the empty vapour disappearing! one of the arrows of mortali this moment sticks fast within him;—see,—it forces out his life, a freezes his blood and spirits.

Approach his bed of state,—lift up the curtain,—regard a mome with silence—

—Are these cold hands and pale lips all that is left of him who
as canonized by his own pride, or made a god of by his flatterers?
O my soul! with what dreams hast thou been bewitched! how
st thou been deluded by the objects thou hast so eagerly grasped at!
If this reflection from the natural imperfection of man, which he
nnot remedy, does nevertheless strike a damp upon human Pride,
uch more must the considerations do so which arise from the
lful depravations of his nature.

Survey yourselves, my dear Christians, a few moments in this
ht; behold a disobedient, ungrateful, intractable, and disorderly set
creatures, going wrong seven times in a day,—acting sometimes
ery hour of it against your own convictions, your own interests,
d the intentions of your God, who wills and proposes nothing but
ur happiness and prosperity—what reason does this view furnish
u for Pride? how many does it suggest to mortify and make you
hamed!—Well might the son of Syrach say, in that sarcastical
mark of his upon it, "That Pride was not made for man:"—for
me purposes, and for some particular beings, the passion might
ve been shaped—but not for him;—fancy it where you will, 'tis
where so improper—'tis in no creature so unbecoming.

—But why so cold an assent to so incontested a truth?—Perhaps
ou hast reasons to be proud;—for Heaven's sake let us hear them.
-Thou hast the advantages of birth and title to boast of—or thou
andest in the sunshine of Court favour—or thou hast a large fortune
-or great talents—or much learning—or Nature has bestowed her
races on thy person—speak—on which of these foundations hast
ou raised this fanciful structure?—Let us examine them.

Thou art well born;—then, trust me, 'twill pollute no one drop
f thy blood to be humble; humility calls no man down from his
nk,—divests not princes of their titles; it is in life what the *clear*
bscure is in painting; it makes the hero step forth in the canvas,
nd detaches his figure from the groupe in which he would otherwise
tand confounded for ever.

If thou art rich, then shew the greatness of thy fortune,—or, what
s better, the greatness of thy soul,—in the meekness of thy conversa-
ion; condescend to men of low estate, support the distressed, and
atronize the neglected. Be great; but let it be in considering
iches, as they are, as "talents committed to an earthen vessel."—
hat thou art but the *receiver*, and that to be obliged and to be vain
oo is but the old solecism of pride and beggary, which, though they
ften meet, yet ever make but an absurd society.

If thou art powerful in interest, and standest deified by a servile
ribe of dependants, why shouldest thou be proud, because they are
ungry?—Scourge me such sycophants; they have turned the head
f thousands as well as thine.

—But 'tis thy own dexterity and strength which have gained thee
his eminence;—allow it: but art thou proud that thou standest in

a place where thou art the mark of one man's envy, another man malice, or a third man's revenge,—where good men may be ready t suspect thee, and whence bad men will be ready to pull thee down I would be proud of nothing that is uncertain: Haman was s because he was admitted alone to Queen Esther's banquet; and th distinction raised him—but it was fifty cubits higher than he eve dreamed or thought of.

Let us pass on to the pretences of learning, &c. If thou has a little, thou wilt be proud of it, in course: if thou hast much, an good sense along with it, there will be no reason to dispute agains the passion: a beggarly parade of remnants is but a sorry object o Pride at the best;—but more so when we can cry out upon it, as th poor man did of his hatchet,—"Alas, master! for it was borrowed."

It is treason to say the same of Beauty—whatever we do of th arts and ornaments with which Pride is wont to set it off: th weakest minds are most caught with both; being ever glad to wi attention and credit from small and slender accidents, through di ability of purchasing them by better means. In truth, beauty has s many charms, one knows not how to speak against it; and when happens that a graceful figure is the habitation of a virtuous sou when the beauty of the face speaks out the modesty and humility the mind, and the justness of the proportion raises our thoughts u to the art and wisdom of the great Creator, something may be allowe it—and something to the embellishments which set it off;—and ye when the whole apology is read, it will be found at last that Beaut like truth, never is so glorious as when it goes the plainest.

Simplicity is the great friend to nature, and if I would be proud any thing in this silly world it should be of this honest alliance.

Consider what has been said; and may the God of all mercies an kindness watch over your passions, and inspire you "with all hum bleness of mind, meekness, patience, and long-suffering."—Amen.

XXV.—HUMILITY.

Matthew xi. 29.—Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls.

The great business of man is the regulation of his spirit; the pos session of such a frame and temper of mind as will lead us peaceabl through this world, and, in the many weary stages of it, affords u what we shall be sure to stand in need of,—"Rest unto our souls. Rest unto our souls!—'tis all we want—the end of all our wishe and pursuits: give us a prospect of this, we take the wings of th morning, and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth to have it i possession: we seek for it in titles, in riches, and pleasures—clim up after it by ambition, come down again, and stoop for it by avaric try all extremes; still we are gone out of the way, nor is it till afte many miserable experiments that we are convinced, at last, we hav

en seeking every where for it but where there is a prospect of nding it; and that is, within ourselves, in a meek and lowly dis-sition of heart. This, and this only, will give us rest unto our uls:—rest, from those turbulent and haughty passions which dis-b our quiet:—rest, from the provocations and disappointments of e world, and a train of untold evils too long to be recounted, against l which this frame and preparation of mind is the best protection.

I beg you will go along with me in this argument. Consider how eat a share of the uneasinesses which take up and torment our oughts owe their rise to nothing else but the dispositions of mind hich are opposite to this character.

With regard to the provocations and offences which are unavoid-ly happening to a man in his commerce with the world, take it as rule,—as a man's pride is, so is always his displeasure:—as the inion of himself rises, so does the injury—so does his resentment: s this which gives edge and force to the instrument which has struck m, and excites that heat in the wound which renders it incurable.

See how different the case is with the humble man: one half of ese painful conflicts he actually escapes; the other part fall lightly n him:—he provokes no man by contempt; thrusts himself forward the mark of no man's envy; so that he cuts off the first fretful casions of the greatest part of these evils; and for those in which e passions of others would involve him, like the humble shrub in e valley, gently gives way, and scarce feels the injury of those stormy counters which rend the proud cedar, and tear it up by its roots.

If you consider it with regard to the many disappointments of this e, which arise from the hopes of bettering our condition, and vancing in the world, the reasoning is the same.

What we expect is ever in proportion to the estimate made of rselves; when pride and self-love have brought us in their account this matter, we find that we are worthy of all honours,—fit for all aces and employments:—as our expectations rise and multiply, so ust our disappointments with them: and there needs nothing more lay the foundation of our unhappiness, and both to make and keep miserable. And, in truth, there is nothing so common in life as see thousands who, you would say, had all the reason in the world be at rest, so torn up and disquieted with sorrows of this class, d so incessantly tortured with the disappointments which their ide and passions have created for them, that, though they appear to ve all the ingredients of happiness in their hands, they can neither mpound nor use them:—how should they? the goad is ever in their les, and so hurries them on from one expectation to another as to ave them no rest day nor night.

Humility, therefore, recommends itself as a security against these art-aches, which, though ridiculous sometimes in the eye of the holder, yet are serious enough to the man who suffers them, and I lieve would make no inconsiderable account in a true catalogue of

the disquietudes of mortal man: against these, I say, Humility the best defence.

He that is little in his own eyes is little too in his desires, a consequently moderate in his pursuit of them: like another man, may fail in his attempts, and lose the point he aimed at—but that all—he loses not himself—he loses not his happiness and peace mind with it;—even the contentions of the humble man are mild a placid.—Blessed character! when such a one is thrust back, w does not pity him?—when he falls, who would not stretch out a ha to raise him up?

And here I cannot help stopping in the midst of this argument make a short observation, which is this. When we reflect upon t character of humility,—we are apt to think it stands the most nak and defenceless of all virtues whatever—the least able to support claims against the insolent antagonist who seems ready to bear h down, and all opposition which such a temper can make.

Now, if we consider him as standing alone,—no doubt, in such case, he will be overpowered and trampled upon by his opposer; but if we consider the meek and lowly man, as he is—fenced a guarded by the love, the friendship, and wishes of all mankind—th the other stands alone, hated, discountenanced, without one tr friend, or hearty well-wisher on his side;—when this is balanced, shall have reason to change our opinion, and be convinced that t humble man, strengthened with such an alliance, is far from bei so overmatched as at first sight he may appear;—nay, I believe o might venture to go further, and engage for it that, in all such cas where real fortitude and true personal courage were wanted, he much more likely to give proof of it, and I would sooner look for in such a temper than in that of his adversary. Pride may make man violent,—but Humility will make him firm:—and which of t two, do you think, likely to come off with honour?—he who a from the changeable impulse of heated blood, and follows the unc tain motions of his pride and fury;—or the man who stands cool a collected in himself, who governs his resentments, instead of bei governed by them, and on every occasion acts upon the stea motives of principle and duty?

But this by the way;—though, in truth, it falls in with the m argument; for if the observation is just, and Humility has t advantages where we should least expect them, the argument ri higher in behalf of those which are more apparently on its side.— all which, if the humble man finds, what the proud man must ne hope for in this world, that is, "rest to his soul,"—so does he li wise meet with it from the influence such a temper has upon condition under the evils of his life, not as chargeable upon the vi of men, but as the portion of his inheritance, by the appointment God. For if, as Job says, we are born to trouble as the sparks

below his sins,—and the smallest favours above his merit, that is likely to suffer the least from the one, and enjoy the most from the other: 'tis he who possesses his soul in meekness, and keeps it subjected to all the issues of fortune, that is the farthest out of their reach.—No.—He blames not the sun, though it does not ripen his vine, nor blusters at the winds, though they bring him no profit. If the fountain of the humble man rises not as high as he could wish—he thinks, however, that it rises as high as it ought; and, as the laws of nature still do their duty, that he has no cause to complain against them.

If disappointed of riches—he knows the providence of God is not his debtor; that, though he has received less than others, yet, as he thinks himself less than the least, he has reason to be thankful.

If the world goes untoward with the humble man, in other respects, he knows a truth which the proud man does never acknowledge, and that is, that the world was not made for him; and, therefore, how little share soever he has of its advantages, he sees an argument of content, in reflecting how little it is that a compound of sin, of ignorance, and frailty, has grounds to expect.

A soul thus turned and resigned is carried smoothly down the stream of providence; no temptations in his passage disquiet him with desire—no dangers alarm him with fear: though open to all the changes and chances of others,—yet by seeing the justice of what happens,—and humbly giving way to the blow,—though he is smitten, he is not smitten like other men, nor feels the smart which they do.

Thus much for the doctrine of Humility; let us now look towards the example of it.

It is observed, by some one, as pride was the passion through which sin and misery entered into the world, and gave our enemy the triumph of ruining our nature, that therefore the Son of God, who came to seek and to save that which was lost, when he entered upon the work of our restoration, began at the very point where he knew we had failed; and this he did by endeavouring to bring the soul of man back to its original temper of Humility; so that his first public address from the Mount began with a declaration of blessedness to the poor in spirit,—and almost his last exhortation, in the text, was to copy the fair original he had set them of this virtue, and "to learn of him to be meek and lowly in heart."

It is the most unanswerable appeal that can be made to the heart of man,—and so persuasive and accommodated to all Christians, that, much pride as there is still in the world, it is not credible but that every believer must receive some tincture of the character or bias towards it from the example of so great and yet so humble a Master, whose whole course of life was a particular lecture to this one virtue; and in every instance of it shewed that he came not to share the pride and glories of life, or swell the hopes of ambitious followers, but to cast a damp upon them for ever, by appearing himself rather

as a servant than a master,—coming, as he continually declared, not to be ministered unto, but to minister; and, as the Prophet had foretold in that mournful description of him,—to have no form nor comeliness, nor any beauty that they should desire him. The voluntary meanness of his birth,—the poverty of his life,—the low offices in which it was engaged, in preaching the Gospel to the poor,—the inconveniences which attended the execution of it, in having no where to lay his head,—all spoke the same language:—that the God of truth should submit to the suspicion of an imposture:—his humble deportment under that, and a thousand provocations of a thankless people, still raises this character higher;—and what exalts it to its highest pitch—the tender and pathetic proof he gave of the same disposition at the conclusion and great catastrophe of his sufferings—when a life full of so many instances of humility was crowned with the most endearing one of "humbling himself even to the death of the cross;"—the death of a slave, a malefactor—dragged to Calvary, without opposition—insulted, without complaint.—

—Blessed Jesus! how can the man who calls upon thy name but learn of thee to be meek and lowly in heart!—how can he but profit when such a lesson was seconded by such an example!

If humility shine so bright in the character of Christ, so does it in that of his religion; the true spirit of which tends all the same way. Christianity, when rightly explained and practised, is all meekness and candour, and love and courtesy: and there is no one passion our Saviour rebukes so often, or with so much sharpness, as that one which is subversive of these kind effects,—and that is pride, which in proportion as it governs us, necessarily lead us on to a discourteous opinion and treatment of others.—I say, *necessarily*,—because 'tis a natural consequence, and the progress from the one to the other is unavoidable.

This our Saviour often remarks in the character of the Pharisees—they trusted in themselves,—'twas no wonder then they despised others.

This, I believe, might principally relate to spiritual pride, which by the way, is the worst of all prides; and, as it is a very bad species of a very bad passion, I cannot do better than conclude the discourse with some remarks upon it.

In most conceits of a religious superiority there has usually gone hand in hand with it another fancy,—which, I suppose, has fed it, and that is a persuasion of some more than ordinary aids and illuminations from above.——Let us examine this matter.

That the influence and assistance of God's spirit, in a way imperceptible to us, does enable us to render him an acceptable service, we learn from Scripture. In what particular manner this is effected, so that the act shall still be imputed ours—the Scripture says not: we know only the account is so; but as for any sensible demonstra

utterly silent; nor can that silence be supplied by any experience. —We have none; unless you call the false pretences to it such,—ggested by an enthusiastic or distempered fancy. Expressly as e are told and pray for the inspiration of God's spirit, there are no undaries fixed, nor can any be ever marked, to distinguish them om the efforts and determinations of our own reason: and, firmly most Christians believe the effects of them upon their hearts, I ay venture to affirm that, since the promises were made, there ver was a Christian of a cool head and sound judgment that, in y instance of a change of life, would presume to say which part his reformation was owing to divine help,—or which to the operaons of his own mind: or who, upon looking back, would pretend strike the line, and say "here it was that my own reflections ded;—and at this point the suggestions of the Spirit of God gan to take place."

However backward the world has been in former ages in the disvery of such points as God never meant us to know,—we have en more successful in our own days; thousands can trace out now e impressions of this divine intercourse in themselves, from the rst moment they received it, and with such distinct intelligence of s progress and workings as to require no evidence of its truth.

It must be owned that the present age has not altogether the onour of this discovery; there were too many grounds given to nprove on in the religious cant of the last century; when the *inmings, in-dwellings,* and *out-lettings* of the Spirit were the subjects f so much edification: and, when, as they do now, the most illiterate echanics, who, as a witty divine said of them, were much fitter to *ake* a pulpit than to get into one, were yet able so to frame their onsense to the nonsense of the times as to beget an opinion in their llowers, not only that they prayed and preached by inspiration, but hat the most common actions of their lives were set about in the pirit of the Lord.

The tenets of the quakers (a harmless quiet people) are collateral escendants from the same enthusiastic original; and their accounts nd way of reasoning upon their inward light and spiritual worship re much the same; which last they carry thus much further, as o believe the Holy Ghost comes down upon their assemblies, and *oves* them, without regard to condition or sex, to make intercesions with unutterable groans.

So that, in fact, the opinions of methodists, upon which I was irst entering, are but a republication, with some alterations, of the ame extravagant conceits; and, as enthusiasm generally speaks the same language in all ages, 'tis but too sadly verified in this; for though we have not yet got to the old terms of the in-comings and in-dwellings of the Spirit,—yet we have arrived at the first feelings of its entrance, recorded with as particular an exactness as an act of filiation,—so that numbers will tell you the identical

place,——the day of the month, and the hour of the night, whe the Spirit came in upon them, and took possession of their hearts.

Now there is this inconvenience on our side, that there is r arguing with a phrenzy of this kind: for, unless a representation the case be a confutation of its folly to them, they must for ev be led captive by a delusion from which no reasoner can redee them: for, if you should inquire upon what evidence so strange persuasion is grounded?—they will tell you, "They feel it is so —If you reply, That this is no conviction to you, who do not fe it like them, and therefore would wish to be satisfied by what toke they are able to distinguish such emotions from those of fancy ar complexion? they will answer, That the manner of it is incomm nicable by human language, but 'tis a matter of fact,—they fe its operations as plainly and distinctly as the natural sensations pleasure, or the pains of a disordered body.—And, since I have me tioned a disordered body, I cannot help suggesting that, among the more serious and deluded of this sect, 'tis much to be doubte whether a disordered body has not oft-times as great a share letting in these conceits as a disordered mind.

When a poor disconsolate drooping creature is terrified from a enjoyment,—prays without ceasing, till his imagination is heate —fasts, and mortifies, and mopes, till his body is in as bad a plig as his mind: is it a wonder that the mechanical disturbances ar conflicts of an empty belly, interpreted by an empty head, should mistook for workings of a different kind from what they are?— that, in such a situation, where the mind sits upon the watch f extraordinary occurrences, and the imagination is pre-engaged its side, is it strange if every commotion should help to fix him this malady, and make him a fitter subject for the treatment a Physician than a Divine?

In many cases, they seem so much above the skill of either tha unless God in his mercy rebuke this lying spirit, and call it bac —it may go on and persuade millions into their destruction.

XXVI.—ADVANTAGES OF CHRISTIANITY TO THE WORLD.

Romans I. 22.—Professing themselves to be wise they became fools.

There is no one project to which the whole race of mankind is s universally a bubble as to that of being thought wise; and th affectation of it is so visible in men of all complexions that yo every day see some one or other so very solicitous to establish th character as not to allow himself leisure to do the things whic fairly win it;—expending more art and stratagem to appear s in the eyes of the world than would suffice to make him so in truth.

here is no injury touches a man so sensibly as an insult upon his arts and capacity; tell a man of other defects, that he wants earning, industry or application,—he will hear your reproof with atience.—Nay, you may go further: take him in a proper season, ou may tax his morals,—you may tell him he is irregular in his onduct,—passionate or revengeful in his nature,—loose in his rinciples;—deliver it with the gentleness of a friend,—possibly e'll not only bear with you,—but, if ingenuous, he will thank you or your lecture, and promise a reformation;—but hint—hint but t a defect in his intellectuals,—touch but that sore place, from that noment you are looked upon as an enemy sent to torment him efore his time, and in return may reckon upon his resentment and ll-will for ever; so that in general you will find it safer to tell a nan he is a knave, than a fool,—and stand a better chance of being orgiven for proving he has been wanting in a point of common onesty, than a point of common sense.

Strange souls that we are! as if to live well was not the greatest rgument of Wisdom;—and, as if what reflected upon our morals lid not most of all reflect upon our understandings!

This, however, is a reflection we make a shift to overlook in he heat of this pursuit; and, though we all covet this great cha-racter of Wisdom, there is scarce any point wherein we betray more olly than in our judgments concerning it; rarely bringing this recious ore either to the test or the balance; and, though 'tis of he last consequence not to be deceived in it,—we generally take it upon trust,—seldom suspect the quality, but never the quantity, of what has fallen to our lot. So that however inconsistent a man shall be in his opinions of this, and what absurd measures soever he takes in consequence of it, in the conduct of his life,—he still speaks comfort to his soul; and like Solomon, when he had least pretence for it,—in the midst of his nonsense will cry out and say, —"That all my wisdom remaineth with me."

Where then is wisdom to be found? and where is the place of understanding?

The politicians of this world, "professing themselves wise,"—admit of no other claims of wisdom but the knowledge of men and business, the understanding of the interests of states,—the intrigues of courts,—the finding out of the passions and weaknesses of foreign ministers—and turning them and all events to their country's glory and advan ıge.

—Not so the little man of this world, who thinks the main point of wisdom is to take care of himself;—to be wise in his generation; —to make use of the opportunity, whilst he has it, of raising a fortune, and heraldizing a name.—Far wide is the speculative and studious man (whose office is in the clouds) from such little ideas; —Wisdom dwells with him in finding out the secrets of nature; —sounding the depths of arts and sciences;—measuring the

heavens; telling the number of the stars, and calling them all by their names; so that when in our busy imaginations we have built and unbuilt again "God's stories in the heavens,"—and fancy we have found out the point whereon to fix the foundations of the earth; and, in the language of the book of Job, "have searched out the corner-stone thereof," we think our titles to wisdom built upon the same basis with those of our knowledge, and that they will continue for ever.

The mistake of these pretenders is shewn at large by the Apostle in the chapter from which the text is taken,—"Professing themselves *Wise*,"—in which expression (by the way) St. Paul is thought to allude to the vanity of the Greeks and Romans, who, being great encouragers of arts and learning, which they had carried to extraordinary heights, considered all other nations as *barbarians*, in respect of themselves; and amongst whom, particularly the Greeks, the men of study and inquiry had assumed to themselves, with great indecorum, the title of the Wise men.

With what parade and ostentation soever this was made out, it had the fate to be attended with one of the most mortifying abatements which could happen to Wisdom; and that was an ignorance of those points which most concerned man to know.

This he shews from the general state of the Gentile world, in the great article of their misconceptions of the Deity—and, as wrong notions produce wrong actions,—of the duties and services they owed to him, and, in course, of what they owed to one another.

For though, as he argues in the foregoing verses,—"The invisible things of him from the creation of the world might be clearly seen and understood, by the things that are made;"—that is,—Though God, by the clearest discovery of himself, had ever laid before mankind such eivdent proofs of his eternal Being,—his infinite powers and perfections, so that what is to be known of his invisible nature might all along be traced by the marks of his goodness, and the visible frame and order of the world;—yet so utterly were they without excuse—that though they knew God, and saw his image and superscription in every part of his works,—"yet they glorified him not."—So bad a use did they make of the powers given them for this great discovery that, instead of adoring the Being thus manifested to them, in purity and truth, they fell into the most gross and absurd delusions,—"changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like unto corruptible men——to birds,——to four-footed beasts and creeping things;——professing themselves to be wise, they became fools."—All their specious wisdom was but a more glittering kind of ignorance, and ended in the most dishonourable of all mistakes,—in setting up fictitious gods, to receive the tribute of their adoration and thanks.

The fountain of religion being thus poisoned, no wonder the stream

words, where he describes the heathen world "as full of all unrighteousness," — fornication, — covetousness, — maliciousness, — full of murder,— envy,— debate,— malignity,— whisperers,— back-biters,— haters of God,—proud,—boasters,—inventers of evil things,—disobedient to parents,—without understanding,—without natural affection, —implacable,—unmerciful :—God in heaven defend us from such a catalogue!

But these disorders, if fairly considered, you'll say, have in no ages arisen so much from want of light as a want of disposition to follow the light which God has ever imparted: that the law written in their hearts was clear and express enough for any reasonable creatures, and would have directed them, had they not suffered their passions more forcibly to direct them otherwise: that, if we are to judge from this effect, namely, the corruption of the world, the same prejudice will recur, even against the Christian religion; since mankind have at least been as wicked in later days as in the more remote and simple ages of the world; and that, if we may trust to facts, there are no vices which the Apostle fixes upon the heathen world, before the preaching of the Gospel, which may not be paralleled by as black a catalogue of vices in the Christian world since.

This necessarily brings us to an enquiry, Whether Christianity has done the world any service?—and, how far the morals of it have been made better since this system has been embraced?

In litigating this, one might oppose facts to facts to the end of the world, without coming one jot nearer to the point. Let us see how far their mistakes concerning the Deity will throw light upon the subject.

That there was one Supreme Being who made this world, and who ought to be worshipped by his creatures, is the foundation of all religion, and so obvious a truth in nature—that Reason, as the Apostle acknowledges, was always able to discover it: and yet it seems strange that the same faculty which made the discovery should be so little able to keep true to its own judgment, and support it long against the prejudices of wrong heads and the propensity of weak ones, towards idolatry, and a multiplicity of gods.

For want of something to have gone hand in hand with reason, and fix the persuasion for ever upon their minds that there was in truth but one God, the Maker and Supporter of Heaven and Earth, infinite in wisdom, and knowledge, and all perfections;—how soon was this simple idea lost, and mankind led to dispose of these attributes inherent in the Godhead, and divide and subdivide them again amongst deities which their own dreams had given substance to;—his eternal power and dominion parcelled out to gods of the land, to gods of the sea, to gods of the infernal regions: whilst the great God of gods, and Lord of lords, who ruleth over all the kingdoms of the world, who is so great that nought is able to control or withstand his power, was supposed to rest contented with his allotment, and

to want power to act within such parts of his empire as they dismembered and assigned to others.

If the number of their gods, and this partition of their power, would lessen the idea of their majesty, what must be the opinions of their origin? When, instead of that glorious description, which Scripture gives of "The Ancient of days who inhabiteth eternity," they gravely assigned particular times and places for the births and education of their gods; so there was scarce a hamlet, or even a desert, in Greece or Italy, which was not rendered memorable by some favour or accident of this kind.

And what rendered such conceits the more gross and absurd,—they supposed not only that the gods they worshipped had a beginning, but that they were produced by fleshly parents, and accordingly they attributed to them corporeal shapes and difference of sex; and, indeed, in this they were a little consistent, for their deities seemed to partake so much of the frailties to which flesh and blood is subject that their history and their pedigree were much of a piece, and might reasonably claim each other. For they imputed to them not only the human defects of ignorance, want, fear, and the like, but the most unmanly sensualities, and what would be a reproach to human nature, such as cruelty, adulteries, rapes, incest: and even in the accounts which we have from the sublimest of their poets,—what are they but anecdotes of their squabbles amongst themselves, their intrigues, their jealousies, their ungovernable transports of choler, nay, even their thefts, their drunkenness, and bloodshed?

Here let us stop a moment, and inquire what was reason doing all this time, to be so miserably insulted and abused? Where held she her empire, whilst her bulwarks were thus borne down, and her first principles of religion and truth lay buried under them? If she was able by herself to regain the power she had lost, and put a stop to this folly and confusion, why did she not? If she was not able to resist this torrent alone, the point is given up—she wanted aid; and revelation has given it.

But though Reason, you'll say, could not overthrow these popular mistakes, yet it saw the folly of them, and was at all times able to disprove them.

No doubt it was; and it is certain, too, that the more diligent enquirers after truth did not, in fact, fall into these absurd notions, which, by the way, is an observation more to our purpose than theirs who usually make it, and shews that, though their reasonings were good, there always wanted something which they could not supply to give them such weight as would lay an obligation upon mankind to embrace them, and make that to be a law which, otherwise, was but an opinion without force.

Besides, which is a more direct answer, though 'tis true the ablest men gave no credit to the multiplicity of gods (for they had a religion

of what, in effect, was equally bad, in holding an opinion which necessarily supported these very mistakes, namely, that as different nations had different gods, it was every man's duty (I suppose more for quietness' than principle's sake) to worship the gods of his country; which by the way, considering their numbers, was not so easy a task,—for, what with celestial gods, and gods ærial, terrestrial, and infernal, with the goddesses, their wives and mistresses, upon the lowest computation, the heathen world acknowledged no less than thirty thousand deities, all which claimed the rites and ceremonies of religious worship.

But 'twill be said, allowing the bulk of mankind were under such delusions, they were still but speculative.—What was that to their practice? however defective in their theology and more abstracted points, their morality was no way connected with it. There is no need that the everlasting laws of justice and mercy should be fetched down from above, since they can be proved from more obvious mediums;—they were as necessary for the same good purposes of society then, as now; and we may presume they saw their interest, and pursued it.

That the necessities of society, and the impossibilities of its subsisting otherwise, would point out the convenience, or, if you will, the duty, of social virtues is unquestionable:—but I firmly deny that, therefore, religion and morality are independent of each other: they appear so far from it that I cannot conceive how the one, in the true and meritorious sense of the duty, can act without the influence of the other: surely the most exalted motive which can only be depended upon for the uniform practice of virtue must come down from *above*,—from the love and imitation of the goodness of that Being in whose sight we wish to render ourselves acceptable: this will operate at all times and all places, in the darkest closet, as much as on the greatest and most public theatres of the world.

But with different conceptions of the Deity, or such impure ones as they entertained, is it to be doubted whether, in the many secret trials of our virtue, we should not determine our cases of conscience with much the same kind of casuistry as that of the Libertine in Terence, who, being engaged in a very unjustifiable pursuit, and happening to see a picture which represented a known story of Jupiter in a like transaction, argued the matter thus within himself: —If the great Jupiter could not restrain his appetites, and deny himself an indulgence of this kind—*ego Homuncio hoc non facerem?* shall I, a mortal, an inconsiderable mortal too, clothed with infirmities of flesh and blood, pretend to a virtue which the father of gods and men could not? What insolence!

The conclusion was natural enough; and as so great a master of nature puts it into the mouth of one of his principal characters, no doubt the language was then understood; it was copied from common life, and was not the first application which had been made of the story.

It will scarce admit of a question whether vice would not naturally grow bold upon the credit of such an example; or, whether such impressions did not influence the lives and morals of many in the heathen world; and had there been no other proof of it but the natural tendency of such notions to corrupt them, it had been sufficient reason to believe it was so.

No doubt, there is sufficient room for amendment in the Christian world, and we may be said to be a very corrupt and bad generation of men, considering what motives we have from the purity of our religion, and the force of its sanctions, to make us better:—yet still I affirm that, if these restraints were taken off, the world would be infinitely worse; and though some sense of morality might be preserved, as it was in the heathen world, with the more considerate of us, yet, in general, I am persuaded that the bulk of mankind, upon such a supposition, would soon come to "live without God in the world," and in a short time differ from Indians themselves in little else but their complexions.

If, after all, the Christian religion has not left a sufficient provision against the wickedness of the world, the short and true answer is this, That there can be none.

It is sufficient to leave us without excuse, that the excellency of this institution, in its doctrine, its precepts, and its examples has a proper tendency to make us a virtuous and a happy people—every page is an address to our hearts to win them to these purposes;—but as religion was not intended to work upon men by force and natural necessity, but by moral persuasion, which sets good and evil before them,—so that, if men have power to do the evil and choose the good, and will abuse it, this cannot be avoided. Religion even implies a freedom of choice, and all the beings in the world which have it were created free to stand, and free to fall;—and therefore men, who will not be persuaded by this way of address, must expect, and be contented, to be reckoned with according to the talents they have received.

XXVII.—THE ABUSES OF CONSCIENCE CONSIDERED.

Hebrews XIII. 18.—For we trust we have a good Conscience.

TRUST!—Trust we have a good Conscience!—Surely you will say, if there is any thing in this life which a man may depend upon, and to the knowledge of which he is capable of arriving upon the most indisputable evidence, it must be this very thing,—Whether he has a good Conscience or no.

If a man thinks at all, he cannot well be a stranger to the true state of this account:—he must be privy to his own thoughts and desires—he must remember his past pursuits, and know certainly the true springs and motives which, in general, have governed

In other matters we may be deceived by false appearances; and as the wise man complains, Hardly do we guess aright at the things that are upon the earth, and with labour do we find the things that are before us:—but here the mind has all the evidence and facts within herself:—is conscious of the web she has wove:—knows its texture and fineness; and the exact share which every passion has had in working upon the several designs which virtue or vice has planned before her.

Now, as conscience is nothing else but the knowledge which the mind has within itself of this: and the judgment, either of approbation or censure which it unavoidably makes upon the successive actions of our lives,—'tis plain, you will say, from the very terms of the proposition, whenever this inward testimony goes against a man, and he stands self-accused,—that he must necessarily be a *guilty man*. And, on the contrary, when the report is favourable on his side, and his heart condemns him not,—that it is not a matter of *trust*, as the Apostle intimates, but a matter of certainty and fact, that the "Conscience is good," and that the *man* must be *good* also.

At first sight, this may seem to be a true state of the case; and I make no doubt but the knowledge of right and wrong is so truly impressed upon the mind of man that, did no such thing ever happen as that the conscience of a man, by long habits of sin, might (as the Scripture assures us it may) insensibly become hard, and, like some tender parts of his body, by much stress, and continual hard usage, lose by degrees that nice sense and perception with which God and nature endowed it;—did this never happen,—or was it certain that self-love could never hang the least bias upon the judgment;—or that the little interests below could rise up and perplex the faculties of our upper regions, and encompass them about with clouds and thick darkness:—could no such thing as favour and affection enter this sacred court;—did Wit disdain to take a bribe in it, or was ashamed to shew its face as an advocate for an unwarrantable enjoyment;—or, lastly, were we assured that Interest stood always unconcerned whilst the cause was hearing,—and that Passion never got into the judgment-seat, and pronounced sentence in the stead of Reason, which is supposed always to preside and determine upon the case;—was this truly so, as the objection must suppose, no doubt, then, the religious and moral state of a man would be exactly what he himself esteemed it; and the guilt or innocence of every man's life could be known, in general, by no better measure than the degrees of his own approbation or censure.

I own, in one case, whenever a man's conscience does accuse him (as it seldom errs on that side) that he is guilty;—and, unless in melancholy and hypochondriac cases, we may safely pronounce that there is always sufficient ground for the accusation.

But, the converse of the proposition will not hold true, namely, that wherever there is guilt the conscience must accuse; and, if it does not, that a man is therefore innocent.—This is not the fact:—so that the common consolation which some good Christian or other is hourly administering to himself,—that he thanks God his mind does not misgive him; and that, consequently, he has a good conscience, because he has a quiet one,—current as the inference is, and infallible as the rule appears at first sight, yet, when you look nearer to it, and try the truth of this rule upon plain facts, you find it liable to so much error, from a false application of it;—the principle on which it goes so often perverted;—the whole force of it lost, and sometimes so vilely cast away that it is painful to produce the common examples from human life which confirm this account.

A man shall be vicious and utterly debauched in his principles; exceptionable in his conduct to the world: shall live shameless,——in the open commission of a sin which no reason nor pretence can justify;—a sin, by which, contrary to all the workings of humanity within, he shall ruin for ever the deluded partner of his guilt;——rob her of her best dowry;——and not only cover her own head with dishonour, but involve a whole virtuous family in shame and sorrow for her sake.——Surely,——you'll think, conscience must lead such a man a troublesome life:——he can have no rest night nor day from its reproaches.

Alas! Conscience had something else to do all this time than break n upon him: as *Elijah* reproached the god *Baal*, this *domestic god* was either *talking, or pursuing, or was in a journey, or, peradventure, he slept, and could not be awoke.* Perhaps he was gone out in company with Honour, to fight a duel;——to pay off some debt at play;——or dirty annuity, the bargain of his lust.——Perhaps Conscience all this time was engaged at home, talking aloud against petty larceny, and executing vengeance upon some such puny crimes as his fortune and rank in life secured him against all temptation of committing:——so that he lives as merrily,——sleeps as soundly in his bed;——and, at the last, meets death with as much unconcern,——perhaps, much more so, than a much better man.

Another is sordid, unmerciful;—a strait-hearted, selfish wretch, incapable either of private friendships, or public spirit.——Take notice how he passes by the widow and orphan in their distress; and sees all the miseries incident to human life without a sigh or a prayer.——Shall not conscience rise up and sting him on such occasions? No.—Thank God, there is no occasion. "I pay every man his own——I have no fornication to answer to my conscience, no faithless vows or promises to make up, I have debauched no man's wife nor child.—Thank God, I am not as other men, adulterers, unjust, or even as this libertine who stands before me."

A third is crafty and designing in his nature.——View his whole life.—'tis nothing else but a cunning contexture of dark arts and

iequitable subterfuges, basely to defeat the true intent of all laws, ıain dealing, and the safe enjoyment of our several properties.——
'ou will see such a one working out a frame of little designs upon ıe ignorance and perplexities of the poor and needy man:——shall ıise a fortune upon the inexperience of a youth,——or the unsus-
:cting temper of his friend, who would have trusted him with his 'e. When old age comes on, and repentance calls him to look back ɔon this black account, and state it over again with his conscience —Conscience looks into the *Statutes at Large,*——finds perhaps ɔ *express law* broken by what he has done;——perceives no penalty · forfeiture incurred:——sees no scourge waving over his head, —or prison opening its gate upon him——What is there to affright .s conscience?——Conscience has got safely entrenched behind the tter of the law, sits there invulnerable, fortified with *cases* and *ports* so strongly on all sides——that 'tis not preaching can ispossess it of its hold.

Another shall want even this refuge,——shall break through all ıis ceremony of slow chicane; and scorn the doubtful workings of ecret plots and cautious trains to bring about his purpose.——See ıe bare-faced villain, how he cheats, lies, perjures, robs, murders, —horrid! But, indeed, much better was not to be expected in this ase,——the poor man was in the dark!——His priest had got the eeping of his conscience, and all he had let him know of it was hat he must believe in the *Pope;*—go to mass;——cross himself; —tell his beads;——be a good Catholic: and that this in all con-cienc was enough to carry him to Heaven. What?——if he per-ures?——Why,——he had a mental reservation in it. But if he is o wicked and abandoned a wretch as you represent him,——if he obs or murders, will not Conscience, on every such act, receive a vound itself?——Ay——But the man has carried it to confession, he wound digests there, and will do well enough,——and in a short ime be quite healed up by absolution.

O *Popery!* what has thou to answer for?——when, not content vith the too many natural and fatal ways through which the heart is ɔvery day thus treacherous to itself, above all things,——thou hast vilfully set open this wide gate of deceit before the face of this un-vary *Traveller,*——too apt, God knows, to go astray of himself, and ɔonfidently speak peace to his soul when there is no peace.

Of this the common instances, which I have drawn out of life, are oo notorious to require much evidence. If any man doubts the eality of them, or thinks it impossible for man to be such a bubble o himself,—I must refer him a moment to his reflections, and shall hen venture to trust the appeal with his own heart. Let him con-sider in how different a degree of detestation numbers of wicked ıctions stand *there,* though equally bad and vicious in their own natures——he will soon find that such of them as strong inclination or custom have prompted him to commit are generally dressed out

and painted with all the false beauties which a soft and flattern hand can give them; and that the others, to which he feels no pr pensity, appear, at once, naked and deformed, surrounded with a the true circumstances of folly and dishonour.

When David surprised Saul sleeping in the cave, and cut off the ski of his robe——we read, his heart smote him for what he had done.— But, in the matter of Uriah, where a faithful and gallant servan whom he ought to have loved and honoured, fell to make way for h lust; where *Conscience* had so much greater reason to take the alarm- his heart smote him not.—A whole year had almost passed from th first commission of that crime to the time Nathan was sent to reprov him; and we read not once of the least sorrow or compunction heart which he testified, during all that time, for what he had done.

Thus Conscience, this once able monitor—placed on high as judge within us,—and intended by our Maker as a just an equitable one, too——by an unhappy train of causes and imp diments——takes often such imperfect cognizance of what passe ——does it office so negligently—sometimes so corruptly, that it not to be trusted alone: and, therefore, we find, there is a necessit an absolute necessity, of joining another principle with it, to aid, not govern, its determinations.

So that if you would form a just judgment of what is of infinit importance to you not to be misled in, namely, in what degree c real merit you stand, either as an honest man—an useful citizen— a faithful subject to your king——or a good servant to your Go ——call in Religion and Morality.——Look——What is written i the law of God?——How readest thou?—Consult calm reason an the unchangeable obligations of justice and truth—What say they?

Let Conscience determine the matter upon these reports——an then, if *thy heart condemn thee not*——which is the case the Apostl supposes——the rule will be infallible——*Thou wilt have confidenc towards God;*——that is, have just grounds to believe the judgmen thou hast passed upon thyself *is* the judgment of God; and nothing else but an anticipation of that righteous sentence which will be pronounced, hereafter, upon thee by that Being before whom thou art finally to give an account of thy actions.

Blessed is the man, indeed then, as the Author of the book of *Ecclesiasticus* expresses it, *who is not pricked with the multitude of his sins.—Blessed is the man whose heart hath not condemned him, and who is not fallen from his hope in the Lord. Whether he be rich,* continues he, *or whether he be poor,*——*if he have a good heart* (a heart thus guided and informed),——*he shall at all times rejoice in a cheerful countenance——his mind shall tell him more than seven watchmen that sit above upon a tower on high.* In the darkest doubts it shall conduct him safer than a thousand casuists, and give the state he lives in a better security for his behaviour than all the clauses and restrictions put together which the wisdom of the legislature is forced to mul-

tiply——forced, I say, as things stand; human laws being not a matter of original choice, but of pure necessity, brought in to fence against the mischievous effects of those consciences which are no law unto themselves: wisely intending, by the many provisions made, that in all such corrupt or misguided cases, where principle and the checks of Conscience will not make us upright,——to supply their force, and by the terrors of jails and halters oblige us to it.

To have the fear of God before our eyes; and, in our mutual dealings with each other, to govern our actions by the eternal measures of right and wrong,——the first of these will comprehend the duties of religion: the second those of morality: which are so inseparably connected together that you cannot divide these two *Tables*, even in imagination (though the attempt is often made in practice), without breaking and mutually destroying them both.

I said the attempt is often made;——and so it is; there being nothing more common than to see a man who has no sense at all of religion——and indeed has *so much* of honesty as to pretend to none; who would yet take it as the bitterest affront should you but hint at a suspicion of his moral character,——or imagine he was not conscientiously just, and scrupulous to the uttermost mite.

When there is some appearance that it is so,——though one is not willing even to suspect the appearance of so great a virtue as moral honesty;—yet were we to look into the grounds of it in the present case, I am persuaded we should find little reason to envy such a man the honour of his motive.

Let him declaim as pompously as he can on the subject, it will be found at last to rest upon no better foundation than either his interest, his pride, his ease; or some such little and changeable passion as will give us but small dependance upon his actions in matters of great stress.

Give me leave to illustrate this by an example.

I know the banker I deal with, or the physician I usually call in, to be neither of them men of much religion: I hear them make a jest of it every day, and treat all its sanctions with so much scorn and contempt as to put the matter past doubt. Well,——notwithstanding this I put my fortune into the hands of the one, and, what is dearer still to me, I trust my life to the honest skill of the other.——Now, let me examine what is my reason for this great confidence.——Why, in the first place, I believe that there is no probability that either of them will employ the power I put into their hands to my disadvantage. I consider that honesty serves the purposes of this life,——I know their success in the world depends upon the fairness of their character;—— that they cannot hurt me without hurting themselves more.

But put it otherwise, namely, that interest lay for once on the other side——that a case should happen wherein the one, without stain to his reputation, could secrete my fortune, and leave me naked

in the world;—or that the other could send me out of it, and enjoy an estate by my death, without dishonour to himself or his art——In this case what hold have I on either of them?——Religion, the strongest of all motives, is out of the question.——Interest, the next most powerful motive in this world, is strongly against me.——I have nothing left to cast into the scale to balance this temptation ——I must lie at the mercy of honour——or some such capricious principle.—Strait security! for two of my best and most valuable blessings,——my property and my life!

As therefore we can have no dependance upon morality without religion;——so, on the other hand, there is nothing better to be expected from religion without morality; nor can any man be supposed to discharge his duties to God (whatever fair appearances he may hang out that he does so) if he does not pay as conscientious a regard to the duties which he owes his fellow-creature.

This is a point capable in itself of strict demonstration.——Nevertheless, 'tis no rarity to see a man whose real moral merit stands very low, who yet entertains the highest notion of himself, in the light of a devout and religious man. He shall not only be covetous, revengeful, implacable,——but even wanting in points of common honesty.——Yet because he talks loud against the infidelity of the age——is zealous for some points of religion,——goes twice a day to church, attends the sacraments, and amuses himself with a few instrumental duties of religion,——shall cheat his conscience into a judgment that for this he is a religious man, and has discharged faithfully his duty to God: and you will find that such a man, through force of this delusion, generally looks down with spiritual pride upon every other man who has less affectation of piety, though, perhaps, ten times more moral honesty than himself.

This is likewise a sore evil under the sun;

and I believe there is no one mistaken principle which, for its time, has wrought more serious mischiefs. For a general proof of this, examine the history of the *Romish* church.—See what scenes of cruelty, murder, rapine, bloodshed, have all been sanctified by a religion not strictly governed by morality!

In how many kingdoms of the world has the crusading sword of the misguided Saint-Errant spared neither age, merit, sex, nor condition!———And, as he fought under the banners of a religion which set him loose from justice and humanity,——he shewed none ——mercilessly trampled upon both, neither heard the cries of the unfortunate, nor pitied their distresses.

If the testimony of past centuries in this matter is not sufficient, ——consider, at this instant, how the votaries of that religion are every day thinking to do service and honour to God by actions which are a dishonour and scandal to themselves.

To be convinced of this, go with me for a moment into the prisons

ropped up with racks and instruments of torment.—Hark !—what piteous groan !—See the melancholy wretch who uttered it, just rought forth to undergo the anguish of a mock trial, and endure ie utmost pains that a studied system of *religious cruelty* has been ble to invent. Behold this helpless victim delivered up to his tor-ientors. His body so wasted with sorrow and long confinement, ou'll see every nerve and muscle as it suffers.—Observe the last iovement of that horrid engine,—What convulsions it has thrown im into ! Consider the nature of the posture in which he now lies tretched.—What exquisite torture he endures by it ! 'Tis all nature in bear.—Good God ! see how it keeps his weary soul hanging upon is trembling lips, willing to take its leave,—but not suffered to de-iart. Behold the unhappy wretch led back to his cell,—dragged out f it again to meet the flames,—and the insults, in his last agonies, hich this principle—this principle that there can be religion without iorality,—has prepared for him.

The surest way to try the merit of any disputed notion—is to race down the consequences such a notion has produced, and com-iare them with the *spirit* of Christianity.—'Tis the short and decisive ule which our Saviour has left for these and such-like cases,—and worth a thousand arguments.—*By their fruits,* says he, *ye shall now them.*

Thus religion and morality, like fast friends and natural allies, can ever be set at variance without the mutual ruin and dishonour of hem both ;—and whoever goes about this unfriendly office is no vell-wisher to either,—and, whatever he pretends, he deceives his wn heart, and, I fear, his morality, as well as his religion, will be vain.

I will add no farther to the length of this discourse than by two or hree short and independent rules, deducible from what has been said.

1*st,* Whenever a man talks loudly against religion always suspect hat it is not his reason, but his passions, which have got the better f his creed.—A *bad life* and a *good belief* are disagreeable and trou-lesome neighbours, and where they separate, depend upon it, 'tis or no other cause but quietness' sake.

2*ndly,* When a man thus represented tells you, in any particular nstance, that such a thing goes *against* his conscience,—always be-eve he means exactly the same thing as when he tells you such a hing goes against his stomach,—a present want of appetite being enerally the true cause of both.

In a word,—trust that man in nothing—who has not a conscience n every thing.

And in your own case remember this plain distinction, a mistake hich has ruined thousands—that your conscience is not a law :—o,—God and reason made the law, and has placed conscience within ou to determine,—not like an *Asiatic cadi,* according to the ebbs nd flows of his own passions ; but like a *British judge* in this lana f liberty,—who makes no new law, but faithfully declares that

XXVIII.—TEMPORAL ADVANTAGES OF RELIGION.

Proverbs III. 17.—Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace

There are two opinions which the inconsiderate are apt to take upon trust:—the first is—a vicious life is a life of liberty, pleasure, and happy advantages;—the second is—and which is the converse of the first—that a religious life is a servile and most uncomfortable state.

The first breach which the devil made upon human innocence was by the help of the first of these suggestions, when he told Eve that by eating of the tree of knowledge she should be as God, that is, she should reap some high and strange felicity from doing what was forbidden her.—But I need not repeat the success—Eve learnt the difference between good and evil by her transgression, which she knew not before—but then she fatally learnt, at the same time, that the difference was only this—that good is that which can only give the mind pleasure and comfort—and that evil is that which must necessarily be attended, sooner or later, with shame and sorrow.

As the deceiver of mankind thus began his triumph over our race, —so has he carried it on ever since by the very same argument of delusion:—— that is, by possessing men's minds early with great expectations of the present incomes of sin,—making them dream of wondrous gratifications they are to feel in following their appetites in a forbidden way,—making them fancy that their own grapes yield not so delicious a taste as their neighbour's, and that they shall quench their thirst with more pleasure at his fountain than at their own. This is the opinion which at first too generally prevails—till experience and proper seasons of reflection make us all, at one time or other, confess—that our counsellor has been (as from the beginning) an impostor—and that, instead of fulfilling these hopes of gain and sweetness in what is forbidden — on the contrary, every unlawful enjoyment leads only to bitterness and loss.

The second opinion, or that a religious life is a servile and uncomfortable state, has proved a no less fatal and capital false principle in the conduct of inexperience through life—the foundation of which mistake arises chiefly from this previous wrong judgment—that true happiness and freedom lies in a man's always following his own humour—that to live by moderate and prescribed rules is to live without joy—that not to prosecute our passions is to be cowards—and to forego every thing for the tedious distance of a future life.

Was it true that a virtuous man could have no pleasure but what should arise from that remote prospect—I own we are by nature so goaded on by the desire of present happiness that, was that the case, thousands would faint under the discouragement of so remote an expectation.—But in the mean time the Scriptures give us a very different prospect of this matter.—There we are told that the service of God is true liberty—that the yoke of Christianity is easy, in comparison with that yoke which must be brought upon us by any other

ystem of living,—and the text tells us of wisdom—by which he neans Religion, that it has pleasantness in its way, as well as glory n its end—that it will bring us peace and joy, such as the world annot give.——So that upon examining the truth of this assertion ve shall be set right in this error, by seeing that a religious man's iappiness does not stand at so tedious a distance—but is so present ind, indeed, so inseparable from him as to be felt and tasted every iour—and of this even the vicious can hardly be insensible, from vhat he may perceive to spring up in his mind from any casual act of virtue. And though it is a pleasure that properly belongs to the good—yet let any one try the experiment, and he will see what is neant by that moral delight arising from the conscience of well-doing.—Let him but refresh the bowels of the needy—let him comfort the broken-hearted—or check an appetite—or overcome a temptation—or receive an affront with temper and meekness—and he shall ind the tacit praise of what he has done darting through his mind, iccompanied with a sincere pleasure—conscience playing the monitor even to the loose and most inconsiderate, in their most casual acts of well-doing, being like a voice whispering behind and saying—This s the way of pleasantness, this is the path of peace—walk in it.

But, to do further justice to the text, we must look beyond this nward recompense which is always inseparable from virtue, and take a view of the outward advantages which are as inseparable from it, ind which the Apostle particularly refers to when 'tis said Godliness has the promise of this life, as well as that which is to come—and in this argument it is that religion appears in all its glory and strength, —unanswerable in all its obligations—that, besides the principal work which it does for us in securing our future well-being in the other world, it is likewise the most effectual means to promote our present —and that not only *morally,* upon account of that reward which virtuous actions do entitle a man to from a just and a wise Providence, but by a natural tendency in themselves, which the duties of all religion have *to procure* us riches, health, reputation, and credit, and those things wherein our temporal happiness is thought to consist; and this not only in promoting the well-being of particular persons, but of public communities, and of mankind in general, agreeably to what the wise man has left us on record, that righteousness exalteth a nation —insomuch that could we, in considering this argument, suppose ourselves to be in a capacity of expostulating with God, concerning the terms upon which we would submit to his government, and to choose the laws ourselves which we would be bound to observe, it would be impossible for the wit of man to frame any other proposals which, upon all accounts, would be more advantageous to our own interests than those very conditions to which we are obliged by the rules of religion and virtue. And in this does the reasonableness of Christianity and the beauty and wisdom of Providence appear most eminently towards mankind, in governing us by such laws as do most apparently

tend to make us happy; and, in a word, in making that (in h mercy) to be our duty which, in his wisdom, he knows to be o interest, that is to say, what is most conducive to the ease and con fort of our mind,—the health and strength of our body,—the honou and prosperity of our state and condition,—the friendship and goo will of our fellow-creatures; to the attainment of all which n more effectual means can possibly be made use of than that pla direction—to lead an uncorrupted life, and to do the thing whic is right, to use no deceit in our tongue, nor do evil to o neighbour.

For the better imprinting of which truth in your memories, giv me leave to offer a few things to your consideration.

The first is that justice and honesty contribute very much t wards all the faculties of the mind: I mean that it clears up th understanding from that mist which dark and crooked desigr are apt to raise in it, and that it keeps up a regularity in the affe tions, by suffering no lusts or *by-ends* to disorder them.—That likewise preserves the mind from all damps of grief and melanchol which are the sure consequences of unjust actions; and that, b such an improvement of the faculties, it makes a man so much th abler to discern, and so much the more cheerful, active, and diligen to mind, his business.—Light is sown for the righteous, says th prophet, and gladness for the upright in heart.

Secondly, let it be observed that, in the continuance and cours of a virtuous man's affairs, there is little probability of his fallin into considerable disappointments or calamities; not only becaus guarded by the providence of God, but that honesty is, in it ow nature, the freest from danger.

First, because such an one lays no projects which it is the intere of another to blast, and therefore needs no indirect methods no deceitful practices to secure his interest by undermining others.— The paths of virtue are plain and straight, so that the blind, person of the meanest capacity, shall not err. Dishonesty requires skil to conduct it, and as great art to conceal—what 'tis every one' interest to detect. And I think I need not remind you how oft i happens, in attempts of this kind, where worldly men, in haste to b rich, have overrun the only means to it; and for want of laying their contrivances with proper cunning, or managing them wit proper secrecy and advantage, have lost for ever what they migh have certainly secured by honesty and plain-dealing.—The genera causes of the disappointments in their business, or of unhappines in their lives, lying but too manifestly in their own disorderly pas sions, which, by attempting to carry them a shorter way to riche and honour, disappoint them of both for ever, and make plain the ruin is from themselves, and that they eat the fruits which thei own hands have watered and ripened.

Consider, in the third place, that, as the religious and moral mar

one of which he cannot be without the other) not only takes the urest course for success in his affairs, but is disposed to procure a elp which never enters into the thoughts of a wicked one; for, onscious of upright intentions, he can look towards Heaven, and, vith some assurance, recommend his affairs to God's blessing and irection; whereas, the fraudulent and dishonest man dares not call or God's blessing upon his designs, or, if he does, he knows it is in ain to expect it. Now, a man who believes that he has God on is side acts with another sort of life and courage than he who nows he stands alone;—like Esau, with his hand against every an, and every man's hand against his.

The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are pen to their cry, but the face of the Lord is against them that o evil.

Consider, in the fourth place, that in all good governments, who nderstand their own interest, the upright and honest man stands uch fairer for preferment, and much more likely to be employed all things when fidelity is wanted:—for all men, however the se stands with themselves, love at least to find honesty in ose they trust; nor is there any usage we more hardly digest an that of being outwitted and deceived. This is so true an obrvation that the greatest knaves have no other way to get into siness but by counterfeiting honesty, and pretending to be what ey are not; and when the imposture is discovered, as it is a ousand to one but it will, I have just said what must be the rtain consequence:—for, when such an one falls, he has none help him, so he seldom rises again.

This brings us to a fifth particular, in vindication of the text,—at a virtuous man has this strong advantage on his side (the verse of the last), that the more and the longer he is known, so uch the better he is loved, so much the more trusted; so that his putation and his fortune have a gradual increase;—and if calaities or cross accidents should bear him down—(as no one stands t of their reach in this world)—if he should fall, who would not ty his distress? who would not stretch forth his hand to raise m from the ground?—wherever there was virtue, he might expect meet a friend and brother. And this is not merely speculation, t fact, confirmed by numberless examples in life, of men falling o misfortunes, whose character and tried probity have raised em helps, and borne them up, when every other help has forsook em.

Lastly, to sum up the account of the temporal advantages which obity has on its side, let us not forget that greatest of all happess, which the text refers to, in the expression of all its paths ng peace, peace and content of mind, arising from the consciousss of virtue, which is the true and only foundation of all earthly sfaction; and where that is wanting, whatever other enjoy-

ments you bestow upon a wicked man, they will as soon add cubit to his stature as to his happiness. In the midst of the higl est entertainments, this, like the hand-writing upon the wall, wi be enough to spoil and disrelish the feast; but much more s when the tumult and hurry of delight is over, when all is still an silent, when the sinner has nothing to do but attend its lashes an remorses;—and this, in spite of all the common arts of diversioı will be often the case of every wicked man; for we cannot liv always upon the stretch; — our faculties will not bear constar pleasure any more than constant pain;—there will be some vacar cies; and, when there are, they will be sure to be filled with ur comfortable thoughts and black reflections. So that, setting asid the great after-reckoning, the pleasures of the wicked are ove bought, even in this world.

I conclude with one observation upon the whole of this argumen which is this:—

Notwithstanding the great force with which it has been ofte urged by good writers, there are many cases which it may n reach wherein vicious men may seem to enjoy their portion of th life, and live as happy, and fall into as few troubles, as other men and therefore it is prudent not to lay more stress upon this argı ment than it will bear;—but always remember to call in to o aid that great and more unanswerable argument which will answ the most doubtful cases which can be stated, and that is the certain of a future life, which Christianity has brought to light. Howev men may differ in their opinions of the usefulness of virtue for o present purposes, no one was ever so absurd as to deny it served o best and our last interest, when the little interests of this life we at an end: upon which consideration, we should always lay tl great weight which it is fittest to bear, as the strongest appeal ar most unchangeable motive that can govern our actions at all time However, as every good argument on the side of religion should proper times be made use of, it is fit sometimes to examine thi by proving virtue is not even destitute of a present reward, b carries in her hand a sufficient recompense for all the self-denia she may occasion:—she is pleasant in the way, as well as in tl end;—her ways being ways of pleasantness, and all her patl peace. But it is her greatest and most distinguished glory that sl befriends us hereafter, and brings us peace at the last; and th is a portion she can never be disinherited of,—which may God his mercy grant us all, for the sake of Jesus Christ.

XXIX.—OUR CONVERSATION IS IN HEAVEN.

Philip. III. 20, *first part.*—For our conversation is in Heaven.

These words are the conclusion of the accounts which St. Pa renders of himself, to justify that particular part of his condu and proceeding—his leaving so strangely and deserting his Jewis

rs and ceremonies, to which he was known to have been formerly so much attached, and in defence of which he had been so warmly and so remarkably engaged. This, as it had been matter of provocation against him amongst his own countrymen, the Jews, so was it no less an occasion of surprise to the Gentiles, that a person of his great character, interest, and reputation, one who was descended from a tribe of Israel deeply skilled in the professions, and zealous in the "observances, of the straitest sect of that religion;" who had their tenets instilled into him from his tender years, under the institution of the ablest masters;—a Pharisee himself, the son of a pharisee, and brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, one that was so deeply interested, and an accessary in the persecution of another religion, just then newly come up;—a religion to which his whole sect, as well as himself, had been always the bitterest and most inveterate enemies, and were constantly upbraided as such by the first founder of it;—that a person so beset and hemmed in with interests and prejudices on all sides, should, after all, turn proselyte to the very religion he had hated!—a religion, too, under the most universal contempt of any then in the world,—the chiefs and leaders of it men of the lowest birth and education, without any advantages of parts or learning, or other endowments to recommend them; that he should quit and abandon all his former privileges, to become merely a fellow-labourer with these,—that he should give up the reputation he had acquired amongst his brethren by the study and labours of a whole life,—that he should give up his friends,—his relations and family, from whom he estranged and banished himself for life, this was an event so very extraordinary, so odd and unaccountable, that it might well confound the minds of men to answer for it.—It was not to be accounted for upon the common rules and measures of proceeding in human life.

The Apostle, therefore, since no one else could do it so well for him, comes in this chapter to give an explanation why he had thus forsaken so many worldly advantages, which was owing to a greater and more unconquerable affection to a better and more valuable interest, that in the poor persecuted faith, which he had once reproached and destroyed, he had now found such a fulness of divine grace, such unfathomable depths of God's infinite mercy and love towards mankind, that he could think nothing too much to part with in order to his embracing Christianity;—nay, he accounted all things but loss—that is less than nothing, for the excellency of the knowledge of Jesus Christ.

The Apostle, after this apology for himself, proceeds, in the second verse before the text, to give a very different representation of the worldly views and sensual principles of other pretending teachers—who had set themselves up as an example for men to walk by, against whom he renews this caution:—For many walk, of whom I have told you often, and now tell you even weeping, that they are the

enemies to the cross of Christ—whose end is destruction, whose god is their belly, and whose glory is in their shame, who mind earthly things—Φρονοντες—relish them, making them the only object of their wishes, taking aim at nothing better, and nothing higher—but our conversation, says he in the text, is in heaven. We Christians, who have embraced a persecuted faith, are governed by other considerations—have greater and nobler views; here we consider ourselves only as pilgrims and strangers.—Our home is in another country, where we are continually tending; there our hearts and affections are placed; and, when the few days of our pilgrimage shall be over, there shall we return, where a quiet habitation and a perpetual rest is designed and prepared for us for ever. — Our conversation is in heaven, whence, says he, we also look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto his glorious body, according to the working whereby he is able to subdue all things unto him. It is observable that St. Peter represents the state of Christians under the same image, of strangers on earth, whose city and proper home is heaven :—he makes use of that relation of citizens of heaven, as a strong argument for a pure and holy life—beseeching them *as* pilgrims and strangers *here*, as men whose interests and connections are of so short a date, and so trifling a nature—to abstain from fleshly lusts, which war against the soul, that is, unfit it for its heavenly country, and give it a disrelish to the enjoyment of that pure and spiritualized happiness of which that religion must consist, wherein there shall in no wise enter any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination.—The Apostle tells us that without holiness no man shall see God ;—by which no doubt he means that a virtuous life is the sole medium of happiness and terms of salvation, which can only gives us admission into heaven. But some of our divines carry the assertion further, that without holiness,—without some previous similitude wrought in the faculties of the mind, corresponding with the nature of the purest of beings, who is to be the Object of our fruition hereafter—that it is not morally only, but physically, impossible for it to be happy—and that an impure and polluted soul is not only unworthy of so pure a presence as the spirit of God, but even incapable of enjoying it, could it be admitted.

And here, not to feign a long hypothesis, as some have done, of a sinner's being admitted into heaven, with a particular description of his condition and behaviour there—we need only consider that the supreme good, like any other good, is of a relative nature, and consequently the enjoyment of it must require some qualification in the faculty, as well as the enjoyment of any other good does ;—there must be something antecedent in the disposition and temper, which will render that good a good to that individual—otherwise, though (it is true) it may be possessed—yet it never can be enjoyed.——

Preach to a voluptuous epicure, who knows of no other happiness

this world but what rises from good eating and drinking; such a ie, in the Apostle's language, whose God was his belly;—preach him of the abstractions of the soul, tell of its flights and brisker otion in the pure regions of immensity;—represent to him that ints and angels eat not—but that the spirit of a man lives for ever on wisdom and holiness, and heavenly contemplations:—why, the ly effect would be that the fat glutton would stare awhile upon e preacher, and in a few minutes fall fast asleep. No; if you ould catch his attention, and make him take in your discourse eedily—you must preach to him out of the Alcoran—talk of the ptures of sensual enjoyments, and of the pleasures of the perpetual asting, which Mahomet has described;—there you touch upon a te which awakens and sinks into the inmost recesses of his soul; without which, discourse as wisely and abstractedly as you will of aven, your representations of it, however glorious and exalted, ll pass like the songs of melody over an ear incapable of discerning e distinction of sounds.

We see, even in the common intercourses of society, how tedious is to be in the company of a person whose humour is disagreeable t our own, though perhaps in all other respects of the greatest orth and excellency.—How then can we imagine than an ill-disposed sul, whose conversation never reached to heaven, but whose appetes and desires, to the last hour, have grovelled upon this unclean spot of earth;—how can we imagine it should hereafter take pleasure i God, or be able to taste joy or satisfaction from his presence o is so infinitely pure that he even putteth no trust in his saints—n are the heavens themselves (as Job says) clean in his sight?—The consideration of this has led some writers so far as to say, wh some degree of irreverence in the expression, that it was not it the power of God to make a wicked man happy, if the soul was separated from the body, with all its vicious habits and inclinations reformed;—which thought a very able divine in our church has pursued so far as to declare his belief—that could the happiest mansion in heaven be supposed to be allotted to a gross and polluted spirit, it would be so far from being happy in it that it would do pance there to all eternity:—by which he meant it would carry apetites along with it for which there could be found no suitable ojects.—A sufficient cause for constant torment;—for those that it fond there would be so disproportioned that they would rather vex an upbraid it than find it satisfy their wants.—This, it is true, is me speculation—and what concerns us not to know;—it being eough for our purpose that such an experiment is never likely to betried—that we stand upon different terms with God—that a virtuous life is the foundation of all our happiness—that as God has no pasure in wickedness, neither shall any evil dwell with him;—and th, if we expect our happiness to be in heaven, we must have our coversation in heaven, whilst upon earth; make it the frequent

subject of our thoughts and meditations, let every step we take te that way—every action of our lives be conducted by that great ma of the prize of our high calling, forgetting those things which behind;—forgetting this world—disengaging our thoughts and aff tions from it, and thereby transforming them to the likeness of w we hope to be hereafter.—How can we expect the inheritance of saints of light upon other terms than what they themselves obtaine

Can that body expect to rise and shine in glory that is a slave lust, or dies in the fiery pursuit of an impure desire? Can that he ever become the lightsome seat of peace and joy that burns hot an oven with anger, rage, envy, lust, and strife, full of wicl imaginations, set only to devise and entertain evil?

Can that flesh appear in the last day, and inherit the kingdom f Heaven in the glorified strength of perpetual youth, that is n clearly consumed in intemperance, sinks in the surfeit of contin drunkenness and gluttony, and then tumbles into the grave, a almost pollutes the ground that is under it?—Can we reasona suppose that head shall ever wear or become the crown of righteo ness and peace in which dwells nothing but craft and avarice, de and fraud, and treachery—which is always plodding upon worl designs, racked with ambition—rent asunder with discord, ever lighting in mischief to others, and unjust advantages to itself?—S that tongue, which is the glory of a man when rightly directed—e ever set to God's heavenly praises, and warble forth the harmo of the blessed, that is now full of cursing and bitterness, ba biting and slander, under which is ungodliness and vanity, and e poison of asps?

Can it enter into our hearts even to hope that those hands ever receive the reward of righteousness that are full of blood, la with the wages of iniquity, of theft, rapine, violence, extortion, r other unlawful gain? or that those feet shall ever be beautiful u the mountains of light and joy that were never shod for the p paration of the gospel—that have run quite out of the way f God's word—and made haste only to do evil?—No, surely.—In sense—he that is unjust, let him be unjust still, and he whic filthy, let him be filthy still.

How inconsistent the whole body of sin is with the glories of celestial body that shall be revealed hereafter—and that, in prop tion as we fix the representation of these glories upon our min and in the more numerous particulars we do it—the stronger necessity as well as persuasion to deny ourselves all ungodliness worldly lusts, to live soberly, righteously, and godly in this pres world, as the only way to entitle us to that blessedness spoken of the Revelations—of those who do his commandments, and have right to the tree of life, and shall enter into the gates of the city the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable co pany of angels—to the general assembly and church of the first-bo

t are written in heaven, and to God the judge of all, and to the rits of just men made perfect,—who have washed their robes, l made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

May God give us grace to live under the perpetual influence of s expectation,—that, by the habitual impression of these glories on our imaginations, and the frequent sending forth our thoughts l employing them on the other world—we may disentangle them m this,—and, by so having our conversation in heaven whilst we here, we may be thought fit inhabitants for it hereafter,—that, en God at the last day shall come with thousands and ten thou- nds of his saints to judge the world, we may enter with them into ppiness, and with angels and archangels, and all the company of aven, we may praise and magnify his glorious name, and enjoy his esence for ever.

XXX.—DESCRIPTION OF THE WORLD.

Peter II. 2.—Seeing, then, that all these things shall be dissolved, what nner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? looking l hastening unto the coming of God.

E subject upon which St. Peter is discoursing in this chapter is certainty of Christ's coming to judge the world;—and the words the text are the moral application he draws from the representation gives of it,—in which, in answer to the cavils of the scoffers in the er days concerning the delay of his coming, he tells them that d is not slack concerning his promises, as some men count slack- s, but is long-suffering to us-ward;—"that the day of the Lord l come as a thief in the night, in which the heavens shall pass ay with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent t; the earth also, and the works that are therein, shall be burnt ."—Seeing, then, says he, all these things shall be dissolved, what nner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godli- s?—The inference is unavoidable,—at least in theory, however it s in pract ce:—how widely these two differ I intend to make the ject of this discourse; and, though it is a melancholy comparison, consider "what manner of persons we *really* are," with "what nner of persons we *ought* to be;" yet, as the knowledge of the one at least one step towards the improvement in the other,—the allel will not be thought to want its use.

ive me leave, therefore, in the first place, to recal to your observ- ns what kind of world it is we live in, and what manner of sons we really are.

econdly, and in opposition to this, I shall make use of the apostle's ument, and from a brief representation of the Christian religion, the obligations it lays upon us, shew what manner of persons we *ght* to be in all holy conversation and godliness, looking for and tening unto the coming of the day of God.

Whoever takes a view of the world will, I fear, be able to discer but very faint marks of this character, either upon the looks actions of its inhabitants.—Of all the ends and pursuits we are lookir for, and hastening unto,—this would be the least suspected,—fc without running into that old declamatory cant upon the wickedne of the age—we may say, within the bounds of truth—that there as little influence from this principle which the apostle lays stress o and as little sense of religion,—as small a share of virtue (at least little of the appearance of it) as can be supposed to exist at all in country where it is countenanced by the state.—The degeneracy the times has been the common complaint of many ages:—ho much we exceed our forefathers in this is known alone to that G who trieth the hearts. But this we may be allowed to urge in the favour,—they studied at least to preserve the appearance of virtue;- public vice was branded with public infamy, and obliged to hide i head in privacy and retirement. The service of God was regular attended, and religion not exposed to the reproaches of the scorner.

How the case stands with us at present in each of these particula it is grievous to report, and perhaps unacceptable to religion hersel yet, as this is a season wherein it is fit we should be told of our fault let us for a moment impartially consider the articles of this charge.

And first, concerning the great article of religion, and the influen it has at present upon the lives and behaviour of the present times —concerning which I have said that, if we are to trust appearanc there is as little as can well be supposed to exist at all in a Christi country. Here I shall spare exclamations, and, avoiding all commo place railing upon the subject, confine myself to facts, such as eve one who looks into the world, and makes any observations at a will vouch for me.

Now whatever are the degrees of real religion amongst us,—wha ever they are, the appearances are strong against the charitable si of the question.—

If religion is any where to be found, one would think it would amongst those of the higher rank in life, whose education, and oppo tunities of knowing its great importance, should have brought the over to its interest, and rendered them as firm in the defence of it eminent in its example.—But if you examine the fact, you w almost find it a test of a politer education, and mark of more shinir parts, to know nothing, and, indeed, care nothing, at all about it:- or, if the subject happens to engage the attention of a few of tl more sprightly wits— at it serves no other purpose but that being made merry at, and of being reserved as a standing jest, t enliven discourse, when conversation sickens upon their hands.—

This is too sore an evil not to be observed amongst persons of a ages, in what is called higher life; and so early does the contem of their great concern begin to shew itself—that it is no uncomm thing to hear persons disputing against religion, and raising cavi

;ainst the Bible, at an age when some of them would be hard set to ad a chapter in it.—And I may add, of those whose stock in know-dge is somewhat larger, that for the most part it has scarce any her foundation to rest on but the sinking credit of traditional and cond-hand objections against revelation, which, had they leisure to ad, they would find answered and confuted a thousand times over. -But this by the way.- ——

If we take a view of the public worship of Almighty God, and ›serve in what manner it is reverenced by persons in this rank of 'e, whose duty it is to set an example to the poor and ignorant, we ıall find concurring evidence upon this melancholy argument—of a ›neral want of all outward demonstration of a sense of our duty ›wards God, as if religion was a business fit only to employ trades-en and mechanics—and the salvation of our souls a concern utterly ›low the consideration of a person of figure and consequence.

I shall say nothing at present of the lower ranks of mankind—ıough they have not yet got into the fashion of laughing at religion, ıd treating it with scorn and contempt, and I believe are too serious set of creatures ever to come into it; yet we are not to imagine ut that the contempt it is held in by those whose examples they are ›t to imitate will in time utterly shake their principles, and render ıem, if not as profane, at least as corrupt as their betters.—When ıis event happens—and we begin to *feel* the effects of it in our ealings with them, those who have done the mischief will find the ecessity at last of turning religious in their own defence, and, for 'ant of a better principle, to set an example of piety and good morals ›r their own interest and convenience.

Thus much for the languishing state of religion in the present age; -in virtue and good morals perhaps the account may stand higher.—

Let us inquire——

And here I acknowledge that an unexperienced man, who heard ow loudly we all talked in behalf of virtue and moral honesty, and ow unanimous we were all in our cry against vicious characters of ll denominations, would be apt hastily to conclude that the whole 'orld was in an uproar about it—and that there was so general a orror and detestation of vice amongst us that mankind were all ssociating together to hunt it out of the world, and give it no uarter.—This, I own, would be a natural conclusion for any one 'ho only trusted his ears upon this subject.—But as matter of fact ; allowed better evidence than hearsay—let us see in the present ow the one case is contradicted by the other.—

However vehement we approve ourselves in discourse against vice —I believe no one is ignorant that the reception it actually meets vith is very different—the conduct and behaviour of the world is so ›pposite to their language, and all we hear so contradicted by what ve see, as to leave little room to question which sense we are to trust.

Look, I beseech you, amongst those whose higher stations are

made a shelter for the liberties they take, you will see that no man's character is so infamous, nor any woman's so abandoned, as not to be visited and admitted freely into all companies, and, if the party can pay for it, even publicly to be courted, caressed, and flattered.—Is this will not overthrow the credit of our virtue,—take a short view of the general decay of it from the fashionable excesses of the age,—in favour of which there seems to be formed so strong a party that a man of sobriety, temperance, and regularity scarce knows how to accommodate himself to the society he lives in,—and is oft as much at a loss how and where to dispose of himself;—and unless you suppose a mixture of constancy in his temper, it is great odds but such a one would be ridiculed and laughed out of his scruples and his virtue at the same time:—to say nothing of occasional rioting, chambering, and wantonness,—consider how many public markets are established merely for the sale of virtue,—where the manner of going too sadly indicates the intention; and the disguise each is under not only gives power safely to drive on the bargain, but too often tempts to carry it into execution too.

The sinning under disguise, I own, seems to carry some appearance of a secret homage to virtue and decorum, and might be acknowledged as such was it not the only public instance the world seems to give of it. In other cases, a just sense of shame seems a matter of so little concern that, instead of any regularity of behaviour, you see thousands who are tired with the very form of it, and who at length have even thrown the mask of it aside, as an useless piece of incumbrance.—This, I believe, will need no evidence, it is too evidently seen in the open liberties taken every day, in defiance (not to say of religion, but) of decency and common good manners;—so that it is no uncommon thing to behold vices, which heretofore were committed only in dark corners, now openly shew their face in broad day, and ofttimes with such an air of triumph as if the party thought he was doing himself honour,—or that he thought the deluding of an unhappy creature, and keeping her in a state of guilt, was as necessary a piece of grandeur as keeping an equipage,—and did him as much credit as any other appendage of his fortune.

If we pass on from the vices to the indecorums of the age (which is a softer name for vices), you will scarce see any thing, in what is called higher life, but what bespeaks a general relaxation of all order and discipline, in which our opinions as well as manners seem to be set loose from all restraints; and, in truth, from all serious reflections, too: and one may venture to say that gaming and extravagance, to the utter ruin of the greatest estates, minds dissipated with diversions, and heads giddy with a perpetual rotation of them, are the most general characters to be met with; and though one would expect that at least the more solemn seasons of the year, set apart for the contemplation of Christ's sufferings,

hould give some check and interruption to them, yet what appear-
nce is there ever amongst us that it is so?—what one alteration
oes it make in the course of things? Is not the doctrine of mortifi-
ation insulted by the same luxury of entertainments at our tables?
s not the same order of diversions perpetually returning, and scarce
ny thing else thought of? Does not the same levity in dress, as
vell as discourse, shew itself in persons of all ages! I say of all
ges, for it is no small aggravation of the corruption of our morals
hat age, which, by its authority, was once able to frown youth into
obriety and better manners, and keep them within bounds, seems
ut too often to lead the way, and, by their unseasonable example,
ive a countenance to follies and weakness, which youth is but too
pt to run into without such a recommendation. Surely age, which
s but one remove from death, should have nothing about it but
vhat looks like a decent preparation for it. In purer times it was
he case; but now grey hairs themselves scarce ever appear but in
he high mode and flaunting garb of youth, with heads as full of
leasure, and clothes as ridiculously, and as much, in the fashion.
s the person who wears them is usually grown out of it: upon
vhich article, give me leave to make a short reflection; which is
his, that, whenever the eldest equal the youngest in the vanity of
heir dress, there is no reason to be given for it but that they equal
hem, if not surpass them, in the vanity of their desires.

But this by the bye.—

Though, in truth, the observation falls in with the main intention
f this discourse, which is not framed to flatter our follies, or touch
hem with a light hand, but plainly to point them out; that, by
ecalling to your mind what manner of persons we really are, I
hight better lead you to the Apostle's inference of what manner of
ersons ye ought to be, in all holy conversation and godliness;
ooking for, and hastening unto, the coming of the day of God.

The Apostle, in the concluding verse of this argument, exhorts
hat they who look for such things be diligent, that they be found
f him in peace, without spot, and blameless;—and one may con-
lude, with him, that if the hopes or fears, either the reason or the
assions of men, are to be wrought upon at all, it must be from
he force and influence of this awakening consideration in the text:
—"That all these things shall be dissolved;"—that this vain and
erishable scene must change;—that we who now tread the stage
hust shortly be summoned away;—that we are creatures but of a
ay, hastening unto the place whence we shall return no more;—
hat, whilst we are here, our conduct and behaviour is minutely
bserved;—that there is a Being, about our paths and about our
eds, whose omniscient eye spies out all our ways, and takes a faith-
ul record of all the passages of our lives;—that these volumes shall
e produced and opened, and men shall be judged out of the things
hat are written in them;—that, without respect of persons, we

shall be made accountable for our thoughts, our words, and actions to this greatest and best of Beings, before whose judgment-seat we must finally appear, and receive the things done in the body, whether they are good, or whether they are bad.

That, to add to the terror of it, this day of the Lord will come upon us like a thief in the night—of that hour no one knoweth:—that we are not sure of its being suspended one day or one hour; or, what is the same case, that we are standing upon the edge of a precipice with nothing but the single thread of human life to hold us up;—and that, if we fall unprepared in this thoughtless state, we are lost, and must perish for evermore.

What manner of persons we ought to be, upon these principles of our religion, St. Peter has told us, in all holy conversation and godliness; and I shall only remind you how different a frame of mind the looking for and hastening unto the coming of God, under such a life, is from that of spending our days in vanity, and our years in pleasure.

Give me leave, therefore, to conclude in that merciful warning which our Saviour, the Judge himself, hath given us at the close of the same exhortation.—

Take heed to yourselves, lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness, and the cares of this life; and so that day come upon you unawares;—for as a snare shall it come upon all that dwell on the face of the whole earth. Watch therefore, and pray always, that ye may be accounted worthy to escape all these things that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of man. Which may God of his mercy grant, through Jesus Christ. Amen.

XXXI.—ST. PETER'S CHARACTER.

Acts III. 12.—And when Peter saw it, he answered unto the people, Ye men of Israel, why marvel ye at this? or why look ye so earnestly on us, as though, by our own power or holiness, we had made this man to walk?

These words, as the text tells us, were spoken by St. Peter, on the occasion of his miraculous cure of the lame man, who was laid at the gate of the temple, and, in the beginning of this chapter, had asked an alms of St. Peter and St. John, as they went up together at the hour of prayer;—on whom St. Peter fastening his eyes, as in the fourth verse, and declaring he had no such relief to give him as he expected, having neither silver nor gold, but that such as he had, the benefit of that divine power which he had received from his Master, he would impart to him, he commands him forthwith, in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, to rise up and walk.—And he took him by the hand, and lifted him up, and immediately his feet and ancle-bones received strength; and he leaped up, stood, and walked, and entered with them into the temple leaping, and praising God.

It seems he had been born lame, had passed a whole life of despair, vithout hopes of ever being restored; so that the immediate sense of strength and activity communicated to him at once, in so surprising and unsought-for a manner, cast him into the transport of mind natural to a man so benefited beyond his expectation. So that the amazing instance of a supernatural power,—the notoriety of fact, wrought at the hour of prayer,—the unexceptionableness of the object, —that it was no imposture, for they knew that it was he which sat for alms at the beautiful gate of the temple,—the unfeigned expressions of an enraptured heart, almost beside itself, confirming the whole, the man that was healed, in the tenth verse, holding his benefactors, Peter and John, entering into the temple with them, walking, and leaping, and praising God,—the great concourse of people drawn together by this event, in the eleventh verse, for they all ran unto them into the porch that was called Solomon's, greatly wondering. Sure never was such a fair opportunity for an ambitious mind to have established a character of superior goodness and power.—To a man set upon this world, who sought his own praise and honour, what an invitation would it have been to have turned these circumstances to such a purpose!—to have fallen in with the passions of an astonished and grateful city, prepossessed from what had happened so strongly in his favour already that little art or management was requisite to have improved their wonder and good opinion into the highest reverence of his sanctity, awe of his person, or whatever other belief should be necessary to feed his pride, or serve secret ends of glory and interest. A mind not sufficiently mortified to the world might have been tempted here to have taken the honour due to God, and transferred it to himself.—He might—not so a disciple of Christ; for when Peter saw it, when he saw the propensity in them to be misled on this occasion, he answered and said unto the people, in the words of the text,—Ye men of Israel, why marvel ye at this? or why look you so earnestly on us, as though by our own power and holiness we had made this man to walk?—The God of Abraham, and of Isaac, and of Jacob, the God of our fathers, hath glorified his son Jesus.—

O holy and blessed Apostle!

How would thy meek and mortified spirit satisfy itself in uttering so humble and so just a declaration!—What an honest triumph wouldst thou taste the sweets of in thus conquering thy passion of vain-glory,—keeping down thy pride,—disclaiming the praises which should have fed it, by telling the wondering spectators, It was not thy own power, it was not thy own holiness, which had wrought this—thou being of like passions and infirmities;—but that it was the power of the God of Abraham, the holiness of thy dear Lord, whom they crucified, operating by faith through thee, who wast but an instrument in his hands. If thus honestly declining honour which the occasion so amply invited thee to take—if this would give more

satisfaction to a mind like thine than the loudest praises of a mistaken people, what true rapture would be added to it from the reflection that in this instance of self-denial thou hadst not only done well, but, what is a still more endearing thought, that thou hadst been able to copy the example of thy divine Master, who, in no action of his life, sought ever his own praise, but, on the contrary, declined all possible occasions of it:—and in the only public instance of honour which he suffered to be given him in his entrance into Jerusalem, thou didst remember it was accepted with such a mixture of humility that the prediction of the prophet was not more exactly fulfilled in the Hosannahs of the multitude than in the meekness wherewith he received them—lowly, and sitting upon an ass. How could a disciple fail of profiting by the example of so humble a master, whose whole course of life was a particnlar lecture to this virtue, and, in every instance of it, shewed plainly he came not to share the pride and glories of life, nor gratify the carnal expectation of ambitious followers; which, had he affected external pomp, he might have accomplished, by engrossing, as he could have done by a word, all the riches of the world; and, by the splendour of his court, and dignity of his person, had been greater than Solomon in all his glory, and have attracted the applause and admiration of the world;—this every disciple knew was in his power;—so that the meanness of his birth,—the toils and poverty of his life,—the low offices in which he was engaged, by preaching the gospel to the poor,—the numberless dangers and inconveniences attending the execution, were all voluntary. This humble choice, both of friends and family, out of the meanest of the people, amongst whom he appeared rather as a servant than a master, coming not, as he often told them, to be ministered unto, but to minister,—and as the prophet had foretold in that mournful description of him, having no form nor comeliness, nor any beauty that we should desire him.

How could a disciple, you'll say, reflect without benefit on this amiable character, with all the other tender pathetic proofs of humility, which his memory could suggest, had happened of a-piece with it in the course of his Master's life;—but particularly at the conclusion and great catastrophe of it;—at his crucifixion; the impressions of which could never be forgotten.—When a life full of so many engaging instances of humility was crowned with the most endearing one of humbling himself to the death of the cross,—the death of a slave and a malefactor,—suffering himself to be led like a lamb to the slaughter,—dragged to Calvary without opposition or complaint, and as a sheep before his shearer is dumb, opening not his mouth.—

O blessed Jesus! well might a disciple of thine learn of thee to be meek and lowly of heart, as thou exhortedst them all, for thou wast meek and lowly:—well might they profit when such a lesson was seconded by such an example!—It is not to be doubted what force

t s must have had on the actions of those who were attendants and cnstant followers of our Saviour on earth;—saw the meekness of l temper in the occurrences of his life, and the amazing proof of it a his death, who, though he was able to call down legions of angels t his rescue, or, by a single act of omnipotence, to have destroyed l s enemies,—yet suppressed his almighty power,—neither resented r avenged the indignity done him, but patiently suffered himself t be numbered with the transgressors.

It could not well be otherwise but that every eye-witness of this ust have been wrought upon, in some degree, as the apostle, to let te same mind be in him which also was in Christ Jesus. Nor will ibe disputed how much of the honour of St. Peter's behaviour, in te present transaction, might be owing to the impressions he received t that memorable occasion of his Lord's death, sinking still deeper, fm the affecting remembrance of the many instances his master ld given of this engaging virtue in the course of his life.

St. Peter certainly was of a warm and sensible nature, as we may llect from the sacred writings,—a temper fittest to receive all the vantages which such impressions could give;—and therefore, as it a day and place sacred to this great apostle, it may not be unacptable if I engage the remainder of your time in a short essay upon ls character, principally as it relates to this particular disposition of art, which is the subject of the discourse.

This great apostle was a man of distinction amongst the disciples, d was one of such virtues and qualifications as seemed to have rommended him, more than the advantage of his years, or knowledge.

On his first admission to our Saviour's acquaintance, he gave a ost evident testimony that he was a man of real and tender goodess, when, being awakened by the miraculous draught of the fishes, we read in the fifth of St. Luke, and knowing the Author must cessarily be from God, he fell down instantly at his feet,—broke it into this humble and pious reflection,—"Depart from me, for I n a sinful man, O Lord!"—The censure, you will say, expresses m a sinful man;—but so to censure himself,—with such unaffected odesty, implies more effectually, than anything else could, that he as not, in the common sense of the word,—a sinful, but a good, an, who, like the publican in the temple, was no less justified for self-accusation, extorted merely from the humility of a devout art jealous of its own imperfections.—And though the words *epart from me,* carry in them the face of fear,—yet He who heard em, and knew the heart of the speaker, found they carried in them greater measure of desire.—For Peter was not willing to be disharged from his new guest, but, fearing his unfitness to accompany m, longed to be made more worthy of his conversation.—A meek d modest distrust of himself seemed to have had no small share, at at time, in his natural temper and complexion; and though it ould be greatly improved, and no doub much better principled by

the advantages on which I enlarged above, in his commerce an observation with his Lord and Master,—yet it appears to have bee an early and distinguishing part of his character.—An instance o this, though little in itself, and omitted by the other evangelists, i preserved by St. John, in his account of our Saviour's girding himsel with a napkin, and washing the disciples' feet; to which office no one of them is represented as making any opposition; but when h came to Simon Peter,—the Evangelist tells,—Peter said unto him—Dost *Thou* wash my feet? Jesus said unto him, What I do, thou knowest not now, but shalt know hereafter.—Peter said unto him,—Thou shalt never wash my feet.—Humility for a moment triumphe over his submission—and he expostulates with him upon it, with al the earnest and tender opposition which was natural to a humbl heart, confounded with shame, that his Lord and Master shoul insist to do so mean and painful an act of servitude to him.

I would sooner form a judgment of a man's temper from hi behaviour on such little occurrences of life as these than from th more weighed and important actions, where a man is more upon hi guard;—has more preparation to disguise the true disposition of hi heart—and more temptation when disguised to impose it on others.

This management was no part of Peter's character, who, with a the real and unaffected humility which he shewed, was possessed o such a quick sensibility and promptness of nature as utterly un fitted him for art and premeditation;—though this particular cast o temper had its disadvantages, at the same time, as it led him to a unreserved discovery of the opinions and prejudices of his heart which he was wont to declare, and sometimes in so open and un guarded a manner as exposed him to the sharpness of a rebuk where he could least bear it.—

I take notice of this because it will help us in some measure t reconcile a seeming contradiction in his character, which will natu rally occur here, from considering that great and capital failing o his life, when, by a presumptuous declaration of his own fortitude he fell into the disgrace of denying his Lord; in both of which h acted so opposite to the character here given that you will ask,—How could so humble a man as you describe ever have been guilt of so self-sufficient and unguarded a vaunt as that though he shoul die with his Master—yet would he not deny him?—Or whence,—that so sincere and honest a man was not better able so perform it?

The case was this—

Our Lord, before he was betrayed, had taken occasion to admonis his disciples of the peril of lapsing,—telling them, thirty-first verse—All ye shall be offended because of me this night.—To which Pete answering, with a zeal mixed with too much confidence, — tha though all should be offended, yet will I *never be offended*;—to chec his trust in himself,—our Saviour replies that he in particular shoul deny him *thrice*.—But Peter looking upon this monition no farthe

ian as it applied a reproach to his faith, and his love, and his cou-
ıge,—stung to the heart to have them called in question by his
)rd—hastily summons them all up to form his final resolution—
'hough I should die with thee, yet will I not deny thee.—The resolve
ıs noble and dutiful to the last degree,—and I make no doubt as
lnest an one—that is, both as just in the matter, and as sincere in
te intention, as ever was made by any of mankind; his character
ıt suffering us to imagine he made it in a braving dissimulation:—
ı;—for he proved himself sufficiently in earnest by his subsequent
lhaviour in the garden, when he drew his sword against a whole
lnd of men, and thereby made it appear that he had less concern
t his own life than he had for his Master's safety.—How then
ıme his resolution to miscarry?—The reason seems purely this:—
lter grounded the execution of it upon too much confidence in
lnself,—doubted not but his will was in his power, whether God's
ace assisted him or not;—surely thinking that what he had cou-
ıge to resolve so honestly he had likewise ability to perform.—
'his was his mistake—and though it was a very great one, yet it was
i some degree akin to a virtue, as it sprung merely from a con-
ousness of his integrity and truth, and too adventurous a conclu-
on of what they would enable him to perform, on the sharpest
counters for his Master's sake:—so that his failing in this point
ıs but a conseqnence of this hasty and ill-considered resolve;—and
ls Lord, to rebuke and punish him for it, did no other than leave
lm to his own strength to perform it;—which, in effect, was almost
te same as leaving him to the necessity of not performing it at all.
-The great apostle had not considered that he who precautioned
lm was the Searcher of hearts,—and needed not that any should
stify of man, for he knew what was in man;—he did not remember
at his Lord had said before,—Without me ye can do nothing;—
at the exertions of all faculties were under the power of his
ll:—he had forgot the knowledge of this needful truth, on this one
happy juncture,—where he had so great a temptation to the
ntrary—though he was full of the persuasion in every other trans-
tion of his life;—but most visibly here in the text,—where he
eaks forth in the warm language of a heart still overflowing with
membrance of this very mistake he had once committed:—Ye men
Israel, why marvel ye at this?—as though by our own power and
liness we had wrought this!—the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and
Jacob,—the God of our fathers, through faith in his name, hath
ade this man whole, whom ye see and know.—

This is the best answer I am able to make to this objection against
e uniformity of the apostle's character which I have given:—upon
hich let it be added—that, was no such apology capable of being
ade in its behalf—the truth and regularity of a character is
t, in justice, to be looked upon as broken from any one single act
omission which may seem a contradiction to it:—the best of men

appear sometimes to be strange compounds of contradictory qualities and, were the accidental oversights and folly of the wisest man,—the failings and imperfections of a religious man,—the hasty acts and passionate words of a meek man—were they to rise up in judgment against them—and an ill-natured judge be suffered to mark in this manner what has been done amiss—what character so unexceptionable as to be able to stand before him?—So that, with the candid allowances which the infirmities of a man may claim, when he falls through surprise more than a premeditation—one may venture upon the whole to sum up Peter's character in a few words.—He was a man sensible in his nature—of quick passions, tempered with the greatest humility and most unaffected poverty of spirit that ever met in such a character.—So that in the only criminal instance of his life which I have spoken to, you are at a loss which to admire most—the tenderness and sensibility of his soul, in being wrought upon to repentance by a look from Jesus,—or the uncommon humility of it, which he testified thereupon, in the bitterness of his sorrow for what he had done.—He was once presumptuous in trusting to his own strength; his general and true character was that of the most engaging meekness,—distrutful of himself and his abilities to the last degree.——

He denied his Master.—But in all instances of his life, but that, was a man of the greatest truth and sincerity;—to which part of his character our Saviour has given an undeniable testimony, in conferring on him the symbolical name of Cephas, a rock, a name the most expressive of constancy and firmness.—

He was a man of great love to his Master—and of no less zeal for his religion, of which, from among many, I shall take one instance out of St. John, with which I shall conclude this account,—where, upon the desertion of several other disciples—our Saviour puts the question to the twelve,—Will ye also go away?—Then, says the text, Peter answered and said,—Lord! whither shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life, and we believe, and know, that thou art Christ the son of God. Now, if we look into the Gospel, we find that our Saviour pronounced on this very confession,

Blessed art thou, Simon Barjona, for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee—but my Father which is in heaven. That our Saviour had the words of eternal life—Peter was able to deduce from principles of natural reason; because reason was able to judge, from the internal marks of his doctrine, that it was worthy God, and accommodated properly to advance human nature and human happiness. But for all this,—reason could not infallibly determine that the messenger of this doctrine was the Messias, the eternal Son of the living God:—to know this required an illumination;—and this illumination, I say, seems to have been vouchsafed at that instant as a reward—which would have been sufficient evidence by itself of the disposition of his heart.——

have now finished this short essay upon the character of St. Peter, o with a loud panegyric upon the power of his keys, or a ranting nemium upon some monastic qualifications, with which a popish u it would ring on such an occasion, without doing much honour he saint, or good to the audience:—but have drawn it with truth nsobriety, representing it, as it was, as consisting of virtues the ict worthy of imitation — and grounded, not upon apocryphal ccunts and legendary inventions, the wardrobe whence popery reses out her saints on these days—but upon matters of fact in the ied Scriptures, in which all Christians agree.——And since I have ictioned *popery*, I cannot better conclude than by observing how l he spirit and character of that church resembles that particular a of St. Peter's which has been made the subject of this discourse. —Would one think that a church, which thrusts itself under this p tle's patronage, and claims her power under him, would presume xceed the degrees of it, which he acknowledged to possess himel?—But how ill are your expectations answered when, instead of hhumble declaration in the text,——Ye men of Israel, marvel not t s, as if our own power and holiness had wrought this;—you hear nguage and behaviour from the Romish Court as opposite to it s isolent words and actions can frame.——

b that instead of, Ye men of Israel, marvel not at us——Ye men f srael, *do* marvel at us—hold us in admiration:——Approach our aed pontiff——(who is not only holy ——but holiness itself)—proach his person with reverence, and deem it the greatest honour n happiness of your lives to fall down before his chair, and be d itted to kiss his feet.——

hink not, as if it were not our own holiness which merits all the oiage you can pay us.—It is our own holiness—the superabunace of it, of which, having more than we know what to do with uselves—from works of supererogation, we have transferred the u lus in ecclesiastic warehouses, and, in pure zeal for the good of o souls, have established public banks of merit, ready to be rwn upon at all times.——

hink not, ye men of Israel, or say within yourselves, that we are urofitable servants, we have no good works to spare, or that if we ia—we cannot make this use of them;—that we have no power to iulate our indulgences—and huckster them out, as we do, through llhe parts of Christendom;—

know ye, by these presents, that it is our own power which does h—the plenitude of our apostolic power, operating with our own iness, that enables us to bind and loose, as seems meet to us on eah;——to save your souls or deliver them up to Satan, and as h please or displease, to indulge whole kingdoms at once, or excomunicate them all;—— binding kings in chains, and your nobles n nks of iron.——

hat we may never again feel the effects of such language and oiciples—— may God of his mercy grant us. Amen.

XXXII.—THIRTIETH OF JANUARY.

Ezra ix. 6, 7.—And I said, O my God, I am ashamed and blush to lift up y face to thee, my God:—for our iniquities are increased over our head, and r trespass is grown up unto the heavens.—Since the days of our fathers have e been in a great trespass unto this day.—

There is not, I believe, throughout all history, an instance of o strange and obstinately corrupt a people as the Jews, of whom E a complains;—for though, on one hand—there was never a people t t received so many testimonies of God's favour to encourage them o be good—so, on the other hand, there never was a people which o often felt the scourge of their iniquities to dishearten them from do g evil.—Yet neither the one nor the other seemed ever able to m e them either the wiser or better;—neither God's blessings, nor s corrections could ever soften them;—they still continued a tha - less unthinking people—who profited by no lessons, neither were be won with mercies, nor terrified with punishments—but were, every succeeding trial and occasion, extremely disposed, agai t God, to go astray and act wickedly.

In the words of the text, the prophet's heart overflows with sorr , upon his reflection of this unworthy part of their character: and manner of his application to God is so expressive of his hum sense of it, and there is something in the words so full of tendern and shame for them upon that score, as bespeaks the most pater , as well as pastoral, concern for them. And he said, O my God am ashamed, and blush to lift up my face to thee, my God. doubt the holy man was confounded to look back upon that l series of so many of God's undeserved mercies to them, of wh they had made so bad and ungrateful a use: he considered that t had all the motives that could lay restraints either upon a co derate or a reasonable people; that God had not only created, uphe and favoured them with all advantages in common with the rest their fellow-creatures, but had been particularly kind to them; t when they were in the house of bondage, in the most hopeless c dition, he had heard their cry, and took compassion upon their aff tions, and, by a chain of great and mighty deliverances, had set th free from the yoke of oppression.—The prophet, no doubt, reflect at the same time, that, besides this instance of God's goodness first favouring their miraculous escape, a series of successes not be accounted for from second causes, and the natural course of even had crowned their heads in so remarkable a manner as to afford evident proof, not only of God's general concern, but of his particu providence and attachment to them above all people:—in the wild ness he led them like sheep, and kept them as the apple of his ey he suffered no man to do them wrong, but reproved even kings f their sake;—that, when they entered into the promised land, no for was able to stand before them;—when in possession, no army w

er able to drive them out;—that nations, greater and mightier th they, were thrust forth from before them;—that, in a word, all nature for a time was driven backwards by the hands of God, to serve them, and that even the sun itself had stood still in the midst of Heaven, to secure their victories;—that when all these mercies were cast away upon them, and no principle of gratitude or interest could make them an obedient people, God had tried by misfortunes to bring them back;—that when instructions, warnings, invitations, miracles, prophets, and holy guides, had no effect, he at last suffered them to reap the wages of their folly, by letting them fall again into the same state of bondage in Babylon from which he had first raised them. Here it is that Ezra pours out his confession. It is no small aggravation to Ezra's concern to find that even this last trial had no good effect upon their conduct;—that all the alternatives of promises and threats, comforts and afflictions, instead of making them grow the better, made them apparently grow the worse: how could he intercede for them, but with shame and sorrow; and say, as in the text, O my God! I am ashamed, and blush to lift up my face to thee, for our iniquities are increased over our heads, and our trespass is grown up unto the heavens:—since the days of our fathers have we been in a great trespass unto this day!

Thus much for the prophet's humble confession to God for the Jews, for which he had but too just a foundation given by them;—and I know not how I can make a better use of the words, as the occasion of the day led me to the choice of them, than by a serious application of the same sad confession, in regard to ourselves.

Our fathers, like those of the Jews, in Ezra's time,—no doubt have done amiss, and greatly provoked God by their violence;—but if our own iniquities, like theirs, are increased over our heads;—if since the days of our fathers we have been in great trespass ourselves unto this day,—'tis fit this day we should be put in mind of it;—nor can the time and occasion be better employed than in hearing with patience the reproofs which such a parallel will lead me to give.

It must be acknowledged, there is no nation which had ever so many extraordinary reasons and supernatural motives to become thankful and virtuous as the Jews had;—yet, at the same time, there is no one which has not sufficient (and setting aside at present the consideration of a future state as a reward for being so)—there is no nation under heaven, which besides the daily blessings of God's providence to them, but have received sufficient blessings and mercies at the hands of God to engage their best services, and the warmest returns of gratitude they can pay:—there has been a time, may be, when they have been delivered from some grievous calamity,—from the rage of pestilence or famine—from the edge and fury of the sword,—from the fate and fall of kingdoms round them;—they may have been preserved, by providential discoveries, from plots and designs

against the well-being of their states,—or by critical turns and re lutions in their favour when beginning to sink; by some sig interposition of God's providence; they may have rescued th liberties, and all that was dear to them, from the jaws of so tyrant;—or may have preserved their religion pure and uncorrup when all other comforts failed them.

If other countries have reason to be thankful to God for a one of these mercies, much more has *this* of ours, which at one ti or other hath received them all,—insomuch that our history, this last century, has scarce been any thing else but the hist of our deliverances, and God's blessings,—and these in so comp cated a chain, and with so little interruption—as to be scarce e vouchsafed to any nation or language besides—except the Jew and with regard to them, though inferior in the stupendous man of their working,—yet no way so in the extensive goodness of th effects, and the infinite benevolence which must have wrought th for us.—Here then let us stop—look back a moment, and enqui as in the case of the Jews, what great effect all this has had up our lives,—and how far worthy we have lived—of what we ha received!

A stranger—when he heard that this island had been so favour by Heaven,—so happy in our laws and religion,—so flourishing our trade,—so blessed in our situation and natural products,—and all of them so often—so visibly, protected by Providence,—wou conclude our gratitude and morals had kept pace with our blessin —and he would say,—as we are the most blessed and favoured, that we must be the most virtuous and religious people upon t face of the earth.

Would to God there was any other reason to incline one to charitable a belief!—for, without running into any common-pla declamation upon the wickedness of the age,—we may say, with the bounds of truth—that we have profited in this respect as lit as was possible for the Jews:—that there is as little virtue,—and little sense of religion, at least as little of the appearance of it, can be supposed to exist at all, in a country where it is countenanc by the state.—Our forefathers, whatever greater degrees of re virtue they were possessed of—God, who searcheth the heart, be knows;—but this is certain, in their days they had at least—t form of godliness,—and paid this compliment to religion, to we at least the appearance and outward garb of it.—The public servi of God was better frequented,—and in a devout as well as regul manner;—there was no open profaneness in our streets to put pie to the blush,—nor domestic ridicule to make her uneasy, and for her to withdraw.

Religion, though treated with freedom, was still treated with respec the youth of both sexes kept under greater restraint; good ord and good hours were then kept up in most families; and, in a wo

a greater strictness and sobriety of manners maintained throughout amongst people of all ranks and conditions;—so that vice, however secretly it might be practised,—was ashamed to be seen.

But all this has insensibly been borne down ever since the days of our forefathers' trespass—when, to avoid one extreme, we began to run into another;—so that, instead of any great religion amongst us you see thousands who are tired even of the form of it, and who have at length thrown the mask of it aside,—as an useless incumbrance.—

But this licentiousness, he would say, may be chiefly owing to a long course of prosperity, which is apt to corrupt men's minds.—God has since this tried you with afflictions;—you have been visited with a long and expensive war:—God has sent, moreover, a pestilence amongst your cattle, which has cut off the flock from the fold,—and left no herd in the stalls.—Surely, he'll say,—two such terrible scourges must have awakened the consciences of the most unthinking part of you, and forced the inhabitants of your lands—from such admonitions—though they failed with the Jews, to have learnt righteousness for themselves.—

I own this is the natural effect,—and one would hope should always be the natural use and improvement from such calamities;—for we often find that numbers, who, in prosperity, seem to forget God, do yet remember him in the day of trouble and distress.—Yet consider this nationally,—we see no such effect from it, in fact, as one would be led to expect from the speculation:—for instance,—with all the devastation, bloodshed, and expense which the war has occasioned, how many converts has it made to frugality,—to virtue, or even to seriousness itself?—the pestilence amongst our cattle,—though it has distressed and utterly undone so many thousands, yet what one visible alteration has it made in the course of our lives?

And though one would imagine that the necessary drains of taxes for the one,—and the loss of rents and property from the other, should in some measure have withdrawn the means of gratifying our passions, as we have done;—yet what appearance is there amongst us that it is so?—

What one fashionable folly or extravagance has been checked by it—Is not there the same luxury and epicurism of entertainments at our tables?—do we not pursue with eagerness the same giddy round of trifling diversions—is not the infection diffused amongst people of all ranks and all ages?—And even grey hairs, whose sober example and manners ought to check the extravagant sallies of the thoughtless, gay, and unexperienced,—too often totter under the same costly ornaments, and join the general riot. Where vanity, like this, governs the heart, even charity will allow us to suppose that a consciousness of their inability to pursue greater excesses, is the only vexation of spirit.—In truth the observation

falls in with the main intention of the discourse,—which is no framed to flatter your follies,—but plainly to point them ou and shew you the general corruption of manners, and want o religion, which all men see,—and which the wise and good s much lament.—

But the enquirer will naturally go on, and say that, thoug this representation does not answer his expectations, undoubtedl we must have profited by these lessons — in other respects ;- though we have not approved our understanding in the sigl of God, by a virtuous use of our misfortunes, to true wisdor —that we must have improved them, however, to political wis dom ; so that he would say, though the English do not appea to be a religious people, they are at least a loyal one ;—they hav so often felt the scourge of rebellion, and have tasted so muc sharp fruit from it, as to have set their teeth on edge for ever.- But, good God! how would he be astonished to find that, thoug we have been so often tossed to and fro by our own tempestou humours, we were not yet sick of the storm ;—that though w solemnly, on every return of this day, lament the guilt of our fore fathers in staining their hands in blood, we never once think o our principles and practices which tend the same way.:—and, thoug the providence of God has set bounds, that they do not work a much mischief as in days of distraction and desolation, little reaso have we to ascribe the merit thereof to our own wisdom ; so tha when the whole account is stated betwixt us, there seems nothing t prevent the application of the words in the text ;—that our iniquitie are increased over our heads, and our trespass is grown up unto th heaven.—Since the days of our fathers have we been in a grea trespass unto this day !—and though it is fit and becoming that w weep for them, 'tis much more so that we weep for ourselves, tha we lament our own corruptions, and the little advantages we hav made of the mercies or chastisements of God, or from the sins an provocations of our forefathers.

This is the fruit we are to gather, in a day of such humiliation and unless it produces that for us, by a reformation of our manners and by turning us from the error of our ways, the service of this da is a more senseless insult upon the memories of our ancestors tha an honest design to profit by their mistakes and misfortunes and t become wiser and better from our reflections upon them.

Till this is done, it avails little, though we pray fervently to Goc not to lay their sins to our charge, whilst we have so many remain ing of our own.—Unless we are touched for ourselves, how can we expect He should hear our cry ? It is the wicked corruption of a people which they are to thank for whatever natural calamities they feel ;—this is the very state we are in, which, by disengaging Pro vidence from taking our part, will always leave a people exposed to the whole force of accidents, both from within and without :—and

however statesmen may dispute about the causes of the growth or decay of kingdoms, it is for this cause a matter of eternal truth that, as virtue and religion are our only recommendation to God, they are, consequently, the only true basis of our happiness and prosperity on earth. And however we may shelter ourselves under distinctions of party,—that a wicked man is the worst enemy the state has;—and, on the contrary, it will always be found that a virtuous man is the best patriot and the best subject the king has. And though an individual may say, What will my righteousness profit a nation of men? I answer, if it fail of a blessing here (which is not likely), it will have one advantage—it will save thy own soul, and give thee that peace at the last which this world cannot take away.

Which God, of his infinite mercy, grant us all. Amen.

XXXIII.

Despisest thou the riches of his goodness and forbearance, and long-suffering—knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance.

So says St. Paul. And

Ecclesiastes, VIII. 11. Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil.

TAKE either as you like it, you will get nothing by the bargain.—

'Tis a terrible character of the world, which Solomon is here accounting for—that their hearts were fully set in them to do evil.—And the general outcry against the wickedness of the age, in every age from Solomon's down to this, shews but too lamentably what grounds have all along been given for the complaint.—

The disorder and confusion arising in the affairs of the world from the wickedness of it being ever such—so evidently seen, so severely felt, as naturally to induce every one who was a spectator, or a sufferer, to give the melancholy preference to the times he lived in; as if the corruptions of men's manners had not only exceeded the reports of former days, but the power almost of rising above the pitch to which the wickedness of the age was arrived.—How far they may have been deceived in such calculations I shall not inquire;—let it suffice that mankind have ever been bad,—considering what motives they have had to be better;—and, taking this for granted, instead of declaiming against it, let us see whether a discourse may not be as serviceable by endeavouring, as Solomon has here done, rather to give an account of it, and by tracing back the evils to their first principles, to direct ourselves to the true remedy against them.—

Let it here be only premised—that the wickedness either of the present or past times, whatever scandal and reproach it brings upon Christians,—ought not in reason to reflect dishonour upon Christianity, which is so apparently well-framed to make us good—that there is not a greater paradox in nature—than that so good a religion should be no better recommended by its professors.—Though this

may seem a paradox,—'tis still, I say, no objection, though it has often been made use of against Christianity;—since if the morals of men are not reformed, it is not owing to a defect in the Revelation, but 'tis owing to the same causes which defeated all the use and intent of reason—before Revelation was given.—For, setting aside the obligation which a divine law lays upon us—whoever considers the state and condition of human nature, and upon this view, how much stronger the natural motives are to virtue than to vice, would expect to find the world much better than it is, or ever has been.—For who would suppose the generality of mankind to betray so much folly as to act against the common interest of their own kind, as every man does who yields to the temptation of what is wrong?—But, on the other side,—if men first look into the practice of the world, and there observe the strange prevalency of vice, and how willing men are to defend as well as to commit, it, one would think they believed that all discourses of virtue and honesty were mere matter of speculation for men to entertain some idle hours with;—and say truly that men seemed universally to be agreed in nothing but in speaking well and doing ill.—But this casts no more dishonour upon reason than it does upon revelation;—the truth of the case being this,—that no motives have been great enough to restrain those from sin who have secretly loved it, and only sought pretences for the practice of it.—So that if the light of the gospel has not left a sufficient provision against the wickedness of the world—the true answer is that there can be none.—'Tis sufficient that the excellency of Christianity in doctrine and precepts, and its proper tendency to make us virtuous as well as happy, is a strong evidence of its divine original,—and these advantages it has above any institution that ever was in the world:—it gives the best directions, the best examples, the greatest encouragements—the best helps, and the greatest obligations to gratitude.—But as religion was not to work upon men by way of force and natural necessity, but by moral persuasion—which sets good and evil before them;—so that, if men have power to do evil or choose the good, and will abuse it, this cannot be avoided;—not only religion, but even reason itself, must necessarily imply a freedom of choice; and all the beings in the world, which have it, were created free to stand or free to fall:—and therefore men that will not be wrought upon by this way of address must expect, and be contented, to feel the stroke of that rod which is prepared for the back of fools, oft-times in this world, but undoubtedly in the next, from the hands of a righteous Governor, who will finally render to every man according to his works.

Because this sentence is not always executed speedily, is the wise man's account of the general licentiousness which prevailed through the race of mankind—so early as his days; and we may allow it a place amongst the many other fatal causes of depravation in our own; a few of which I shall beg leave to add to this explication

of the wise man's; subjoining a few practical cautions in relation to each as I go along.—

To begin with Solomon's account in the text,—that because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the hearts of the sons of men are fully set in them to do evil.—

It seems somewhat hard to understand the consequence why men should grow more desperately wicked—because God is merciful, and gives them space to repent;—this is no natural effect,—nor does the wise man intend to insinuate that the goodness and long-suffering of God is the cause of the wickedness of man, by a direct efficacy to harden sinners in their course.—But the scope of his discourse is this —Because a vicious man escapes at present, he is apt to draw false conclusions from it, and, from the delay of God's punishments in this life, either to conceive them at so remote a distance, or perhaps so uncertain, that, though he has some doubtful misgivings of the future, yet he hopes, in the main, that his fears are greater than his danger; —and, from observing some of the worst of men both live and die without any outward testimony of God's wrath,—draws thence some flattering ground of encouragement for himself, and, with the wicked in the psalm, says in his heart, Tush! I shall never be cast down—there shall no harm happen unto me:—as if it was necessary, if God is to punish at all, that he must do it presently;—which, by the way, would rather seem to bespeak the rage and fury of an incensed party than the determination of a wise and patient Judge, who respites punishment to another state, declaring, for the wisest reasons, this is not the time for it to take place in,—but that he has appointed a day for it wherein he will judge the world in righteousness, and make such unalterable distinctions betwixt the good and bad—as to render his future judgment a full vindication of his justice.

That mankind have ever made an ill-use of this forbearance is, and I fear ever will be, the case;—and St. Peter, in his description of the scoffers in the latter days, who, he tells us, shall walk after their own lusts (the worst of all characters), he gives the same sad solution of what should be their unhappy encouragement;—for that they would say,—Where is the promise (where is the threatening or declaration of ἡ επαγγελια) of his coming,—for since the fathers fell asleep all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation;—that is, the world goes on in the same uninterrupted course, where all things fall alike to all without any interposition from above,—or any outward token of divine displeasure;—upon this ground, "Come ye," say they, as the prophet represents them, "I will fetch wine, and we will fill ourselves with strong drink; and to-morrow shall be as this day, and much more abundant."

Now, if you consider, you will find that all this false way of reasoning doth arise from that gross piece of self-flattery, that such do imagine God to be like themselves,—that is, as cruel and revengeful as they are,—and they presently think, if a fellow-creature offended

them at the rate that sinners are said to offend God, and they had as much power in their hands to punish and torture them as he has, they would be sure to execute it speedily;—but because they see God does it not, therefore they conclude that all the talk of God's anger against vice, and his future punishment of it,—is mere talk, calculated for the terror of old women and children.—Thus speak they peace to their souls, when there is no peace;—for though a sinner (which the wise man adds by way of caution after the text,)—for though a sinner do evil a hundred times, and his days be prolonged upon the earth,—yet sure I know that it shall be well with them that fear God, but it shall not be well with the wicked.—Upon which argument the Psalmist, speaking in the name of God,—uses this remonstrance to one under this fatal mistake which has misled thousands;—These things thou didst, and I kept silence:—And it seems this silence was interpreted into consent;—for it follows,—and thou thoughtest I was altogether such an one as thyself.—But the Psalmist adds how ill he took this at men's hands, and that they should not know the difference between the forbearance of sinners and his neglect of their sins;—but I will reprove thee, and set them in order before thee.—Upon the whole of which he bids them be better advised, and consider lest, while they forget God, he pluck them away, and there be none to deliver them.—

Thus much for the first ground and cause which the text gives why the hearts of the sons of men are so fully set in them to do evil, upon which I have only one or two cautions to add—That, in the first place we frequently deceive ourselves in the calculation that sentence shall not be speedily executed. By sad experience, vicious and debauched men find this matter to turn out very different in practice from their expectations in theory: God having so contrived the nature of things, throughout the whole system of moral duties, that every vice, in some measure, should immediately revenge itself upon the doer; that falsehood and unfair dealing ends in distrust and dishonour;—that drunkenness and debauchery should weaken the thread of life, and cut it so short that the transgressor shall not live out half his days; that pride should be followed by mortifications; extravagance by poverty and distress; that the revengeful and malicious should be the greatest tormentor of himself, the perpetual disturbance of his own mind being so immediate a chastisement as to verify what the wise man says upon it, that as the merciful man does good to his own soul, so he that is cruel troubleth his own flesh.

In all which cases there is a punishment independent of these, and that is the punishment which a man's own mind takes upon itself, from the remorse of doing what is wrong.—Prima est hæc ultio,—this is the first revenge which (whatever other punishments he may escape) is sure to follow close upon his heels, and haunts him wheresoever he goes:—for, whenever a man commits a wilful bad action—he drinks down poison, which, though it may work slowly, will

work surely, and give him perpetual pains and heart-aches,—and if no means be used to expel it, will destroy him at last.—So that, notwithstanding that final sentence of God is not executed speedily in exact weight and measure,—there is nevertheless a sentence executed which a man's own conscience pronounces against him;—and every wicked man, I believe, feels as regular a process within his own breast commenced against himself, and finds himself as much accused, and as evidently and impartially condemned for what he has done amiss, as if he had received sentence before the most awful tribunal—which judgment of conscience, as it can be looked upon in no other light than an anticipation of that righteous and unalterable sentence which will be pronounced hereafter by that Being to whom he is finally to give an account of his actions—I cannot conceive the state of his mind under any other character than that of anxious doubtfulness described by the prophet,—that the wicked are like the troubled sea, when it cannot rest, whose waters cast up mire and filth.

A second caution against this uniform ground of false hope, in sentence not being executed speedily, will arise from this consideration,—that in our vain calculation of this distant point of retribution, we generally respite it to the day of judgment; and as that may be a thousand or ten thousand years off, it proportionably lessens the terror.—To rectify this mistake, we should first consider that the distance of a thing no way alters the nature of it.—2dly, That we are deceived in this distant prospect, not considering that, however far off we may fix it in this belief, in fact it is no farther off from every man than the day of his own death.—And how certain that day is, we need not surely be reminded:—'Tis the certainty of the matter, and of an event which will as surely come to pass as that the sun shall rise to-morrow morning, that should enter as much into our calculations as if it was hanging over our heads.—For though, in our fond imaginations, we dream of living many years upon the earth; how unexpectedly are we summoned from it!—How oft, in the strength of our age, in the midst of our projects—when we are promising ourselves the ease of many years—how oft, at that very time, and in the height of this imagination, is the decree sealed, and the commandment gone forth to call us into another world!—

This may suffice for the examination of this one great cause of the corruption of the world;—whence I should proceed, as I purposed, to an inquiry after some other unhappy causes which have a share in this evil.—But I have taken up so much more of your time in this than I first intended—that I shall defer what I have to say to the next occasion, and put an end to this discourse, by an answer to a question often asked, relatively to this argument, in prejudice of christianity, which cannot be more seasonably answered than in a discourse at this time;—and that is—Whether the christian religion has done the world any service in reforming the lives and morals of mankind—which some, who pretend to have considered the present

state of vice, seem to doubt of?—This objection I, in some measure, have anticipated in the beginning of this discourse—and what I have to add to that argument is this,—that as it is impossible to decide the point by evidence of facts, which at so great a distance cannot be brought together and compared—it must be decided by reason, and the probability of things; upon which issue, one might appeal to the most professed deist, and trust him to determine—whether the lives of those who are set loose from all obligations, but those of convenience—can be compared with those who have been blest with the extraordinary light of a religion? and whether so just and holy a religion as the christian, which sets restraints even upon our thoughts,—a religion which gives us the most engaging ideas of the perfections of God,—at the same time that it impresses the most awful ones of his majesty and power—a Being rich in mercies, but, if they are abused, terrible in his judgments;—one constantly about our secret paths,—about our beds;—who spieth out all our ways,—noticeth all our actions, and is so pure in his nature that he will punish even the wicked imaginations of the heart, and has appointed a day wherein he will enter into this inquiry, and execute judgment according as we have deserved.

If either the hopes or fears, the passions or reason of men are to be wrought upon at all, such principles must have an effect, though, I own, very far short of what a thinking man should expect from such motives.

No doubt, there is great room for amendment in the christian world—and the professors of our holy religion may in general be said to be a very corrupt and bad generation of men—considering what reasons and obligations they have to be better.—Yet still I affirm, if those restraints were lessened—the world would be infinitely worse; and therefore we cannot sufficiently bless and adore the goodness of God for these advantages brought by the coming of Christ—which God grant that we may live to be more deserving of;—that, in the last day, when he shall come again to judge the world, we may rise to life immortal. Amen.

XXXIV.—TRUST IN GOD.

Psalm xxxvii. 3.—Put thou thy trust in the Lord.

Whoever seriously reflects upon the state and condition of man, and looks upon that dark side of it which represents his life as open to so many causes of trouble;—when he sees how often he eats the bread of affliction, and that he is born to it as naturally as the sparks fly upwards;—that no rank nor degrees of men are exempted from this law of our being;—but that all, from the high cedar of Libanus to the humble shrub upon the wall, are shook in their turns by numberless calamities and distresses;—when one sits down, and looks upon this gloomy side of things, with all the sorrowful changes

and chances which surround us, at first sight, would not one wonder how the spirit of a man could bear the infirmities of his nature, and what it is that supports him, as it does, under the many evil accidents which he meets with in his passage through the valley of tears!—Without some certain aid within us to bear us up, so tender a frame as ours would be but ill-fitted to encounter what generally befals it in this rugged journey: and accordingly we find that we are so curiously wrought by an all-wise hand with a view to this, that, in the very composition and texture of our nature, there is a remedy and provision left against most of the evils we suffer;—we being so ordered that the principle of self-love, given us for preservation, comes in here to our aid, by opening a door of hope, and, in the worst emergencies, flattering us with a belief that we shall extricate ourselves, and live to see better days.

This expectation, though, in fact, it no way alters the nature of the cross accidents to which we lie open, nor does at all pervert the course of them, yet it imposes upon the sense of them, and like a secret spring in a well-contrived machine, though it cannot prevent, at least it counterbalances, the pressure, and so bears up this tottering, tender frame under many a violent shock and hard jostling, which, otherwise, would unavoidably overwhelm it. Without such an inward resource, from an inclination which is natural to man, to trust and hope for redress in the most deplorable conditions, his state in this life would be, of all creatures, the most miserable.—When his mind was either wrung with affliction, or his body lay tortured with the gout or stone, did he think that, in this world, there should be no respite to his sorrow?—Could he believe the pains he endured would continue equally intense,—without remedy,—without intermission—with what deplorable lamentation would he languish out his day!—and how sweet, as Job says, would the "clods of the valley be to him!"—But so sad a persuasion, whatever grounds there may be sometimes for it, scarce ever gets full possession of the mind of man, which, by nature, struggles against despair: so that, whatever part of us suffers, the darkest mind instantly ushers in this relief to it,—points out to hope, encourages to build, though on a sandy foundation, and raises an expectation in us that things will come to a fortunate issue,—And, indeed, it is something surprising to consider the strange force of this passion;—what wonders it has wrought in supporting men's spirits in all ages, and under such inextricable difficulties that they have sometimes hoped, as the Apostle expresses it, even against hope,—against all likelihood;—and have looked forwards with comfort under misfortunes, when there has been little or nothing to favour such an expectation.

This flattering propensity in us which I have here represented, as it is built upon one of the most deceitful of human passions—that is self-love, which at all times inclines us to think better of

ourselves and conditions than there is ground for;—how great soever the relief is, which a man draws from it at present, it too often disappoints in the end, leaving him to go on his way sorrowing,—mourning,—as the prophet says, that his hope is lost.—So that, after all, in our severer trials, we still find a necessity of calling in something to aid this principle, and direct it so that it may not wander with this uncertain expectation of what may never be accomplished, but fix itself upon a proper Object of trust and reliance that is able to fulfil our desires, to hear our cry, and to help us. The passion of hope, without this, though in straits a man may support his spirits for a time with a general expectation of better fortune, yet, like a ship tossed without a pilot upon a troublesome sea, it may float upon the surface for a while, but is never—never likely to be brought to the haven where it would be. To accomplish this, reason and religion are called in, at length, and join with nature in exhorting us to hope; but to hope in God, in whose hands are the issues of life and death, and without whose knowledge and permission we know that not a hair of our heads can fall to the ground. Strengthened with this anchor of hope, which keeps us stedfast when the rains descend and the floods come upon us, however the sorrows of a man are multiplied, he bears up his head, looks towards Heaven with confidence, waiting for the salvation of God: he then builds upon a rock, against which the gates of hell cannot prevail.—He may be troubled, it is true, on every side, but shall not be distressed—perplexed, yet not in despair:——though he walk through the valley of the shadow of death, even then he fears no evil; this rod and this staff comfort him.

The virtue of this had been sufficiently tried by David, and had, no doubt, been of use to him in the course of a life full of afflictions; many of which were so great that he declares he should verily have fainted under the sense and apprehension of them, but that he believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living.—He believed!—How could he do otherwise? He had all the conviction that reason and inspiration could give him that there was a Being in whom every thing concurred which could be the proper object of trust and confidence,—power to help,—and goodness always to incline him to do it. He knew this infinite Being, though his dwelling was so high that his glory was above the heavens, yet humbled himself to behold the things that are done in heaven and earth:—that he was not an idle and distant spectator of what passed there, but that he was a present help in time of trouble:—that he bowed the heavens, and came down to overrule the course of things: delivering the poor and him that was in misery from him that was too strong for him; lifting the simple out of his distress and guarding him by his providence, so that no man should do him wrong; that neither the sun should smite him by day, nor the moon by night.—Of this the Psalmist had such evidence from his

servation on the life of others, with the strongest conviction, at e same time, which a long life, full of personal deliverances, could ve; all which taught him the value of the lesson in the text, from hich he had received so much encouragement himself that he ansmits it for the benefit of the whole race of mankind after him, support them, as it had done him, under the afflictions which fel him.

"Trust in God;" as if he had said, Whosoever thou art that shall reafter fall into any such straits or troubles as I have experienced, arn by my example where to seek for succour:—trust not in princes, r in any child of man, for there is no help in them:—the sons of en, who are of low degree, are vanity, and are not able to help ee:—men of high degree are a lie, too often deceive thy hopes, and ll not help thee:—but thou, when thy soul is in heaviness, turn y eyes from the earth, and look up towards heaven, to that infinitely nd and powerful Being who neither slumbereth nor sleepeth; who a present help in time of trouble:—despond not, nor say within yself—why do his chariot-wheels stay so long?—nor why he vouchfeth thee not a speedy relief?—but arm thyself in thy misfortunes ith patience and fortitude; trust in God, who sees all those concts under which thou labourest, who knows thy necessities afar f, and puts all thy tears into his bottle: who sees every careful ought and pensive look, and hears every sigh and melancholy roan thou utterest.

In all thy exigences, trust and depend on him; nor ever doubt ut that He, who heareth the cry of the fatherless, and defendeth the use of the widow, if it be just, will hear thine, and either lighten y burden, and let thee go free, or, which is the same, if that seems ot meet, by adding strength to thy mind enable thee to sustain what e has suffered to be laid upon thee.

Whoever recollects the particular Psalms said to be composed by is great man, under the several distresses and cross accidents of his fe, will perceive the justice of this paraphrase, which is agreeable to e strain of reasoning which runs through,—that is little else than recollection of his own words and thoughts upon those occasions, all which he appears to have been no less signal in his afflictions than his piety, and in that goodness of soul which he discovers under em.—I said, the reflections upon his own life and providential scapes which he had experienced had had a share in forming these eligious sentiments of trust in his mind, which had so early taken ot that, when he was going to fight the Philistine,—when he was ut a youth and stood before Saul,—he had already learned to argue this manner:—Let no man's heart fail him;—thy servant kept his ther s sheep, and there came a lion and a bear, and took a lamb ut of the flock, and I went out after him, and smote him, and devered it out of his mouth; and when he arose against me, I caught im by the beard, and smote him, and slew him;—thy servant slew

both the lion and the bear, and this uncircumcised Philistine will b as one of them; for the Lord, who delivered me out of the paw the lion, and out of the paw of the bear, he will also deliver me o of his hand. The conclusion was natural, and the experience whic every man has had of God's former loving-kindness and protection him, either in dangers or distress, does unavoidably engage hi to think in the same strain. It is observable that the apostle Pau encouraging the Corinthians to bear with patience the trials incide to human nature, reminds them of the deliverances that God d formerly vouchsafe to him, and his fellow-labourers Gaius and Ari tarchus; and, on that ground, builds a rock of encouragement f future trust and dependance on him. His life had been in very gre jeopardy at Ephesus, where he had like to have been brought out the theatre to be devoured by wild beasts, and, indeed, had no huma means to avert, and consequently to escape, it; and therefore he tel them that he had this advantage by it, that the more he believed h should be put to death the more he was engaged, by his deliveranc never to depend on any wordly trust, but only on God, who ca rescue from the greatest extremity, even from the grave and deat itself.—For we would not, brethren, says he, have you ignorant our trouble, which came to us in Asia, that we were pressed o of measure above our strength, insomuch that we despaired even life:—but we had the sentence of death in ourselves that we shoul not trust in ourselves, but in God, who raiseth the dead, who del vered us from so great a death, and doth deliver, and in whom w trust that he will still deliver us.

And, indeed, a stronger argument cannot be brought for future tru than the remembrance of past protection;—for what ground reason can I have to distrust the kindness of that person who h always been my friend and benefactor?

On whom can I better rely for assistance in the day of my distre than on Him who stood by me in all mine affliction?—and, when was at the brink of destruction, delivered me out of all my troubles Would it not be highly ungrateful, and reflect either upon his goo ness or his sufficiency, to distrust that Providence which has alwa had a watchful eye over me? and who, according to his gracio promises, will never leave me, nor forsake me, and who in all m wants, in all my emergencies, has been abundantly more willing give than I to ask it? If the former and the latter rain have hither descended upon the earth in due season, and seed-time and harve have never yet failed; why should I fear famine in the land, or doub but that he who feedeth the raven, and providently catereth for th sparrow, should likewise be my comfort? How unlikely is it th ever he should suffer his truth to fail! This train of reflection, fro the consideration of past mercies, is suitable and natural to all man kind:—there being no one, who by calling to mind God's kindnesse which have been ever of old, but will see cause to apply the argu ment to himself.

And though, in looking back upon the events which have befallen s, we are apt to attribute too much to the arm of flesh, in recount-ıg the more successful parts of them; saying,—My wisdom, my arts and address, extricated me from this misfortune;—my fore-ght and penetration saved me from a second;—my courage, and ıe mightiness of my strength, carried me through a third:—how-ver we are accustomed to talk in this manner,—yet whoever coolly ıts down and reflects upon the many accidents (though very impro-erly called so) which have befallen him in the course of his life,—hen he considers the many amazing turns in his favour,—sometimes ı the most unpromising cases,—and often brought about by the ıost unlikely causes;—when he remembers the particular provi-ences which have gone along with him,—the many personal deliver-nces which have preserved him,—the unaccountable manner in hich he has been enabled to get through difficulties, which on all ides beset him, at one time of his life, or the strength of mind he ound himself endowed with to encounter afflictions which fell upon im at another period: where is the man, I say, who looks back with he least religious sense upon what has thus happened to him, who ould not give you sufficient proofs of God's power, and his arm over im, and recount several cases wherein the God of Jacob was his ıelp, and the Holy One of Israel his redeemer?

Hast thou ever laid upon the bed of languishing, or laboured ınder a grievous distemper which threatened thy life? Call to mind hy sorrowful and pensive spirit at that time: and do add to it who t was that had mercy on thee, that brought thee out of darkness ınd the shadow of death, and made all thy bed in thy sickness.——

Hath the scantiness of thy condition hurried thee into great straits ınd difficulties, and brought thee almost to distraction?—Consider who it was that spread thy table in that wilderness of thought,—who vas it made thy cup to overflow,—who added a friend of consolation o thee, and thereby spake peace to thy troubled mind!—Hast thou ever sustained any considerable damage in thy stock, or trade?—Bethink thyself who it was that gave thee a serene and contented nind under those losses.—If thou hast recovered,—consider who it vas that repaired those breaches,—when thy own skill and endea-vours failed:—call to mind whose providence has blessed them since, —whose hand it was that has since set a hedge about thee, and made ıll that thou hast done to prosper.—Hast thou ever been wounded n thy more tender part, through the loss of an obliging husband?—or hast thou been torn away from the embraces of a dear and pro-ıising child by his unexpected death?—

O consider, whether the God of truth did not approve himself a father to thee when fatherless,—or a husband to thee, when a widow, —and has either given thee a name better than of sons and daugh-ters, or even, beyond thy hope, made thy remaining tender branches to grow up tall and beautiful, like the cedars of Libanus.

Strengthened by these considerations, suggesting the same or lik past deliverances, either to thyself,—thy friends or acquaintance,- thou wilt learn this great lesson in the text, in all thy exigences an distresses,—to trust God; and whatever befals thee in the man changes and chances of this mortal life, to speak comfort to thy sou and to say in the words of Habakkuk the prophet, with which conclude, ——

Although the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be i the vines;—although the labour of the olive shall fail, and the field shall yield no meat;—although the flock shall be cut off from th fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet we will rejoice i the Lord, and joy in the God of our salvation.

To whom be all honour and glory now and for ever. Amen.

XXXV.

Exodus XXI. 14—But if a man come presumptuously upon his neighbour, t slay him with guile, thou shalt take him from my altar, that he may die.

As the end and happy result of society was our mutual protectio from the depredations which malice and avarice lay us open to,—s have the laws of God laid proportionable restraints against such vio lations as would defeat us of such a security.—Of all other attack which can be made against us,—that of a man's life, which is his all —being the greatest,—the offence, in God's dispensation to the Jews was denounced as the most heinous,—and represented as most unpardonable.—At the hand of every man's brother will I require th life of man.—Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his bloo be shed.—Ye shall take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer;— he shall surely be put to death.—So ye shall not pollute the lan wherein ye are,—for blood defileth the land;—and the land cannot be cleansed of blood that is shed therein but by the blood of him that shed it.—For this reason, by the laws of all civilized nations, in all parts of the globe, it has been punished with death.—

Some civilized and wise communities have so far incorporated these severe dispensations into their municipal laws as to allow of no distinction betwixt murder and homicide,—at least in the penalty:— leaving the intentions of the several parties concerned in it to that Being who knows the heart, and will adjust the differences of the case hereafter.—This falls, no doubt, heavy upon particulars—but it is urged for the benefit of the whole.—It is not the business of a preacher to enter into an examination of the grounds and reasons for so seeming a severity.—Where most severe—they have proceeded, no doubt, from an excess of abhorrence of a crime—which is of all others, most terrible and shocking in its own nature,—and the most direct attack and stroke at society—as the security of a man's life was the first protection of society,—the ground-work of all the other blessings to be desired from such a compact.—Thefts,—oppressions,

exactions, and violences of that kind, cut off the branches;—this spoiled the root:—all perished with it—the injury irreparable.—No after-act could make amends for it:—What recompense can he give to man in exchange for his life?—What satisfaction to the widow, the fatherless—to the family,—the friends,—the relations, cut off from his protection,—and rendered perhaps destitute,—perhaps miserable for ever!——

No wonder that, by the law of nature,—this crime was always pursued with the most extreme vengeance;—which made the barbarians to judge, when they saw St. Paul upon the point of dying a sudden and terrifying death,—No doubt this man is a murderer; who, though he has escaped the sea, yet vengeance suffereth not to live.——

The censure there was rash and uncharitable; but the honest detestation of the crime was uppermost.—They saw a dreadful punishment—they thought:—and, in seeing the one, they suspected the other.—And the vengeance which had overtaken the holy man was meant by them the vengeance and punishment of the Almighty King, whose providence and honour were concerned in pursuing him, from the place he had fled from, to that island.

The honour and authority of God is most evidently struck at, most certainly, in every such crime,—and therefore he will pursue it—it being the reason, in the ninth of Genesis, upon which the prohibition of murder is grounded;—for in the image of God created he man:—as if to attempt the life of a man had something in it peculiarly daring and audacious; not only shocking as to its consequence above all other crimes, but of personal violence and indignity against God, the author of our life and death.—That it is the highest act of injustice to man, and which will admit of no compensation,—I have said.—But depriving a man of life does not comprehend the whole of his suffering; he may be cut off in an unprovided or disordered condition, with regard to the great account betwixt himself and his Maker.—He may be under the power of irregular passions and desires.—The best of men are not always upon their guard.—And I am sure we have all reason to join in that affecting part of our Litany,—that amongst other evils—God would deliver us from sudden death;—that we may have some foresight of that period to compose our spirits,—prepare our accounts,—and put ourselves in the best posture we can to meet it;—for, after we are most prepared,—it is a terror to human nature.

The people of some nations are said to have a peculiar art in poisoning by slow and gradual advances.—In this case, however horrid,—it savours of mercy with regard to our spiritual state;—for the sensible decays of nature which a sufferer must feel within him from the secret workings of the horrid drug—give warning, and show that mercy which the bloody hand that comes upon his neighbour suddenly, and slays him with guile,—has denied him.—It may

serve to admonish him of the duty of repentance, and to make s peace with God, whilst he has time and opportunity.—The spe y execution of justice, which, as our laws now stand, and which w e intended for that end, must strike the greater terror upon that - count.—Short as the interval between sentence and death is,—i s long, compared to the case of the murdered.—Thou allowedst e man no time,—said the judge to a late criminal, in a most affect g manner; thou allowedst him not a moment to prepare for eterni : —and to one who thinks at all—it is, of all reflections and self - cusation, the most insurmountable,—that by the hand of violenc a man in a perfect state of health,—whilst he walks out in per t security, as he thinks, with his friends;—perhaps whilst he is sle - ing soundly,—to be hurried out of the world by an assassin,—b a sudden stroke,—to find himself at the bar of God's justice, with t notice and preparation for his trial,—'tis most horrible!

Though he be really a good man (and it is to be hoped God ma s merciful allowances in such cases,)—yet it is a terrifying consid - tion, at the best;—and, as the injury is greater,—there are also v y aggravating circumstances relating to the person who commits s act.—As when it is the effect, not of a rash and sudden pass , which sometimes disorders and confounds reason for a momen - —but of a deliberate and prepense design or malice.—When the n not only goes down, but rises upon his wrath;—when he sleeps t —till he has struck the stroke:—when, after he has had time d leisure to recollect himself,—and consider what he is going to do - when, after all the checks of conscience,—the struggles of humar , —the recoilings of his own blood, at the thoughts of shedd g another man's—he shall persist still—and resolve to do it.—Me - ful God! protect us—from doing or suffering such evils.—Bles d be thy name and providence, which seldom or never suffers it to - cape with impunity.—In vain does the guilty flatter himself v h hopes of secresy or impunity: the eye of God is always upon h . —Whither can he fly from his presence?—By the immensity of s nature he is present in all places:—by the infinity of it, to all tim ; —by his omniscience, to all thoughts, words, and actions of men - By an emphatical phrase in Scripture, the blood of the innocen s said to cry to heaven from the ground for vengeance;—and it s for this reason, that he might be brought to justice, that he was - barred the benefit of any asylum and the cities of refuge.—For e elders of his city shall send and fetch him thence, and deliver h into the hand of the avenger of blood,—and their eye should t pity him.

The text says,—Thou shalt take him from my altar that he m die.—It had been a very ancient imagination that, for men guilty f this and other horrid crimes,—a place held sacred, as dedicated God, was a refuge and protection to them from the hands of just - —The law of God cuts the transgressor off from all delusive ho

this kind;—and I think the Romish church has very little to ast of in the sanctuaries which she leaves open for this and other imes and irregularities—sanctuaries which are often the first temptions to wickedness, and therefore bring the greater scandal and shonour to her that authorises their pretensions.

Every obstruction of the course of justice—is a door opened to tray society, and bereave us of those blessings which it has in ew.—To stand up for the privileges of such places is to invite en to sin with a bribe of impunity.—It is a strange way of doing onour to God to screen actions which are a disgrace to humanity.—

What Scripture and all civilized nations teach, concerning the ime of taking away another man's life,—is applicable to the ickedness of a man's attempting to bereave himself of his own.—e has no more right over it—than over that of others:—and hatever false glosses have been put upon it by men of bad heads or d hearts,—it is at the bottom a complication of cowardice, and ickedness, and weakness;—is one of the fatalest mistakes despera-on can hurry a man into;—inconsistent with all the reasoning and ligion of the world, and irreconcilable with that patience under flictions—that resignation and submission to the will of God in all raits, which is required of us.—But if our calamities are brought on ourselves by a man's own wickedness,—still he has less to ge,—least reason has he to renounce the protection of God—when most stands in need of it, and of his mercy.

But as I intend the subject of self-murder for my discourse next nday,—I shall not anticipate what I have to say, but proceed to nsider some other cases, in which the law relating to the life of r neighbour is transgressed in different degrees.—All which are enerally spoken of under the subject of murder,—and considered the best casuists as a species of the same,—and, in justice to the bject, cannot be passed here.—

St. John says, Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer;—it is e first step to this sin;—and our Saviour, in his sermon upon the ount, has explained in how many slighter and unsuspected ways d degrees—the command in the law—Thou shalt do no murder, ay be opposed, if not broken.—All real mischiefs and injuries maiously brought upon a man, to the sorrow and disturbance of his ind, eating out the comfort of his life, and shortening his days, are is sin in disguise;—and the grounds of the Scripture expressing it ith such severity is—that the beginning of wrath and malice,—in ent, often extend to such great and unforeseen effects as, were we retold them—we should give so little credit to as to say,—Is thy rvant a dog, that he should do this thing?—And though these bennings do not necessarily produce the worst (God forbid they ould!), yet they cannot be committed without these evil seeds are st sown:—As Cain's causeless anger (as Dr. Clarke observes) ainst his brother,—to which the apostle alludes—ended in taking

away his life;—and the best instructors teach us that, to avoid a sin, we must avoid the steps and temptations which lead to it.——

This should warn us to free our minds from all tincture of avarice, and desire after what is another man's.—It operates the same way, and has terminated too oft in the same crime.—And it is the great excellency of the Christian religion—that it has an eye to this in the stress laid upon the first springs of evil in the heart;—rendering us accountable not only for our words,—but the thoughts themselves,—if not checked in time, but suffered to proceed further than the first motions of concupiscence.

Ye have heard, therefore, says our Saviour, that it was said by them of old time,—Thou shalt not kill;—but I say unto you,—whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment;—and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca,—shall be in danger of the council;—but whosoever shall say, "thou fool," shall be in danger of hell-fire.—The interpretation of which I shall give you in the words of a great Scripturist, Dr. Clarke,—as follows:—That the three gradations of crimes are an allusion to the three different degrees of punishment in the three courts of judicature amongst the Jews.—And our Saviour's meaning was—that every degree of sin, from its first conception to its outrage,—every degree of malice and hatred, shall receive from God a punishment proportionable to the offence. Whereas the old law, according to the Jewish interpretation, extended not to these things at all,—forbade only murder and outward injuries.—Whosoever shall say "thou fool," shall be in danger of hell-fire.—The sense of which is not that in the strict and literal acceptation, every rash and passionate expression shall be punished with eternal damnation;—(for who then would be saved?)—but that, at the exact account of the judgment of the great day, every secret thought and intent of the heart shall have its just estimation and weight in the degrees of punishment which shall be assigned to every one in his final state.

There is another species of this crime which is seldom taken notice of in discourses upon this subject,—and yet can be reduced to no other class;—and that is, where the life of our neighbour is shortened,—and often taken away, as directly as by a weapon, by the empirical sale of nostrums and quack medicines,—which ignorance and avarice blend. — The loud tongue of ignorance impudently promises much,—and the ear of the sick is open.—And as many of these pretenders deal in edged tools; too many, I fear, perish with the misapplication of them.

So great are the difficulties of tracing out the hidden causes of the evils to which this frame of ours is subject—that the most candid of the profession have ever allowed and lamented how unavoidably they are in the dark.—So that the best medicines, administered with the wisest heads, shall often do the mischief they were intended to prevent.—These are misfortunes to which we are subject in this state

o darkness;—but when men without skill,—without education.—
w hout knowledge either of the distemper, or even of what they sell,
—make merchandize of the miserable,—and, from a dishonest prin-
c le trifle with the pains of the unfortunate,—too often with their
lies,—and from the mere motive of a dishonest gain,—every such
itance of a person bereft of life by the hand of ignorance can be
c sidered in no other light than a branch of the same root.—It is
m rder in the true sense;—which, though not cognizable by our
l s,—by the laws of right, every man's own mind and conscience
m st appear equally black and detestable.

In doing what is wrong,—we stand chargeable with all the bad
c sequences which arise from the action, whether foreseen or not.
—And as the principal view of the empyric in those cases is not what
h always pretends,—the good of the public,—but the good of him-
s f,—it makes the action what it is.——Under this head it may not
b improper to comprehend all adulterations of medicines wilfully
m de worse through avarice.—If a life is lost by such wilful adultera-
t ns, and it may be affirmed that, in many critical turns of an acute
d temper, there is but a single cast left for the patient,—the trial
a l chance of a single drug in his behalf; and if that has wilfully
b n adulterated and wilfully despoiled of its best virtues, what will
t l vender answer?

May God grant we may all answer well for ourselves, that we may
b finally happy. Amen.

XXXVI.—SANCTITY OF THE APOSTLES.

Matthew XI. 6.—Blessed is he that shall not be offended in me.

Te general prejudices of the Jewish nation concerning the royal
st e and condition of the Saviour, who was to come into the world,
w s a stone of stumbling, and a rock of offence, to the greatest part of
t t unhappy and prepossessed people when the promise was actually
f filled. Whether it was altogether the traditions of their fathers,
o that the rapturous expressions of their prophets, which represented
t l Messiah's spiritual kingdom in such extent of power and dominion,
m led them into it; or that their own carnal expectations turned
w ful interpreters upon them, inclining them to look for nothing but
t l wealth and worldly grandeur which were to be acquired under
t ir deliverer:—whether these, or that the system of temporal bless-
i s helped to cherish them in this gross and covetous expectation,
it was one of the great causes for their rejecting him. "This fellow,
w know not whence he is," was the popular cry of one part;—and
t y who seemed to know whence he was scornfully turned it against
m by the repeated quære,—Is not this the carpenter, the son of
M ry, the brother of James and Joses, and of Juda and Simon? and
a not his sisters here with us? And they were offended at him.

So that, though he was prepared by God to be the glory of his peo Israel, yet the circumstances of humility in which he was manifest were thought a scandal to them. Strange!—that he who was bo their king should be born of no other virgin than Mary, the mean of their people (for he hath regarded the low estate of his har maiden); and of one of the poorest too: for she had not a lamb offer, but was purified, as Moses directed in such a case, by the ob tion of a turtle-dove; that the Saviour of their nation, whom they e pected to be ushered amidst them with all the ensigns and apparat of royalty, should be brought forth in a stable, and answerable to d tress; subjected all his life to the lowest conditions of humanity; that, whilst he lived he should not have a hole to put his head in, r his corpse in when he died; but his grave too must be the gift charity. These were thwarting considerations to those who wait for the redemption of Israel, and looked for it in no other shape th the accomplishment of those golden dreams of temporal power a sovereignty which had filled their imaginations. The ideas were to be reconciled; and so insuperable an obstacle was the prejudi on one side, to their belief on the other, that it literally fell out, Simeon prophetically declared of the Messiah, that he was set fo for the *fall*, as well as the rising again, of many in Israel.

This, though it was the cause of their infidelity, was, however, excuse for it. For, whatever their mistakes were, the miracles wh were wrought in contradiction to them brought conviction enou to leave them without excuse; and besides, it was natural for th to have concluded, had their prepossessions given them leave,—t He who fed five thousand with five loaves and two fishes could want power to be great; and therefore needed not to appear in condition of poverty and meanness, had it not, on other scores, be more needful to confront the pride and vanity of the world: and shew his followers what the temper of Christianity was by the tem of its first Institutor; who, though they were offered, and he co have commanded them, despised the glories of the world:—to upon him the form of a servant; and, though equal with God, made himself of no reputation, that he might settle, and be example of so holy and humble a religion, and thereby convince disciples for ever that neither his kingdom, nor their happiness, w to be of this world. Thus the Jews might have easily argued; when there was nothing but reason to do it with on one si and strong prejudices, backed with interest, to maintain the dispu upon the other,—we do not find the point is always so easily det mined. Although the purity of our Saviour's doctrine, and mighty works he wrought in its support, were demonstrativ stronger arguments for his divinity than the unrespected lowlin of his condition could be against it;—yet the prejudice contin strong;—they had been accustomed to temporal promises;— bribed to do their duty, they could not endure to think of a religi

at would not promise, as much as Moses did, to fill their basket, d set them high above all nations:—a religion whose appearance s not great and splendid,—but looked thin and meagre;—and hose principles and promises,—like the curses of their law,—called r sufferings, and promised persecutions.

If we take this key along with us through the New Testament, it ll let us into the spirit and meaning of many of our Saviour's plies in his conferences with his disciples and others of the Jews; so particularly in this place, Matthew vi., when John had sent two his disciples to enquire, Whether it was he that should come, or at they were to look for another? Our Saviour, with a particular e to this prejudice, and the general scandal he knew had risen ainst his religion upon this worldly account, after a recital to the essengers of the many miracles he had wrought; as that—the ind received their sight, the lame walked, the lepers were cleansed, e dead raised;—all which characters, with their benevolent ends, lly demonstrated him to be the Messiah that was promised them; -he closes up his answer to them with the words of the text,—and essed is he that shall not be offended in me;—Blessed is the man hose upright and honest heart will not be blinded by worldly conderations, nor hearken to his lusts and prepossessions in a truth of is moment. The like benediction is recorded in the seventh chapter St. Luke, and in the sixth of St. John;—when Peter broke out in at warm confession of their belief,—Lord, we believe, we are sure, at thou art Christ, the son of the living God. The same benedicon is uttered, though couched in different words—Blessed art thou, imon Barjona; for flesh and blood has not revealed it, but my Father hich is in heaven. Flesh and blood, the natural workings of this rnal desire, the lust and love of the world, have had no hand in is conviction of thine; but my Father, and the works which I have rought in his name, in vindication of this faith, have established ee in it, against which the gates of hell shall not prevail.

This universal ruling principle, and almost invincible attachment the interests and glories of the world, which we see first made so owerful a stand against the belief of christianity, has continued to ave as ill an effect, at least, upon the practice of it ever since; and erefore there is no one point of wisdom that is of a nearer importnce to us than to purify this gross appetite, and restrain it within ounds, by lowering our high conceit of the things of this life, and ur concern for those advantages which misled the Jews. To judge stly of the world, we must stand at a due distance from it, which ill discover to us the vanity of its riches and honours in such true imensions as will engage us to behave ourselves towards them with oderation. This is all that is wanting to make us wise and good; hat we may be left to the full influence of religion, to which christanity so far conduces that it is the great blessing, the peculiar dvantage, we enjoy under its institution, that it affords us not only

the most excellent precepts of this kind, but also shews us thos precepts confirmed by most excellent examples. A heathen philo sopher may talk very elegantly about despising the world, and, lik Seneca, may prescribe very ingenious rules to teach us an art h never exercised himself: for all the while he was writing in prais of poverty, he was enjoying a great estate, and endeavouring t make it greater. But if ever we hope to reduce those rules to prac tice, it must be by the help of religion.—If we would find men whc by their lives, bore witness to their doctrines, we must look for ther amongst the acts and monuments of our church, amongst the firs followers of their crucified Master;—who spoke with authorit because they spoke experimentally, and took care to make their word good, by despising the world, and voluntarily accounting all thing in it loss, that they might win Christ.—O holy and blessed apostles blessed were ye indeed,—for ye conferred not with flesh and blood— for ye were not offended in him through any considerations of thi world; ye conferred not with flesh and blood, neither with its snare and temptations.—Neither the pleasures of life nor the pains of deat laid hold upon your faith, to make you fall from him.—Ye had you prejudices of worldly grandeur in common with the rest of you nation; saw, like them, your expectations blasted; but ye gav them up as men governed by reason and truth.—As ye surrendere all your hopes in this world to your faith with fortitude, so did y meet the terrors of the world with the same temper.—Neither th frowns nor discountenance of the civil powers, neither tribulation no distress, nor persecution, nor cold, nor nakedness, nor famine, nor th sword, could separate you from the love of Christ.—Ye took up you crosses cheerfully, and followed him; followed the same rugged wa —trod the wine-press after him; voluntarily submitting yourselve to poverty, to punishment, to the scorn and the reproaches of th world, which ye knew were to be the portion of all of you wh engaged in preaching a mystery so spoken against by the world, s unpalatable to all its passions and pleasures, and so irreconcilable t the pride of human reason.—So that though ye were, as one of y expressed, and all of ye experimentally found, made as the filth of the world, and the off-scouring of all things, upon this account yet ye went on as zealously as ye set out.—Ye were not offended no ashamed of the gospel of Christ;—wherefore should ye?—The im postor and hypocrite might have been ashamed;—the guilty woul have found cause for it; ye had no cause, though ye had temptation Ye preached *but what ye knew*, and your honest and upright heart gave evidence,—the strongest,—to the truth of it; for ye left all, y suffered all, ye gave all, that your sincerity had left you to give. Y gave your lives, at last, as pledges and confirmations of your faith and warmest affection for your Lord. Holy and blessed men! y gave all, when alas! our cold and frozen affection will part with nothing for his sake, not even with our vices and follies, which are worse than nothing; for they are vanity, and misery, and death.—

The state of christianity calls not now for such evidences as the apostles gave of their attachment to it. We have, literally speaking, neither houses, nor lands, nor possessions, to forsake;—we have neither wives, nor children, nor brethren, nor sisters, to be torn from;—no rational pleasure, nor natural endearments, to give up.—We have nothing to part with, but what is not our interest to keep—our lusts and passions.—We have nothing to do for Christ's sake, but what is best for our own; that is, to be temperate, and chaste, and just, and peaceable, and charitable, and kind, one to another.—So that, if man could suppose himself in a capacity even of capitulating with God concerning the terms upon which he would submit to his government, and to choose the laws he would be bound to observe in testimony of his faith, it were impossible for him to make any proposals which, upon all accounts, should be more advantageous to his interests than those very conditions to which we are already obliged; that is, to deny ourselves ungodliness, to live soberly and righteously in this present life, and lay such restraints upon our appetites as are for the honour of human nature, the improvement of our happiness, our health, our peace, our reputation, and safety. When one considers this representation of the temporal inducements of christianity, and compares it with the difficulties and discouragements which they encountered who first made profession of a persecuted and hated religion; at the same time that it raises the idea of the fortitude and sanctity of these holy men, of whom the world is not worthy, it sadly diminishes that of ourselves, which, though it has all the blessings of this life apparently on its side to support it, yet can scarce be kept alive;—and, if we may form a judgment from the little stock of religion that is left, should God ever exact the same trials, unless we greatly alter for the better, or there should prove some secret charm in persecution, which we know not of,—it is much to be doubted, if the Son of man should make this proof, of this generation, whether there would be found faith upon the earth!

As this argument may convince us, so let it shame us unto virtue, that the admirable examples of those holy men may not be left us, or commemorated by us, to no end;—but rather that they may answer the pious purpose of their institution,—to conform our lives to theirs,—that, with them, we may be partakers of a glorious inheritance, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

XXXVII.—PENANCES.

1 *John* v. 3.—And his commandments are not grievous.

No, they are not grievous, my dear auditors.—Amongst the many prejudices which, at one time or other, have been conceived against our holy religion, there is scarce any one which has done more dishonour to christianity, or which has been more opposite to the

spirit of the gospel, than this, in express contradiction to the word of the text, "That the commandments of God *are* grievous,"—tha the way which leads to life is not only strait, for that our Saviou tells us, and that with much tribulation we shall seek it;—bu that christians are bound to make the worst of it, and tread i barefoot upon thorns and briers, if ever they expect to arrive happil at their journey's end.—And, in course, during this disastrous pil grimage, it is our duty so to renounce the world, and abstract our selves from it, as neither to interfere with its interests, nor taste an of the pleasures nor any of the enjoyments of this life.——

Nor has this been confined merely to speculation, but has fre quently been extended to practice, as is plain, not only from the live of many legendary saints and hermits, whose chief commendatio seems to have been, "That they fled unnaturally from all commerc with their fellow-creatures, and then mortified, and piously hal starved themselves to death;"—but likewise from the many auster and fantastic orders which we see in the Romish church, which hav all owed their origin and establishment to the same idle an extravagant opinion.

Nor is to be doubted but the affectation of something like it i our Methodists, when they descant upon the necessity of alienatin themselves from the world, and selling all that they have, is to b ascribed to the same mistaken enthusiastic principle, which woul cast so black a shade upon religion, as if the kind Author of it ha created us on purpose to go mourning all our lives long, in sackclot and ashes, and sent us into the world as so many saint-errants, i quest of adventures full of sorrow and affliction.

Strange force of enthusiasm!—and yet not altogether unaccoun able. For what opinion was there ever so odd, or action so extra vagant, which has not, at one time or other, been produced by igno rance,—conceit,—melancholy?—a mixture of devotion, with an i concurrence of air and diet, operating together in the same perso When the minds of men happen to be thus unfortunately preparec whatever groundless doctrine rises up, and settles itself strongl upon their fancies, has generally the ill-luck to be interpreted as a illumination from the spirit of God;—and whatever strange actio they find in themselves a strong inclination to do, that impulse concluded to be a call from heaven; and, consequently, that the cannot err in executing it.

If this, or some such account, was not to be admitted, how is possible to be conceived that christianity, which breathed out nothin but peace and comfort to mankind—which professedly took off th severities of the Jewish law, and was given us in the spirit of meek ness, to ease our shoulders of a burden which was too heavy fc us:—that this religion, so kindly calculated for the ease and tra quillity of man, which enjoins nothing but what is suitable to h nature, should be so misunderstood; or that it should ever be sup

sed that He who is infinitely happy could envy us our enjoyments, that a Being infinitely kind would grudge a mournful pas-nger a little rest and refreshment, to support his spirits through weary pilgrimage; or that he should call him to an account here-ter because, in his way, he had hastily snatched at some fugacious d innocent pleasures, till he was suffered to take up his final pose.—This is no improbable account, and the many invitations e find in Scripture to a grateful enjoyment of the blessings and vantages of life, make it evident.—The Apostle tells us in the xt, that God's commandments are not grievous.—He has pleasure the prosperity of his people, and wills not that they should turn rants and executioners upon their minds nor bodies, and inflict ins and penalties on them to no end nor purpose:—that he has oposed peace and plenty, joy and victory, as the encouragement d portion of his servants; thereby instructing us that our virtue not necessarily endangered by the fruition of outward things; but at temporal blessings and advantages, instead of extinguishing, ore naturally kindle, our love and gratitude to God, before whom is no way inconsistent both to worship and rejoice.

If this was not so, why, you'll say, does God seem to have made ch provision for our happiness?—why has he given us so many owers and faculties for enjoyment, and adapted so many objects to ratify and entertain them?—Some of which he has created so fair, ith such wonderful beauty, and has formed them so exquisitely r this end that they have power, for a time, to charm away the ense of pain, to cheer up the dejected heart under poverty and ckness, and make it go and remember its miseries no more. Can ll this, you'll say, be reconciled to God's wisdom, which does othing in vain; or can it be accounted for on any other supposition ut that the Author of our being, who has given us all things richly enjoy, wills us a comfortable existence even *here*, and seems more-ver so evidently to have ordered things with a view to this that he ways which lead to our future happiness, when rightly under-tood, he has made to be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths eace?

From this representation of things, we are led to this demon-trative truth, then, that God never intended to debar man of plea-ures under certain limitations.

Travellers, on a business of the last and most important concern, nay be allowed to please their eyes with the natural and artificial eauties of the country they are passing through, without reproach f forgetting the main errand they were sent upon;—and if they re not led out of their road by a variety of prospects, edifices, and uins, would it not be a senseless piece of severity to shut their eyes gainst such gratifications? "For who has required such service t their hands?"

The humouring of certain appetites, where morality is not con-erned, seems to be the means by which the Author of nature in-

tended to sweeten this journey of life, and bear us up under th many shocks and hard jostlings which we are sure to meet with i our way.—And a man might, with as much reason, muffle up hin self against sunshine and fair weather, and, at other times, expos himself naked to the inclemencies of cold and rain, as debar himse of the innocent delights of his nature, for affected reserve an melancholy.

It is true, on the other hand, our passions are apt to grow upo us by indulgence, and become exorbitant, if they are not kept unde exact discipline; that, by way of caution and prevention, 'twer better, at certain times, to affect some degree of needless reserv than hazard any ill consequences from the other extreme.

But when almost the whole of religion is made to consist in th pious fooleries of penances and sufferings, as is practiced in th church of Rome (did no other evil attend it), yet, since it is puttin religion upon a wrong scent, placing it more in these than in inwar purity and integrity of heart, one cannot guard too much agains this, as well as all other such abuses of religion as make it to con sist in something which it ought not. How such mockery becam a part of religion at first, or upon what motives they were imagine to be services acceptable to God, is hard to give a better accoun of than what was hinted above;—namely, that men of melanchol and morose tempers, conceiving the Deity to be like themselves, gloomy, discontented, and sorrowful being, believed he delighted as they did, in splenetic and mortifying actions, and therefore mad their religious worship to consist of chimeras as wild and barbarou as their own dreams and vapours.

What ignorance and enthusiasm at first introduced—now tyrann and imposture continue to support. So that the political improve ment of these delusions to the purposes of wealth and power, i made one of the strongest pillars which upholds the Romish religion which, with all its pretences to a more strict mortification an sanctity, when you examine it minutely, is little else than a mer pecuniary contrivance. And the truest definition you can give o popery—is—that it is a system put together and contrived t operate upon men's weaknesses and passions—and thereby to pick their pockets, and leave them in a fit condition for its arbitrar designs.

And, indeed, that church has not been wanting in gratitude fo the good offices of this kind which the doctrine of penances ha done them; for, in consideration of its services, they have raised it above the level of moral duties, and have at length complimented it into the number of their sacraments, and made it a necessary point of salvation.

By these and other tenets, no less politic and inquisitional,—popery has found out the art of making men miserable in spite of their senses, and the plenty with which God has blessed them.

So that in many countries where popery reigns,—but especially in that part of Italy where she has raised her throne,—though, by the happiness of its soil and climate, it is capable of producing as great variety and abundance as any country upon earth;—yet so successful have its spiritual directors been in the management and retail of these blessings that they have found means to allay, if not entirely to defeat, them all, by one pretence or other. Some bitterness is officiously squeezed into every man's cup for his soul's health, till, at length, the whole intention of nature and providence is destroyed. Is not surprising that where such unnatural severities are practised, and heightened by other hardships, the most fruitful land should be barren, and wear a face of poverty and desolation; or that many thousands, as have been observed, should fly from the rigours of such a government, and seek shelter rather amongst rocks and deserts, than lie at the mercy of so many unreasonable task-makers, under whom they can hope for no other reward of their industry but laborous slavery, made still worse by the tortures of unnecessary mortifications.—*I say unnecessary*, because where there *is* a virtuous and good end proposed from any sober instance of self-denial and mortification,—God forbid we should call them unnecessary, or that we should dispute against a thing—from the abuse to which it has been put;—and, therefore, what is said in general upon this head will be understood to reach no farther than where the practice is become a mixture of fraud and tyranny, but will no ways be interpreted to extend to those self-denials which the discipline of our holy church directs at this solemn season; which have been introduced by reason and good sense at first, and have since been applied to serve no purposes but those of religion. These, by restraining our appetites for a while, and withdrawing our thoughts from grosser objects, do, by a mechanical effect, dispose us for cool and sober reflections, incline us to turn our eyes inwards upon ourselves, and consider what we are, and what we have been doing;—for what intent we were sent into the world, and what kind of characters we were designed to act in it.

It is necessary that the mind of man, at some certain periods, should be prepared to enter into this account; and without some such discipline, to check the insolence of unrestrained appetites, and call home the conscience,—the soul of man, capable as it is of brightness and perfection, would sink down to the lowest depths of darkness and brutality. However true this is, there still appears no obligation to renounce the innocent delights of our beings, or to affect a sullen distaste against them. Nor, in truth, can even the supposition of it be well admitted:—for pleasures arising from the free and natural exercise of the faculties of the mind and body, to cast them down, is like talking against the frame and mechanism of human nature, and would be no less senseless than the disputing against the burning of fire, or falling downwards of a stone. Besides

this, man is so contrived that he stands in need of frequent repair —both mind and body are apt to sink and grow unactive under lo and close attention; and, therefore, must be restored by proper r cruits. Some part of our time may doubtless innocently and lawful be employed in actions merely diverting; and whenever such i dulgences become criminal, it is seldom the nature of the actio themselves, but the excess, which makes them so.

But some one may here ask,—By what rule are we to judge excess in these cases? If the enjoyment of the same sort of pleasur may be either innocent or guilty, according to the use and abuse them,—how shall we be certified where the boundaries lie?—or speculative enough to know how far we may go with safety?— answer, there are very few who are not casuists enough to make right judgment in this point. For since one principal reason, w God may be supposed to allow pleasure in this world, seems to for the refreshment and recruit of our souls and bodies, which li clocks must be wound up at certain intervals, every man understan so much of the frame and mechanism of himself as to know how a when to unbend himself with such relaxations as are necessary regain his natural vigour and cheerfulness, without which it is i possible he should either be in a disposition or capacity to dischar these several duties of his life. Here then the partition becom visible.

Whenever we pay this tribute to our appetites, any further than sufficient for the purposes for which it was first granted, the acti proportionably loses some share of its innocence. The surplusa of what is unnecessarily spent on such occasions is so much of t little portion of our time negligently squandered, which, in pruden we should apply better; because it was allotted us for more i portant uses, and a different account will be required of it at o hands hereafter.

For this reason, does it not evidently follow—that many actio and pursuits, which are irreproachable in their own natures, may rendered blameable and vicious, from this single consideratic "That they have made us wasteful of the moments of this short a uncertain fragment of life, which should be almost one of our l prodigalities, since, of them all, the least retrievable." Yet how oft is diversion, instead of amusement and relaxation, made the art a business of life itself? Look round,—what policy and contrivance every day put in practice for pre-engaging every day in the wee and parcelling out every hour of the day for one idleness or anoth —for doing nothing, or something worse than nothing; and th with so much ingenuity as scarce to leave a minute upon their han to reproach them.—Though we all complain of the shortness of l —yet how many people seem quite overstocked with the days a hours of it, and are continually sending out into the highways a streets of the city for guests to come and take it off their hands.

sne of the more distressful objects of this kind were to sit down and vite a bill of their time, though partial as that of the unjust steward, ven they found in reality that the whole sum of it, for many years, amounted to little more than this,—that they had rose up to eat,—to dnk,—to play,—and had laid down again, merely because they were f for nothing else:—when they looked back and beheld this fair sice, capable of such heavenly improvements,—all scrawled over and d'aced with a succession of so many unmeaning cyphers,—good God! -how would they be ashamed and confounded at the account.

With what reflections will they be able to support themselves in t: decline of a life so miserably cast away,—should it happen, as it snetimes does,—that they have stood idle even unto the eleventh hur?—We have not always power, and are not always in a temper, t impose upon ourselves.—When the edge of appetite is worn down, ad the spirits of youthful days are cooled, which hurried us on in a ccle of pleasure and impertinence,—then reason and reflection will rve the weight which they deserve;—afflictions, or the bed of sickrss, will supply the place of conscience;—and if they should fail,—d age will overtake us at last,—and shew us the past pursuits of l:—and force us to look upon them in their true point of view. If tere is any thing more to cast a cloud upon so melancholy a prospect a this shews us,—it is surely the difficulty and hazard of having all t: work of the day to perform in the last hour;—of making an anement to God when we have no sacrifice to offer him, but the dgs and infirmities of those days when we could have no pleasure n them.

How far God may be pleased to accept such late and imperfect svices is beyond the intention of this discourse. Whatever stress sne may lay upon it, a death-bed repentance is but a weak and sinder plank to trust our all upon. Such as it is,—to that, and Od's infinite mercies, we commit them who will not employ that tne and opportunity he has given to provide a better security.

That we may all make a right use of the time allotted us,—God gant, through the merits of his Son Jesus Christ. Amen.

XXXVIII.—ON ENTHUSIASM.

John xv. 5.—For without me ye can do nothing.

Gr Saviour, in the former part of the verse, having told his disciples, -That he was the vine, and that they were only branches;—intinating, in what a degree their good fruits, as well as the success of a their endeavours, were to depend upon his communications with tem;—he closes the illustration with the inference from it, in the vrds of the text—For without me, ye can do nothing.—In the eventh chapter to the Romans, where the manner is explained in vich a christian stands by faith,—there is a like illustration made te of, and probably with an eye to this—where St. Paul instructs

us—that a good man stands as the branch of a wild olive doe when it is grafted into a good olive-tree ;—and that is,—it flourishe not through its own virtue, but in virtue of the root,—and such root as is naturally not its own.

It is very remarkable, in that passage,—that the Apostle calls bad man a wild olive-*tree*;—not barely a branch (as in the othe case), but a tree, which, having a root of its own, supports itself and stands in its own strength, and brings forth its own fruit.—An so does every bad man in respect of the wild and sour fruit of vicious and corrupt heart.—According to the resemblance,—if th apostle intended it,—he is a tree,—has a root of his own,—and fruit fulness, such as it is, with a power to bring it forth without help But in respect of religion, and the moral improvements of virtue an goodness—the apostle calls us, and reason tells us, we are no mor than a branch ; and all our fruitfulness, and all our support—depen so much upon the influence and communications of God—tha without him we can do nothing,—as our Saviour declares in the text —There is scarce any point in our religion wherein men have ru into such violent extremes as in the senses given to this, and such like declarations in Scripture,—of our sufficiency being of God ;— some understanding them so as to leave no meaning at all in them —others—too much :—the one interpreting the gifts and influence of the Spirit so as to destroy the truth of all such promises and de clarations in the gospel ;—the other carrying their notions of then so high as to destroy the reason of the gospel itself,—and render th christian religion, which consists of sober and consistent doctrines,— the most intoxicated—the most wild and unintelligible institutio that ever was in the world.

This being premised, I know not how I can more seasonabl engage your attention this day than by a short examination of eac of these errors ;—in doing which, as I shall take some pains t reduce both the extremes of them to reason,—it will necessarily lea me, at the same time, to mark the safe and true doctrine of ou church, concerning the promised influences and operations of th spirit of God upon our hearts ;—which, however depreciated throug the first mistake,—or boasted of beyond measure through the secon —must nevertheless be so limited and understood—as, on one hand to make the gospel of Christ consistent with itself,—and, on th other, to make it consistent with reason and common sense.

If we consider the many express declarations, wherein our Saviou tells his followers, before his crucifixion,—That God would send hi spirit the comforter amongst them, to supply his place in thei hearts ;—and, as in the text, — that without him they could d nothing ;—If we conceive them as spoken to his disciples, with a immediate view to the emergencies they were under, from thei *natural* incapacities of finishing the great work he had left them, an building upon that large foundation he had laid,—without som

eraordinary help and guidance to carry them through,—no one ca dispute that evidence and confirmation which was after given of it truth;—as our Lord's disciples were illiterate men, consequently uskilled in the arts and acquired ways of persuasion.—Unless this wnt had been supplied,—the first obstacle to their labours must h/e discouraged and put an end to them for ever.—As they had no laguage but their own, without the gift of tongues they could not h/e preached the gospel except in Judæa;—and as they had no ahority of their own,—without the supernatural one of signs and wnders,—they could not vouch for the truth of it beyond the limits were it was first transacted.—In this work doubtless all their sufficncy and power of acting was immediately from God;—his Holy Sirit, as he had promised them, so it gave them a mouth and wisdom wich all their adversaries were not able to gainsay or resist.—So t.t without him,—without these extraordinary gifts, in the most liral sense of the words, they *could* do nothing.—But besides this pin application of the text to those particular persons and times wen God's spirit was poured down in that signal manner held sacred t this day,—there is something in them to be extended further, wich christians of all ages, and I hope of all denominations, have sl a claim and trust in,—and that is, the ordinary assistance and iuences of the spirit of God in our hearts, for moral and virtuous iprovements;—these, both in their natures as well as intentions, bng altogether different from the others above-mentioned conferred uon the disciples of our Lord.—The one were miraculous gifts,—in wich the endowed person contributed nothing, which advanced hman nature above itself, and raised all its projectile springs above tir fountains; enabling them to speak and act such things, and in sh manner, as was impossible for men not inspired and preternatrally upheld.—In the other case, the helps spoken of were the nluences of God's spirit, which upheld us from falling below the dnity of our nature:—that divine assistance which graciously kept u from falling, and enabled us to perform the holy professions of o religion.—Though these are equally called spiritual gifts,—they a not, as in the first case, the entire works of the Spirit,—but the cm co-operations of it with our own endeavours; and are ordinarily wat every sincere and well-disposed christian has reason to pray for, ad expect from the same Fountain of strength,—who has promised t give his Holy Spirit to them that ask it.

From this point, which is the true doctrine of our church,—the to parties begin to divide both from it and each other,—each ot tm equally misapplying these passages of Scripture, and wresting tm to extremes equally pernicious.——

To begin with the first; of whom should you enquire the explanatn and meaning of this or of other texts,—wherein the assistance o God's grace and Holy Spirit is implied as necessary to sanctify our nture, and enable us to serve and please God?—They will answer—tt no doubt all our parts and abilities are the gifts of God,—who

is the original Author of our nature,—and, of consequence, of all th belongs thereto. "That as by him we live, and move, and have o being,"—we must in course depend upon him for all our actio whatsoever,—since we must depend upon him even for our life, a for every moment of its continuance.—That, from this view of o state and natural dependance, it is certain, and they will say,—V can do nothing without his help.—But then they will add,—that concerns us no farther as *christians* than as we are *men*;—the sancti of our lives, the religious habits and improvements of our hearts, no other sense depending upon God than the most indifferent of o actions, or the natural exercise of any of the other powers he h given us.—Agreeably with this,—that the spiritual gifts spoken of Scripture are to be understood, by way of accommodation, to signi the natural or acquired gifts of a man's mind; such as memor fancy, wit, and eloquence; which, in a strict and philosophical sen may be called spiritual;—because they transcend the mechanic powers of matter—and proceed more or less from the rational so which is a spiritual substance.

Whether these ought, in propriety, to be called spiritual gifts shall not contend, as it seems a mere dispute about words;—but is enough that the interpretation cuts the knot, instead of untying i and besides explains away all kind of meaning in the above promis —And the error of them seems to arise, in the first place, from n distinguishing that these spiritual gifts,—if they must be called so, such as memory, fancy, and wit, and other endowments of the mir which are known by the name of natural parts, belong merely to as men;—and whether the different degrees, by which we ex each other in them, arise from a natural difference of our souls,— a happier disposition of the organical parts of us,—they are su however, as God originally bestows upon us, and with which, in great measure, we are sent into the world. But the moral gifts the Holy Ghost—which are more commonly called the fruits of t Spirit,—cannot be confined within this description.—We come r into the world equipt with virtues, as we do with talents;—if we d we should come into the world with that which robbed virtue of best title both to present commendation and future reward.—T gift of continency depends not, as these affirm, upon a mere coldn of the constitution,—or patience and humility from an insensibility it; but they are virtues insensibly wrought in us by the endeavou of our own wills and concurrent influences of a gracious Agen and the religious improvements arising thence are so far from bei the effects of nature, and a fit disposition of the several parts a organical powers given us,—that the contrary is true;—namely, that the stream of our affections and appetites but too naturally carri us the other way.—For this, let any man lay his hand upon his hea and reflect what has passed within him, in the several conflicts meekness,—temperance,—chastity, and other self-denials,—and will need no better argument for his conviction.—

This hint leads to the true answer to the above misinterpretation o the text,—That we depend upon God in no other sense for our v ues—than we necessarily do for every thing else; and that the f its of the Spirit are merely the determinations and efforts of our o n reason,—and as much our own accomplishments as any other i provements are the effect of our own diligence and industry.

This account, by the way, is opposite to the apostle's—who tells u—It is God that worketh in us both to do and will, of his good p asure.—It is true,—though we are born ignorant,—we can make o selves skilful;—we can acquire arts and sciences by our own a lication and study.—But the case is not the same in respect of g dness.—We can acquire arts and sciences, because we lie under n natural indisposition nor backwardness to that acquirement.—For n ure, though it be corrupt, yet still it is curious and busy after k owledge.—But it does not appear that to goodness and sanctity of r nners we have the same natural propensity.—Lusts within, and t nptations without, set up so strong a confederacy against it as we a never able to surmount by our own strength.—However firmly v may think we stand—the best of us are but upheld, and graciously l pt upright; and whenever this divine assistance is withdrawn,—or s spended,—all history, especially the sacred, is full of melancholy i stances of what man is, when God leaves him to himself,—that he i even a thing of nought.

Whether it was from a conscious experience of this truth in them- s lves,—or some traditions handed from the Scripture account of it; -or that it was, in some measure, deducible from the principles of r son,—in the writings of some of the wisest of the heathen philo- s phers, we find the strongest traces of the persuasion of God's s sisting men to virtue and probity of manners.—One of the greatest r asters of reasoning amongst the ancients acknowledges that nothing g eat and exalted can be achieved *sine divino afflatu*;—and Seneca, to t e same purpose, *nulla mens bona sine Deo*;—that no soul can be g od without divine assistance.—Now whatever comments may be p t upon such passages in their writings,—it is certain those in S ripture can receive no other, to be consistent with themselves, than n at has been given.—And though, in vindication of human liberty, i is as certain, on the other hand,—that education, precepts, exam- p es, pious inclinations, and practical diligence, are great and merito- p us advances towards a religious state;—yet the state itself is got a d finished by God's grace; and the concurrence of his Spirit upon m pers thus happily predisposed,—and honestly making use of such means:—and, unless thus much is understood from them,—the v eral expressions in Scripture, where the offices of the Holy Ghost, n ducive to this end, are enumerated;—such as cleansing, guiding, n newing, comforting, strengthening, and establishing us, are a set o unintelligible words, which may amuse, but can convey little light t the understanding.

This is all I have time left to say at present upon the first error c those who, by too loose an interpretation of the gifts and fruits c the Spirit, explain away the whole sense and meaning of them, an thereby render not only the promises, but the comforts of them to of none effect.—Concerning which error, I have only to add this, b way of extenuation of it, that I believe the great and unedifying rou made about sanctification and regeneration, in the middle of the la century,—and the enthusiastic extravagances into which the commu nications of the Spirit have been carried by so many deluded or de luding people in this, are two of the great causes which have drive many a sober man into the opposite extreme, against which I hav argued.—Now, if the dread of savouring too much of religion in the interpretations has done them this ill service,—let us inquire, on th other hand, whether the affectation of too *much* religion in the oth extreme has not misled others full as far from truth, and further fro the reason and sobriety of the gospel, than the first.

I have already proved, by Scripture arguments, that the influenc of the Holy Spirit of God is necessary to render the imperfect sacrific of our obedience pleasing to our Maker.—He hath promised t "perfect his strength in our weakness."—With this assurance w ought to be satisfied;—especially since our Saviour has thoug proper to mortify all scrupulous inquiries into operations of this kin by comparing them to the wind, "which bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence cometh, nor whither it goeth:—so is every one that is born of th Spirit."—Let humble gratitude acknowledge the effect, unprompte by an idle curiosity to explain the cause.

We are told, without this assistance, we can do nothing;—we a told, from the same authority, we can do all through Christ th strengthens us.—We are commanded to "work out our own salvatic with fear and trembling." The reason immediately follows: "for is God that worketh in you, both to will and to do, of his own goo pleasure."—From these, and many other repeated passages, it is ev dent that the assistances of grace were not intended to destroy, b to co-operate with, the endeavours of man,—and are derived fro God in the same manner as all natural powers.—Indeed, without th interpretation, how could the Almighty address himself to man as rational being?—how could his actions be his own?—how could h be considered as a blameable or rewardable creature?

From this account of the consistent opinions of a sober minde christian, let us take a view of the mistaken enthusiast.—See hi ostentatiously clothed with the outward garb of sanctity, to attra the eyes of the vulgar.—See a cheerful demeanour, the natural resu of an easy and self-applauding heart, studiously avoided as crimina —See his countenance overspread with a melancholy gloom and de pondence;—as if religion, which is evidently calculated to make u happy in this life as well as the next, was the parent of sullenne

and discontent.—Hear him pouring forth his pharisaical ejaculations on his journey, or in the streets.—Hear him boasting of extraordinary communications with the God of all knowledge, and at the same time offending against the common rules of his own native language, and the plainer dictates of common sense.—Hear him arrogantly thanking his God that he is not as other men are; and, with more than papal uncharitableness, very liberally allotting the portion of the damned to every Christian whom he, partial judge, deems less perfect than himself—to every Christian who is walking on in the paths of duty with sober vigilance, aspiring to perfection by progressive attainments, and seriously endeavouring, through a rational faith in his Redeemer, to make his calling and election sure.

There have been no sects in the Christian world, however absurd, which have not endeavoured to support their opinions by arguments drawn from Scripture, misinterpreted or misapplied.

We had a melancholy instance of this, in our own country, in the last century, when the church of Christ, as well as the government, during that period of national confusion, was torn asunder into various sects and factions;—when some men pretended to have Scripture precepts, parables, or prophecies to plead in favour of the most impious absurdities that falsehood could advance. The same spirit, which prevailed amongst the fanatics, seems to have gone forth among these modern enthusiasts. Faith, the distinguishing characteristic of a Christian, is defined by them not as a rational assent of the understanding, to truths which are established by indisputable authority, but as a violent persuasion of mind that they are instantaneously become the children of God; that the whole score of their sins is for ever blotted out, without the payment of one tear of repentance.—Pleasing doctrine this to the fears and passions of mankind!—promising fair to gain proselytes of the vicious and impenitent.

Pardons and indulgences are the great support of papal power; but these modern empirics in religion have improved upon the scheme, pretending to have discovered an infallible nostrum for all incurables, such as will preserve them for ever.—And notwithstanding we have instances of notorious offenders among the warmest advocates for sinless perfection, the charm continues powerful.—Did these visionary notions of a heated imagination tend only to amuse the fancy, they might be treated with contempt;—but when they depreciate all moral attainments,—when the suggestions of a frantic brain are blasphemously ascribed to the Holy Spirit of God,—when faith and divine love are placed in opposition to practical virtues, they then become the objects of aversion. In one sense, indeed, many of these deluded people demand our tenderest compassion, whose disorder is in the head rather than in the heart; and who call for the aid of a physician, who can cure the distempered state of the body, rather than one who may sooth the anxieties of the mind.

Indeed, in many cases they seem so much above the skill of either

that unless God in his mercy rebuke this spirit of enthusiasm which is gone out amongst us, no one can pretend to say how far it may go, or what mischiefs it may do, in these kingdoms. Already it has taught us as much blasphemous language, and, if it goes on, by the samples given us in their journals, will fill us with as many legendary accounts of visions and revelations, as we have formerly had from the church of Rome. And for any security we have against it, when time shall serve, it may as effectually convert the professors of it, even into popery itself, consistent with their own principles;—for they have nothing more to do than to say that the Spirit, which inspired them, has signified that the Pope is inspired as well as they, and consequently is infallible.—After which, I cannot see how they can possibly refrain going to mass, consistent with their own principles.

Thus much for these two opposite errors:—the examination of which has taken up so much time that I have little left to add but to beg of God, by the assistance of his Holy Spirit, to preserve us equally from both extremes, and enable us to form such right and worthy apprehensions of our holy religion, that it may never suffer, through the coolness of our conceptions of it, on one hand, nor the immoderate heat of them on the other;—but that we may at all times see it as it is, and as it was designed by its blessed Founder, as the most rational, sober, and consistent institution that could have been given to the sons of men.

Now to God, &c.

XXXIX.—ETERNAL ADVANTAGES OF RELIGION.

Ecclesiastes XII. 18.—Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter,—Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man.

THE wise man, in the beginning of this book, had promised it as a grand query to be discussed,—"To find out what was good for the sons of men, which they should do under the heavens, all the days of their lives:"—that is, what was the fittest employment, and the chief and proper business, which they should apply themselves to in this world.—And here, in the text, after a fair discussion of the question he asserts it to be the business of religion,—the fearing of God, and keeping his commandments. This was the conclusion of the whole matter,—and the natural result of all his debates and inquiries.—And I am persuaded, the more observations we make upon the short life of man, the more we experience, and the longer trials we have of the world, and the several pretensions it offers to our happiness, the more we shall be engaged to think, like him, that we can never find what we look for in any other thing which we do under the heavens, except in that of duty and obedience to God. In the course of the wise man's examination of this point, we find a great many beautiful reflections upon human affairs, all tending to illustrate the conclusion he draws; and as they are such as are apt to offer themselves to the

thoughts of every serious and considerate man, I cannot do better than renew the impressions, by retouching the principal arguments of his discourse, before I proceed to the general use and application of the whole.

In the former part of his book, he had taken into his consideration those several states of life to which men usually apply themselves for happiness; first,—learning, wisdom; next,—mirth, jollity, and pleasure; then power and greatness, riches and possessions.—All of which are so far from answering the end for which they were at first pursued that, by a great variety of arguments, he proves them severally to be so many "sore travails which God had given to the sons of men to be exercised therewith;"—and instead of being any, or all of them, our proper end and employment, or sufficient to our happiness, he makes it plain, by a series of observations upon the life of man, that they are ever likely to end with others where they had done with him,—that is, in vanity and vexation of spirit.

Then he takes notice of the several accidents of life, which perpetually rob us of what little sweets the fruition of these objects might seem to promise us, both with regard to our endeavours and our persons in this world.

1st, With regard to our endeavours, he shews that the most likely ways and means are not always effectual for the attaining of their end:—that, in general,—the utmost that human councils and prudence can provide for is to take care, when they contend in a race, that they be swifter than those who run against them;—or when they are to fight a battle, that they be stronger than those whom they are to encounter.—And yet afterwards in the ninth chapter, he observes, that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong;—neither yet bread to the wise, nor yet riches to men of understanding, nor favour to men of skill;—but time and chance happens to them all. That there are secret workings in human affairs, which overrule all human contrivance, and counterplot the wisest of our councils, in so strange and unexpected a manner, as to cast a damp upon our best schemes and warmest endeavours.

And then, for those accidents to which our persons are as liable as our labours,—he observes these three things;—first the natural infirmities of our bodies, which alternately lay us open to the sad changes of pain and sickness; which, in the fifth chapter, he styles wrath and sorrow; under which, when a man lies languishing, none of his worldly enjoyments will signify much. Like one that singeth songs with a heavy heart, neither mirth,—nor power,—nor riches, shall afford him ease,——nor will all their force be able so to stay the stroke of nature—"but that he shall be cut off in the midst of his days, and then all his thoughts perish."——Or else,—what is no uncommon spectacle, in the midst of all his luxury, he may waste away the greatest part of his life, with much weariness and anguish; and with the long torture of an unrelenting disease, he may wish himself

to go down into the grave, and to be set at liberty from all his possessions, and all his misery, at the same time.

2dly, If it be supposed,—that by the strength of spirits, and the natural cheerfulness of a man's temper, he should escape these, "and live many years, and rejoice in them all,"—which is not the lot of many:—yet, "he must remember the days of darkness;"—that is,—they who devote themselves to a perpetual round of mirth and pleasure cannot so manage matters as to avoid the thoughts of their *future states*, and the anxiety about what shall become of them hereafter, when they are to depart out of this world;—that they cannot so crowd their heads, and fill up their time with other matters,—but that the remembrance of this will sometimes be uppermost,—and thrust itself upon their minds whenever they are retired and serious. And as this will naturally present to them a dark prospect of their future happiness,—it must, at the same time, prove no small damp and alloy to what they would enjoy at present.

But, in the third place, suppose a man should be able to avoid sickness,—and to put the trouble of *these thoughts* likewise far from him,—yet there is something else which he cannot possibly decline;—old age will unavoidably steal upon him, with all the infirmities of it,——when (as he expresses it) the grinders shall be few, and appetite ceases; when those who look out at the windows shall be darkened, and the keepers of the house shall tremble,—when a man shall become a burden to himself, and to his friends;—when, perhaps, those of his nearest relations, whom he hath most obliged by kindness, shall think it time for him to depart, to creep off the stage, and make room for the succeeding generations.

And then, after a little funeral pomp of "mourners going about the streets,"—a man shall be buried out of the way, and in a year or two be as much forgotten as if he had never existed,—For there is no remembrance (says he) of the wise more than the fool;—seeing that which now is, in the days to come, shall be forgotten; every day producing something which seems new and strange, to take up men's talk and wonder, and to drown the memory of former persons and actions.—

And I appeal to any rational man, whether these are not some of the most material reflections about human affairs,—which occur to every one who gives himself the least leisure to think about them. Now, from all these premises put together, Solomon infers this short conclusion in the text,—That to fear God and keep his commandments is the whole duty of man:—that, to be serious in the matter of religion, and careful about our future state, is that which, after all our other experiments, will be found to be our chief happiness,—our greatest interest,—our greatest wisdom,—and that which most of all deserves our care and application.—This must ever be the last result, and the upshot of every wise man's observations upon all these transitory things, and upon the vanity of their several

pretences to our well-being;—and we may depend upon it, as an everlasting truth, than we can never find what we seek for in any other course, or any other object,—but this one; and the more we know and think, and the more experience we have of the world. and of ourselves, the more we are convinced of this truth, and led back by it, to rest our souls upon that God whence we came. Every consideration upon the life of man tends to engage us to this point,—to be in earnest in the concernment of religion; to love and fear God;—to provide for our true interest,—and do ourselves the most effectual service,—by devoting ourselves to him, —and always thinking of him, as he is the true and final happiness of a reasonable and immortal spirit.

And indeed one would think it next to impossible,—did not the commonness of the thing take off from the wonder,—that a man who thinks at all—should let his whole life be a contradiction to such obvious reflections.

The vanity and emptiness of worldly goods and enjoyments,—the shortness and uncertainty of life,—the unalterable event hanging over our heads,—"that in a few days we must all of us go to that place whence we shall not return;—the certainty of this—the uncertainty of the time when, the immortality of the soul, the doubtful and momentous issues of eternity, the terrors of damnation, and the glorious things which are spoken of the city of God, —are meditations so obvious, and so naturally check and block up a man's way,—are so very interesting, and, above all, so unavoidable,—that it is astonishing how it was possible, at any time, for mortal man to have his head full of any thing else!—And yet, was the same person to take a view of the state of the world, how slight an observation would convince him that the wonder lay, in fact, on the other side; and that, wisely as we all discourse and philosophise *de contemptu mundi et fugâ sæculi*—yet for one who really acts in the world—consistent with his own reflections upon it,—that there are multitudes who seem to take aim at nothing higher;—and, empty a thing as it is,—are so dazzled with, as to think it meet to build tabernacles of rest upon it,——and say, "it is good to be here."—Whether, as an able inquirer into this paradox guesses,—whether it is that men do not heartily believe such a thing as a future state of happiness and misery,—or, if they do,—that they do not actually and seriously consider it,—but suffer it to lie dormant and unactive within them, and so are as little affected with it as if in truth they believed it not;—or whether they look upon it through that end of the perspective which represents it as afar off—and so are more forcibly drawn by the nearer though the lesser load-stone;—whether these, or whatever other cause may be assigned for it—the observation is incontestible that the bulk of mankind, in passing through this vale of misery,—use it "not as a well" to refresh and allay,—but fully to quench and satisfy their

thirst;—minding or (as the Apostle says) relishing, earthly things, ——making them the end and sum-total of their desires and wishes, ——and, in one word——loving this world—just as they are commanded to love God;—that is,—"with all their heart, with all their soul,"—with all their mind and strength.—But this is not the strangest part of this paradox. A man shall not only lean and rest upon the world with his whole stress,—but, in many instances, shall live notoriously bad and vicious;—when he is reproved, he shall seem convinced;—when he is observed, he shall be ashamed;—when he pursues his sin, he will do it in the dark;—and when he has done it, shall even be dissatisfied with himself:——yet still this shall produce no alteration in his conduct.—Tell him he shall one day die;—or, bring the event still nearer, and shew that, according to the course of nature, he cannot possibly live many years,—he will sigh, perhaps, and tell you he is convinced of that as much as reason and experience can make him:——proceed and urge to him that after death comes judgment, and that he will certainly there be dealt with by a just God according to his actions;—he will thank God he is no deist, and tell you, with the same grave face, he is thoroughly convinced of that too;—and as he believes, no doubt, he trembles too:—and yet after all, with all this conviction upon his mind, you will see him still persevere in the same course,—and commit his sin with as certain an event and resolution as if he knew no argument against it.——These notices of things, however terrible and true, pass through his understanding as an eagle through the air, that leaves no path behind.

So that, upon the whole, instead of abounding with occasions to set us seriously on thinking, the world may dispense with many more calls of this kind;—and were they seven times as many as they are,—considering what insufficient use we make of those we have, all I fear would be little enough to bring these things to our remembrance as often, and engage us to lay them to our hearts with that affectionate concern which the weight and interest of them requires at our hands.—Sooner or later, the most inconsiderate of us all shall find, with Solomon,—that to do this effectually is the whole duty of man.

And I cannot conclude this discourse upon his words better than with a short and earnest exhortation that the solemnity of this season, and the meditations to which it is devoted, may lead you up to the true knowledge and practice of the same point of fearing God and keeping his commandments, and convince you, as it did him, of the indispensable necessity of making that the business of a man's life which is the chief end of his being,—the eternal happiness and salvation of his soul.

Which may God grant, for the sake of Jesus Christ. Amen.

XL.—ASA.—A THANKSGIVING SERMON.

2 *Chronicles* xv. 14.—And they sware unto the Lord with a loud voice, and with shouting, and with trumpets, and with cornets.—And all the men of Judah rejoiced at the oath.

It will be necessary to give a particular account of what was the occasion, as well as the nature, of the oath which the men of Judah sware unto the Lord;—which will explain not only the reasons why it became a matter of so much joy to them, but likewise admit of an application suitable to the purposes of this solemn assembly.

Abijah and Asa his son were successive kings of Judah.—The first came to the crown at the close of a long, and, in the end, a very unsuccessful, war, which had gradually wasted the strength and riches of his kingdom.

He was a prince endowed with the talents which the emergencies of his country required, and seemed born to make Judah a victorious, as well as a happy, people. The conduct and great success of his arms against Jeroboam had well established the first;—but his kingdom, which had been so many years the seat of a war, had been so wasted and bewildered that his reign, good as it was, was too short to accomplish the latter. He died, and left the work unfinished for his son. Asa succeeded, in the room of his father, with the truest notions of religion and government that could be fetched either from reason or experience.—His reason told him that God should be worshipped in simplicity and singleness of heart;—therefore he took away the altars of the strange gods, and broke down their images. His experience told him that the most successful wars, instead of invigorating, more generally drained away the vitals of government, —and, at the best, ended but in a brighter and more ostentatious kind of poverty and desolation:—therefore he laid aside his sword, and studied the arts of ruling Judah with peace. Conscience would not suffer Asa to sacrifice his subjects to private views of ambition, and wisdom forbad he should suffer them to offer up themselves to the pretence of public ones;—since enlargement of empire, by the destruction of its people (the natural and only valuable source of strength and riches), was a dishonest and miserable exchange. And however well the glory of a conquest might appear in the eyes of a common beholder, yet, when bought at that costly rate, a father to his country would behold the triumphs which attended it, and weep, as it passed by him. Amidst all the glare and jollity of the day, the parent's eyes would fix attentively upon his child; he would discern him drooping under the weight of his attire, without strength or vigour, his former beauty and comeliness gone off: —he would behold the coat of many colours stained with blood, and cry,—Alas! they have decked thee with a parent's pride, but not with a parent's care and foresight.

With such affectionate sentiments of government, and just principles of religion, Asa began his reign:—a reign marked out with

new æras, and a succession of happier occurrences than what ıd distinguished former days.

The just and gentle spirit of the prince insensibly stole into ıe breasts of the people. The men of Judah turned their swords ı o ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks.—By industry ıd virtuous labour they acquired what by spoil and rapine they mi ıt have sought after long in vain.—The traces of their late troul s soon began to wear out.—The cities, which had become ruinous d desolate (the prey of famine and the sword), were now rebuilt, fc i-fied, and made populous.—Peace, security, wealth, and prospe y, seemed to compose the whole history of Asa's reign.—O Jud ! what could then have been done more to make thy people happy ;—

What one blessing was withheld, that thou shouldst ever withh d thy thankfulness?—

That thou didst not continually turn thy eyes towards Hea n with an habitual sense of God's mercies, and devoutly praise him ır setting Asa over you?—

Were not the public blessings, and the private enjoyments, wh h every man of Judah derived from them, such as to make the co i-nuance of them desirable?—And what other way was there to ef t it than to swear unto the Lord, with all your hearts and souls o perform the covenant made with your fathers?—to secure t t favour and interest with the Almighty Being without which e wisdom of this world is foolishness, and the best connected system f human policy speculative and airy projects, without foundation r substance.—The history of their own exploits and establishment, si e they had become a nation, was strong confirmation of this doctrin

But too free and uninterrupted a possession of God Almight s blessings sometimes (though it seems strange to suppose it) e tempts men to forget him, either from a certain depravity and ing-titude of nature, not to be wrought upon by goodness, or that tl y are made by it too passionately fond of the present hour, and o thoughtless of its great Author, whose kind providence brough t about. This seemed to have been the case with the men of Jud : for, notwithstanding all that God had done for them, in placi Abijah and Asa his son over them, and inspiring them with hea and talents proper to retrieve the errors of the foregoing reign, d bring back peace and plenty to the dwellings of Judah;—yet th appears no record of any solemn and religious acknowledgment God for such signal favours. The people sat down in a thankl security, each man under his vine, to eat and drink, and rose up play; more solicitous to enjoy their blessings than to deserve the

But this scene of tranquillity was not to subsist without so change; and it seemed as if Providence at length had suffered t stream to be interrupted, to make them consider whence it flow and how necessary it had been all along to their support. The Eth pians, ever since the beginning of Abijah's reign, until the tenth y

of Asa's, had been at peace, or, at least, whatever secret enmity they bore, had made no open attacks upon the kingdom of Judah. And indeed the bad measures which Rehoboam had taken in the latter part of the reign which immediately preceded theirs seemed to have saved the Ethiopians the trouble. For Rehoboam, though in the former part of his reign he dealt wisely, yet when he had established his kingdom, and strengthened himself, he forsook the laws of the Lord; he forsook the counsel which the old men gave him, and took counsel with the young men, which were brought up with him, and stood before him. Such ill-advised measures, in all probability, had given the enemies of Judah such decisive advantages over her that they had sat down contented, and for many years enjoyed the fruits of their acquisitions. But the friendship of princes is seldom made up of better materials than those which are every day to be seen in private life—in which sincerity and affection are not at all considered as ingredients. Change of time and circumstances produce a change of councils and behaviour. Judah, in length of time, had become a fresh temptation, and was worth fighting for.—Her riches and plenty might first make her enemies covet, and then the remembrance of how cheap and easy a prey she had formerly been might make them not doubt of obtaining.

By these apparent motives (or whether God, who sometimes over-rules the heart of man, was pleased to turn them by secret ones, to the purposes of his wisdom), the ambition of the Ethiopians revived; —with a host of men, numerous as the sand upon the sea-shore in multitude, they had left their country, and were coming forward to invade them. What can Judah propose to do in so terrifying a crisis? —where can she betake herself for refuge?—on one hand, her religion and laws are too precious to be given up, or trusted to the hands of a stranger; and, on the other hand, how can so small a kingdom, just re-covering strength, surrounded by an army of a thousand thousand men, besides chariots and horses, be able to withstand so powerful a shock? —But here it appeared that those who, in their prosperity, can forget God, do yet remember him in the day of danger and distress; and can begin with comfort to depend upon his providence when with comfort they can depend upon nothing else.—For when Zerah, the Ethiopian, was come unto the valley of Zephatha at Maretha, Asa, and all the men of Judah and Benjamin, went out against him; and as they went, they cried mightily unto God. And Asa prayed for his people, and he said,—"O Lord! it is nothing with thee to help, whether with many, or with them that have no power;—help us, O Lord our God! for we rest in thee, and in thy name we go against this multitude.—O Lord, thou art our God, let not man prevail against thee." Success almost seemed a debt due to the piety of the prince, and the contrition of his people. So God smote the Ethiopians, and they could not recover themselves:—for they were scattered and utterly destroyed, before the Lord and before his host. And as they returned to Jerusalem from pursuing,—behold the spirit of God came upon Asariah,

the son of Oded.—And he went out to meet Asa, and he said un him,—Hear ye me, Asa, and all Judah and Benjamin ;—the Lord with you, whilst you are with him ;—and if you seek him, he will l found of you, but if ye forsake him, he will forsake you. Nothir could more powerfully call home the conscience than so timely a expostulation. The men of Judah and Benjamin, struck with a sen of their late deliverance, and the many other felicities they h enjoyed since Asa was king over them, then gathered themselv together at Jerusalem, in the third month in the fifteenth year Asa's reign ; and they entered into a covenant to seek the Lord G of their fathers, with all their heart, and with all their soul :—a they sware unto the Lord with a loud voice, and with shouting, a with trumpets, and with cornets, and all Judah rejoiced at the oath.

One may observe a kind of luxuriety in the description which t holy historian gives of the transport of the men of Judah upon t occasion. And sure, if ever matter of joy was so reasonably found as to excuse any excesses in the expressions of it—this was one:- for without it,—the condition of Judah, though otherwise the happie would have been, of all nations under heaven, the most miserable.

Let us suppose a moment, instead of being repulsed, that the ent prise of the Ethiopians had prospered against them—like other grievo distempers, where the vitals are first attacked—Asa, their king, wou have been sought after and have been made the first sacrifice. I must either have fallen by the sword of battle, or execution — what is worse, he must have survived the ruin of his country by flig —and worn out the remainder of his days in sorrow for the afflictic which were come upon him. In some remote corner of the wor the good king would have heard the particulars of Judah's destructi He would have been told how the country, which had become dear him by his paternal care, was now utterly laid waste, and all his labc lost ;—how the fences which protected it were torn up, and t tender plant within, which he had so long sheltered, was crue trodden under foot and devoured. He would hear how Zerah, t Ethiopian, when he had overthrown the kingdom, thought hims bound in conscience to overthrow the religion of it too, and establ his own idolatrous one in its stead. That, in pursuance of this, t holy religion, which Asa had reformed, had begun every where to evil spoken of, and evil entreated :

That it was first banished from the courts of the king's house, a the midst of Jerusalem, and then fled for safety out of the way i the wilderness, and found no city to dwell in :—That Zerah h rebuilt the altars of the strange gods,—which Asa's piety had brok down, and set up their images :

That his commandment was *urgent* that all should fall down a worship the idol he had made ;—That, to complete the tale of th miseries, there was no prospect of deliverance for any but the wo of his subjects ;—those who, in his reign, had either leaned in th hearts towards these idolatries—or whose principles and morals w

suc that all religions were alike. But that the honest and conscienti-
ousman of Judah, unable to behold such abominations, hung down
his ead like a bulrush, and put sack-cloth and ashes under him.

his picture of Judah's desolation might be some resemblance of
wh every one of Asa's subjects would probably form to himself, the
day e solemnized an exemption from it.—And the transport was
na ral—To swear unto the Lord with a loud voice, and with shout-
ing and with trumpets, and with cornets :—to rejoice at the oath
wh h secured their future peace, and celebrate it with all external
ma s of gladness.

have at length gone through the story, which gave the occasion
to is religious act which is recorded of the men of Judah in the text.

believe there is not one in sacred Scripture that bids fairer for a
pa llel to our own times, or that would admit of an application
mo e suitable to the solemnity of this day.

it men are apt to be struck with likenesses in so different a
ma ner, from the different points of view in which they stand, as
we as their diversity of judgments, that it is generally a very un-
ac ptable piece of officiousness to fix any certain degrees of approach.

this case, it seems sufficient—that those who will discern the
lea resemblance will discern enough to make them seriously comply
wi the devotion of the day ;—and that those who are affected with
it i a stronger manner, and see the blessing of a protestant king in
its irest light, with all the mercies which made way for it, will have
sti more abundant reason to adore that good Being who has all
alo g protected it from the enemies which have risen up to do it
vio nce ;—but more especially, in a late instance, by turning down
the councils of the froward headlong—and confounding the devices
of e crafty,—so that their hands could not perform their enterprize.
—hough this event, for many reasons, will ever be told amongst
the elicities of these days ;—yet for none more so—than that it has
giv n us a fresh mark of the continuation of God Almighty's favour
to s :—a part of that great complicated blessing for which we are
ga ered together to return him thanks.

et us, therefore, I beseech you, endeavour to do it in the way
wh h becomes wise men, and which is likely to be most acceptable ;
—d that is,—to pursue the intentions of his providence, in giving
us he occasion—to become better men, and, by a holy and an
ho st conversation, make ourselves capable of enjoying what God
has done for us.—In vain should we celebrate the day with a loud
vo e, and with shouting, and with trumpets, if we do not do it like-
wi with the internal and more certain marks of sincerity, a refor-
ma on and purity in our manners.—It is impossible a sinful people
ca either be grateful to God, or properly loyal to their prince.—
Th cannot be grateful to the one, because they live not under a
se e of his mercies ;—nor can they be loyal to the other, because
the daily offend in two of the tenderest points which concern his
we are. By first disengaging the providence of God from taking

our part, and then giving a heart to our adversaries to lift their ha against us, who must know that, if we forsake God, God will fors us.—Their hopes, their designs, their wickedness, against us, only be built upon ours towards God.

For if they did not think we did evil, they durst not hope we co perish.

Cease, therefore, to do evil;—for by following righteousness y will make the hearts of your enemies faint, they will turn their ba against your indignation, and their weapons will fall from their han.

Which may God grant, through the merits and mediation of Son Jesus Christ, to whom be all honour, &c. Amen.

XLI.—FOLLOW PEACE.

Hebrews XII. 14.—Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which n man shall see the Lord.

The great end and design of our holy religion, next to the main vi of reconciling us to God, was to reconcile us to each other;— teaching us to subdue all those unfriendly dispositions in our nat which unfit us for happiness, and the social enjoyment of the m blessings which God has enabled us to partake of in this wo miserable as it is in many respects.—Could Christianity persuade professors of it into this temper, and engage us, as its docti requires, to go on and exalt our natures, and, after the subduction f the most unfriendly of our passions, to plant, in the room of th all those (more natural to the soil) humane and benevolent incli- tions which, in imitation of the perfections of God, should disp us to extend our love and goodness to our fellow-creatures, accord to the extent of our abilities;—in like manner, as the goodness of G extends itself over all the works of the creation;—could this be complished,—the world would be worth living in;—and might considered by us as a foretaste of what we should enter upon hereaf.

But such a system, you'll say, is merely visionary:—and, consi- ing man as a creature so beset with selfishness, and other fre passions that propensity prompts him to, though it is to be wis it is not to be expected.—But our religion enjoins us to approach s near this fair pattern as we can; and, if it be possible, as much s lieth in us, to live peaceably with all men:—where the term, f possible,—I own, implies it may not only be difficult, but someti s impossible.—Thus the words of the text,—Follow peace,—may y some be thought to imply that this desirable blessing may someti's fly from us;—but still we are required to follow it, and not ce the pursuit, till we have used all warrantable methods to regain settle it;—because, adds the apostle, without this frame of mind, o man shall see the Lord. For heaven is the region, as well as the compense, of peace and benevolence; and such as do not desire promote it here are not qualified to enjoy it hereafter.

For this cause,—in Scripture language, peace is always spoke f

s ıe great and comprehensive blessing which included in it all ıaıer of happiness;—and to wish peace to any house or person ya in one word, to wish them all that was good and desirable.—Be use happiness consists in the inward complacency and satisfac-io of the mind; and he who has such a disposition of soul as to cciesce and rest contented with all the events of Providence can va nothing this world can give him.—Agreeable to this, that short but most comprehensive hymn sung by angels at our Saviour's birth, ec ratory of the joy and happy ends of his incarnation,—after glory, n e first, to God,—the next note which sounded was, Peace upon ar, and good-will to men. It was a public wish of happiness to mankind, and implied a solemn charge to pursue the means which vo d ever lead to it.—And, in truth, the good tidings of the gospel re othing else but a grand message and embassy of peace, to let us no that our peace is made in heaven.

Ie prophet Isaiah styles our Saviour the Prince of Peace, long ef e he came into the world;—and to answer the title, he made hc e to enter into it at a time when all nations were at peace with ac other; which was in the days of Augustus,—when the temple f nus was shut, and all the alarms of war were hushed and silenced hr ghout the world.—At his birth, the host of heaven descended, nd roclaimed peace on earth, as the best state and temper the world ou be in to receive and welcome the Author of it.—His future on ersation and doctrine here upon earth was every way agreeable vit his peaceable entrance upon it; the whole course of his life ei but one great example of meekness, peace, and patience.—At is eath, it was the only legacy he bequeathed to his followers. Iy eace I give unto you.—How far this has taken place, or been ct lly enjoyed—is not my intention to enlarge upon, any farther ha just to observe how precious a bequest it was from the many nis ies and calamities which have, and ever will, ensue from the va of it.—If we look into the larger circle of the world,—what es ations, dissolutions of government, and invasions of property! —wat rapine, plunder, and profanation of the most sacred rights f ankind, are the certain unhappy effects of it!—fields dyed in lo,—the cries of orphans and widows bereft of their best help, oo lly instruct us.—Look into private life,—behold how good and le nt a thing it is to live together in unity;—it is like the precious int ent poured upon the head of Aaron, that ran down to his skirts, —in orting that this balm of life is felt and enjoyed, not only by ov nors of kingdoms, but is derived down to the lowest rank of fe, nd tasted in the most private recesses;—all, from the king to he easant, are refreshed with its blessings, without which we can nd o comfort in any thing this world can give.—It is this blessing ive every one to sit quietly under his vine, and reap the fruits of is bour and industry;—in one word,—which bespeaks who is the est wer of it—it is that only which keeps up the harmony and order f te world, and preserves every thing in it from ruin and confusion

There is one saying of our Saviour's recorded by St. Matt w, which, at first sight, seems to carry some opposition to this doctr e; —I came not to send peace on earth, but a sword.—But this rea es no farther than the bare words, not entering so deep as to affect he sense, or imply any contradiction :—intimating only—that the preh ing of the gospel will prove the event, through sundry unhappy ca es, such as prejudices, the corruption of men's hearts, a passion for ol- atry and superstition, the occasion of much variance and division en amongst nearest relations ;—yea, and oft-times of bodily death, nd many calamities and persecutions, which actually ensued upon he first preachers and followers of it.—Or the words may be unders od —as a beautiful description of the inward contests and oppos on which Christianity would occasion in the heart of man, fro its oppositions to the violent passions of our nature, which would en ge us in a perpetual warfare. This was not only a sword,—a div on betwixt nearest kindred ;—but it was dividing a man against himlf; —setting up an opposition to an interest long established,—st ng by nature,—more so by uncontrolled custom.—This is verified ery hour in the struggles for mastery betwixt the principles of the wld, the flesh, and the devil ;—which set up so strong a confederacy at we need of all the helps of reason and christianity to bring them d n.

But this contention is not that against which such exhortatio in the gospel are levelled ;—for the Scripture must be interprete by Scripture, and be made consistent with itself.—And we find th is- tinguishing marks and doctrines, by which all men were to low who were Christ's disciples,—was that benevolent frame of nd towards all our fellow-creatures which, by itself, is a sufficient sec ity for the particular social duty here recommended ;—so far from d- tations of war :—for love thinketh no ill to his neighbour ;—so far om doing any, it harbours not the least thought of it ;—but, on the on- trary, rejoices with them that rejoice, and weeps with them that ep.

This debt Christianity has highly exalted ; though it is a debt at we were sensible of before, and acknowledged to be owed to h an nature,—which, as we all partake of,—so ought we to pay it a suitable respect.—For, as men, we are allied together in the n al bond of brotherhood, and are members one of another.—We ve the same Father in heaven, who made us, and takes care of us .— Our earthly extraction too is nearer alike than the Pride of the rld cares to be reminded of :—for Adam was the father of us all nd Eve the mother of all living.—The prince and the beggar sp ng from the same stock, wide asunder as the branches are.—So th in this view, the most upstart family may vie with antiquity, and co are families with the greatest monarchs.—We are all formed too o the same mould, and must equally return to the same dust.—So th to love our neighbour, and live quietly with him, is to live at peace ith ourselves.—He is but self multiplied, and enlarged into an her form ; and to be unkind or cruel to him is but, as Solomon obs es of the unmerciful, to be cruel to our own flesh.—As a farther n ive

d engagement to this peaceable commerce with each other,—God s placed us all in one another's power by turns,—in a condition of utual need and dependance. There is no man so liberally stocked th earthly blessings as to be able to live without another man's d.—God, in his wisdom, has so dispensed his gifts, in various kinds d measures, as to render us helpful, and make a social intercourse ilispensable.—The prince depends on the labour and industry of e peasant;—and the wealth and honour of the greatest persons are l and supported from the same source.

This the Apostle hath elegantly set forth to us by the familiar semblance of the natural body;—wherein there are many members, d all have not the same office; but the different faculties and erations of each are for the use and benefit of the whole.—The e sees not for itself, but for the other members;—and is set up as ight to direct them:—the feet serve to support and carry about e other parts; and the hands act and labour for them all. It is e same in states, and kingdoms, wherein there are many members, t each in their several functions and employments;—which, if aceably discharged, are for the harmony of the whole state.—Some e eyes and guides to the blind;—others feet to the lame and impo- nt;—some to supply the place of the head, to assist with council d direction;—others the hand, to be useful by their labour and ilustry.—To make this link of dependence still stronger,—there ia great portion of mutability in all human affairs, to make be- gnity of temper not only our duty, but our interest and wisdom.—ere is no condition in life so fixed and permanent as to be out of nger, or the reach of change:—and we all may depend upon it t we shall take our turns of wanting and desiring.—By how many uforeseen causes may riches take wing!—The crowns of princes y be shaken, and the greatest that ever awed the world have ex- rienced what the turn of the wheel can do. That which hath pened to one man may befal another; and, therefore, that ex- llent rule of our Saviour's ought to govern us in all our actions,—hatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you also to them lewise.—Time and chance happen to all;—and the most affluent y be stript of all, and find his worldly comforts like so many thered leaves dropping from him.—Sure nothing can better become u than hearts so full of our dependance as to overflow with mercy, d pity, and good-will towards mankind. To exhort us to this is, iother words, to exhort us to follow peace with all men:—the first ishe root,—this is the fair fruit and happy product of it.

Therefore, my beloved brethren, in the bowels of mercy, let us put ay anger, and malice, and evil speaking;—let us fly all clamour d strife;—let us be kindly affectioned one to another,—following ace with all men, and holiness, that we may see the Lord.

Which God of his infinite mercy grant, through the merits of his n, our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

XLII.—SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES.

St. John v. 39.—Search the Scriptures.

That things of the most inestimable use and value, for want of du application and study laid out upon them, may be passed by unr garded, nay, even looked upon with coldness and aversion, is a trut too evident to need enlarging on.—Nor is it less certain that preju dices, contracted by an unhappy education, will sometimes so sto up all the passages to our hearts that the most amiable objects ca never find access, nor bribe us by all their charms into justice and in partiality.—It would be passing the tenderest reflection upon the ag we live in to say it is owing to one of these that those inestimab books, the Sacred Writings, meet so often with a disrelish (wh makes the accusation almost incredible) amongst persons who s up for men of taste and delicacy; who pretend to be charmed wi what they call beauties and nature in classical authors, and in oth things would blush not to be reckoned amongst sound and imparti critics.—But so far has negligence and prepossession stopped the ears against the voice of the charmer that they turn over those awf sacred pages with inattention and an unbecoming indifference, u affected amidst ten thousand sublime and noble passages, which, the rules of sound criticism and reason, may be demonstrated to truly eloquent and beautiful.

Indeed the opinion of false Greek and barbarous language in t Old and New Testament had, for some ages, been a stumbling-blo to another set of men, who were professedly great readers and a mirers of the ancients.—The Sacred Writings were, by these perso rudely attacked on all sides: expressions which came not within t compass of their learning were branded with barbarism and solecis words which scarce signified any thing but the ignorance of tho who laid such groundless charges on them.—Presumptuous man!- Shall he who is but dust and ashes dare to find fault with the wor of that Being who first inspired man with language, and taught mouth to utter;—who opened the lips of the dumb, and made t infant eloquent!—These persons, as they attacked the inspir writings on the foot of critics and men of learning, accordingly ha been treated as such:—and though a shorter way might have be gone to work, which was—that, as their accusations reached farther than the bare words and phraseology of the Bible, they, in wise, affected the sentiments and soundness of the doctrines whi were conveyed with as much clearness and perspicuity to mankin as they could have been had the language been written with t utmost elegance and grammatical nicety. And even though t charge of barbarous idioms could be made out;—yet the cause christianity was thereby no ways affected, but remained just in t state they found it.—Yet, unhappily for them, they even miscarri in their favourite point;—there being few, if any at all, of the Scri ture expressions, which may not be justified by numbers of parall

odes of speaking, made use of amongst the purest and most au-
entic Greek authors.—This an able hand amongst us, not many
ars ago, has sufficiently made out, and thereby baffled and exposed
their presumptions and ridiculous assertions.—These persons, bad
d deceitful as they were, are yet far outgone by a third set of men.
I wish we had not too many instances of them, who, like foul
omachs, that turn the sweetest food to bitterness, upon all occa-
ons endeavour to make merry with sacred Scripture, and turn every
ing they meet with therein into banter and burlesque.—But as men
this stamp, by their excess of wickedness and weakness together,
ve entirely disarmed us from arguing with them as reasonable
eatures, it is not only making them too considerable, but likewise
no purpose to spend much time about them, they being, in the
nguage of the Apostle, creatures of no understanding, speaking
il of things they know not, and shall utterly perish in their own
rruption.—Of these two last, the one is disqualified for being ar-
ed with, and the other has no occasion for it; they being already
enced.—Yet those that were first mentioned may not altogether
thought unworthy of our endeavours;—being persons, as was
ted above, who, though their tastes are so far vitiated that they
nnot relish the Sacred Scriptures, yet have imaginations capable
being raised by the fancied excellences of classical writers.—And
ideed these persons claim from us some degree of pity when, through
e unskilfulness of preceptors in their youth, or some other unhappy
cumstance in their education, they have been taught to form false
d wretched notions of good writing.—When this is the case, it is
wonder they should be more touched and affected with the dressed-
trifles and empty conceits of poets and rhetoricians than they are
th that true sublimity and grandeur of sentiment which glow
roughout every page of the inspired writings. By way of infor-
ation, such should be instructed:—

There are two sorts of eloquence, the one indeed scarce deserves
e name of it, which consists chiefly in laboured and polished periods,
over-curious and artificial arrangement of figures, tinselled over
th a gaudy embellishment of words, which glitter, but convey
tle or no light to the understanding.—This kind of writing is for
e most part much affected and admired by the people of a weak
dgment and vicious taste; but is a piece of affectation and formality
e sacred writers are utter strangers to. It is a vain and boyish
oquence; and as it has always been esteemed below the great
gniuses of all ages, so much more so, with respect to those writers
o were actuated by the spirit of infinite wisdom, and therefore
rote with that force and majesty with which never man writes.
e other sort of eloquence is quite the reverse to this, and which
y be said to be the true characteristic of the holy Scriptures;
ere the excellence does not arise from a laboured and far-fetched
ocution, but from a surprising mixture of simplicity and majesty
ich is a double character, so difficult to be united that it is

seldom to be met with in compositions merely human. We s nothing in holy writ of affectation and superfluous ornament. the infinitely wise Being has condescended to stoop to our languag thereby to convey to us the light of revelation, so has He be pleased graciously to accommodate it to us with the most natu and graceful plainness it would admit of. Now, it is observab that the most excellent profane authors, whether Greek or Lati lose most of their graces whenever we find them literally translate Homer's famed representation of Jupiter, in his first book;—h cried-up description of a tempest—his relation of Neptune's shaki the earth, and opening it to its centre;—his description of Palla horses; with numbers of other long-since admired passages,—fla and almost vanish away, in the vulgar Latin translation.

Let any one but take the pains to read the common Latin int pretation of Virgil, Theocritus, or even of Pindar, and one m venture to affirm he will be able to trace out but few remains the graces which charmed him so much in the original. T natural conclusion hence is that, in the classical authors, the pression, the sweetness of the numbers, occasioned by a musi placing of words, constitute a great part of their beauties;—where in the Sacred Writings, they consist more in the greatness of t things themselves than in the words and expressions. The id and conceptions are so great and lofty in their own nature t they necessarily appear magnificent in the most artless dress. Lo but into the Bible, and we see them shine through the most si ple and literal translations. That glorious description which Mo gives of the creation of the heavens and the earth, which Longin the best critic the eastern world ever produced, was so justly tal with, has not lost the least whit of its intrinsic worth; and thou it has undergone so many translations, yet triumphs over all, breaks forth with as much force and vehemence as in the origi Of this stamp are numbers of passages throughout the Scriptur —instance, that celebrated description of a tempest in the hund and seventh Psalm; those beautiful reflections of holy Job, u the shortness of life, and instability of human affairs, so judicio appointed by our church in her office for the burial of the de —that lively description of a horse of war, in the thirty-ni chapter of Job, in which, from the nineteenth to the twenty-si verse, there is scarce a word which does not merit a particular ex cation to display the beauties of. I might add to these those ten and pathetic expostulations with the children of Israel, which throughout all the Prophets, which the most uncritical reader scarce help being affected with.

And now, O inhabitants of Jerusalem, and men of Judah, ju I pray you, betwixt me and my vineyard:—What could have b done more to my vineyard that I have not done?—wherefore, w I expected that it should bring forth grapes, brought it forth grapes:—and yet, ye say, the way of the Lord is unequal. H

now, O house of Israel,—is not my way equal?—are not your ways unequal?—have I any pleasure at all that the wicked should die, and not that he should return from his ways and live?—I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me. The ox knows his owner, and the ass his master's crib;—but Israel doth not know,—my people doth not consider.—There is nothing in all the eloquence of the heathen world comparable to the vivacity and tenderness of these reproaches;—there is something in them so thoroughly affecting, and so noble and sublime withal, that one might challenge the writings of the most celebrated orators of antiquity to produce any thing like them. These observations upon the superiority of the inspired penmen to heathen ones, in that which regards the composition more conspicuously, hold good when they are considered upon the footing of historians. Not to mention that profane histories give an account only of human achievements and temporal events, which, for the most part, are so full of uncertainty and contradictions that we are at a loss where to seek for truth;—but that the sacred history is the history of God himself,—the history of his omnipotence and infinite wisdom his universal providence, his justice and mercy, and all his other attributes displayed under a thousand different forms by a series of the most various and wonderful events that ever happened to any nation, or language:—not to insist upon this visible superiority, in sacred history,—there is yet another undoubted excellence, the profane historians seldom arrive at, which is almost the distinguishing character of the sacred ones; namely, that unaffected, artless manner of relating historical facts,—which is so entirely of a piece with every other part of the holy writings. What I mean will be best made out by a few instances. In the history of Joseph (which certainly is told with the greatest variety of beautiful and affecting circumstances), when Joseph makes himself known, and weeps aloud upon the neck of his dear brother Benjamin, that all the house of Pharaoh heard him; at that instant, none of his brethren are introduced as uttering aught, either to express their present joy, or palliate their former injuries to him. On all sides, there immediately ensues a deep and solemn silence; a silence infinitely more eloquent and expressive than any thing else that could have been substituted in its place. Had Thucydides, Herodotus, Livy, or, any of the celebrated classical historians, been employed in writing this history, when they came to this point, they would, doubtless, have exhausted all their fund of eloquence in furnishing Joseph's brethren with laboured and studied harangues; which, however fine they might have been in themselves, would nevertheless have been unnatural, and altogether improper on the occasion. For when such a variety of contrary passions broke in upon them,—what tongue was able to utter their hurried and distracted thoughts?—When remorse, surprise, shame, joy, and gratitude struggle together in their bosoms, how uneloquently would their lips have performed their duty!—how

unfaithfully their tongues have spoken the language of their hearts In this case, silence was truly eloquent and natural, and tears expressed what oratory was incapable of.

If ever these persons I have been addressing myself to can be persuaded to follow the advice in the text, of searching the Scriptures —the work of their salvation will be begun upon its true foundation. For, first, they will insensibly be led to admire the beautiful propriety of their language :—when a favourable opinion is conceived of this, next, they will more closely attend to the goodness of the moral, and the purity and soundness of the doctrines. The pleasure of reading will still be increased by that near concern which they will find themselves to have in those many important truths, which they will see so clearly demonstrated in the Bible, that grand charter of our eternal happiness. It is the fate of mankind, too often to seem insensible of what they may enjoy at the easiest rate. What might not our neighbouring Romish countries, who groan under the yoke of popish impositions and priestcraft, what might not those poor misguided creatures give, for the happiness which we know not how to value,—of being born in a country where a church is established by our laws, and encouraged by our princes ;—which not only allows the free study of the Scriptures, but even exhorts and invites us to it ;—a church that is a stranger to the tricks and artifice of having the Bible in an unknown tongue, to give the greater latitude to the designs of the clergy, in imposing their own trumpery, and foisting in whatever may best serve to aggrandize themselves, or enslave the wretches committed to their trust ! In short, our religion was not given us to raise our imaginations with ornaments of words, or strokes of eloquence ; but to purify our hearts, and lead us into the paths of righteousness. However, not to defend ourselves,—when the attack is principally levelled at this point,—might give occasion to our adversaries to triumph, and charge us either with negligence or inability. It is well known how willing the enemies of our religion are to seek occasions against us ;—how ready to magnify every mote in our eyes to the bigness of a beam ; how eager, upon the least default, to insult and cry out,—There, there ! so would we have it :—not, perhaps, that we are so much the subject of malice and aversion, but that the licentious age seems bent upon bringing christianity into discredit at any rate ; and, rather than miss the aim, would strike through the sides of those that are sent to teach it. Thank God, the truth of our holy religion is established with such strong evidence that it rests upon a foundation never to be overthrown, either by the open assaults or cunning devices of wicked and designing men. The part we have to act is to be steady, sober, and vigilant ; to be ready to every good work ; to reprove, rebuke, and exhort with all long-suffering ; to give occasion of offence to no man ; that, with well-doing, we may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men.

I shall close all with that excellent collect of our church :—

Blessed Lord, who hast caused all Holy Scriptures to be written or our learning,—grant that we may in such wise hear them, read, ark, learn, and inwardly digest them, that, by patience and comfort f thy holy word, we may embrace, and ever hold fast the blessed ope of everlasting life, which thou hast given us in thy Son, our aviour, Jesus Christ.

Now to God the Father, &c.

XLIII.

Psalm xcv. 6, 7.—O come let us worship and fall down before him :—for he is the Lord our God.

N this psalm we find holy David taken up with the pious contemlation of God's infinite power, majesty, and greatness :—he considers im as the sovereign Lord of the whole earth, the Maker and Suporter of all things ;—that by him the heavens were created, and all he host of them ; that the earth was wisely fashioned by his hands ; —he has founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods : —that we likewise, the people of his pasture, were raised up by the ame creating Hand, from nothing, to the dignity of rational creatures, nade, with respect to our reason and understanding, after his own nost perfect image.

It was natural to imagine that such a contemplation would light ıp a flame of devotion in any grateful man's breast ; and accordingly t breaks forth in the words of the text, in a kind of religious rapture : O come let us worship and fall down before him :—for he is the Lord our God.

Sure never exhortation to prayer and worship can be better enorced than upon this principle,—that God is the cause and creator of all things ;—that each individual being is upheld in the station it vas first placed by the same hand which first formed it ;—that all he blessings and advantages, which are necessary to the happiness ınd welfare of beings on earth, are only to be derived from the same ountain :—and that the only way to do it is to secure an interest in ıis favour, by a grateful expression of our sense for the benefits we ıave received, and a humble dependance upon him for those we xpect and stand in want of.—Whom have we in heaven, says the Psalmist, but thee, O God, to look unto or depend on ?—to whom hall we pour out our complaints, and speak of all our wants and ıecessities, but to thy goodness which is ever willing to confer upon ıs whatever becomes us to ask, and thee to grant ;—because thou ıast promised to be nigh unto all that call upon thee,—yea, unto all such as call upon thee faithfully ;—that thou wilt fulfil the desire of hem that fear thee, that thou wilt also hear their cry, and help them.

Of all duties, prayer certainly is the sweetest and most easy.—There are some duties which may seem to occasion a troublesome opposition to the natural workings of flesh and blood :—such as the forgiveness of injuries, and the love of our enemies :—others which will force us unavoidably into a perpetual struggle with our passions,

which war against the soul;—such as chastity,—temperance,-
humility. There are other virtues which seem to bid us forget o
present interest for a while,—such as charity and generosity;—othe
that teach us to forget it at all times, and wholly to fix our affectio
on things above, and in no circumstance to act like men that lo
for a continuing city here, but upon one to come, whose builder a
maker is God. But this duty of prayer and thanksgiving to G
has no such oppositions to encounter;—it takes no bullock out
thy field—no horse out of thy stable—nor he-goat out of thy fol
—it costeth no weariness of bones, no untimely watchings;—it
quireth no strength of parts, nor painful study, but just to know a
have a true sense of our dependance, and of the mercies by which
are upheld:—and with this, in every place and posture of body
good man may lift up his soul unto the Lord his God.

Indeed as to the frequency of putting this duty formally in practi
as the precept must necessarily have varied according to the differe
stations in which God has placed us,—so he has been pleased
determine nothing precisely concerning it:—for, perhaps, it would
unreasonable to expect that the day-labourer, or he that support
numerous family by the sweat of his brow, should spend as much
his time in devotion as the man of leisure and unbounded weal
This, however, in the general may hold good, that we are bound
pay this tribute to God as often as his providence has put an opp
tunity into our hands of so doing;—provided that no plea, dra
from the necessary attentions to the affairs of the world, which ma
men's situations oblige them to, may be supposed to extend to
exemption from paying their morning and evening sacrifice to G
For it seems to be the least that can be done, to answer the dema
of our duty in this point, successively to open and shut up the d
in prayer and thanksgiving;—since there is not a morning th
risest, or a night thou liest down, but thou art indebted for it to
watchful Providence of Almighty God.—David and Daniel, wh
names are recorded in Scripture for future example:—the first, thou
a mighty king, embarrassed with wars abroad, and unnatural distu
ances at home; a situation, one would think, which would allow lit
time for any thing but his own and his kingdom's safety—yet fou
he leisure to pray *seven times* a day:—the latter, the counsellor a
first minister of state to the great Nebuchadnezzar; and, thou
perpetually fatigued with the affairs of a mighty kingdom, and
government of the whole province of Babylon, which was commit
to his administration;—though near the person of an idolatrous ki
and amidst the temptations of a luxurious court,——yet never n
lected he his God; but, as we read,—he kneeled upon his kn
three times a day, and prayed and gave thanks before him.

A frequent correspondence with heaven, by prayer and devoti
is the greatest nourishment and support of spiritual life:—it ke
the sense of a God warm and lively within us,——which secu
our disposition, and sets such guards over us that hardly will

temptation prevail against us.——Who can entertain a base or an impure thought, or think of executing it, who is incessantly conversing with his God?—or not despise every temptation this lower world can offer him, when, by his constant addresses before the throne of God's majesty, he brings the glorious prospect of heaven perpetually before his eyes?

I cannot help here taking notice of the doctrine of those who would resolve all devotion into the inner man, and think that there is nothing more requisite to express our reverence to God but purity and integrity of heart, —— unaccompanied either with words or actions.—To this opinion it may be justly answered that, in the present state we are in, we find such a strong sympathy and union between our souls and bodies that the one cannot be touched or sensibly affected without producing some corresponding emotion in the other.—Nature has assigned a different look, tone of voice, and gesture peculiar to every passion and affection we are subject to; and, therefore, to argue against this strict correspondence which is held between our souls and bodies—is disputing against the frame and mechanism of human nature. — We are not angels, but men clothed with bodies, and, in some measure, governed by our imaginations, that we have need of all these external helps which nature has made the interpreters of our thoughts.—And, no doubt, though a virtuous and a good life are more acceptable in the sight of God than either prayer or thanksgiving;—For, behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams;—nevertheless, as the one ought to be done, so the other ought not, by any means, to be left undone.—As God is to be obeyed—so he is to be worshipped also.—For, although inward holiness and integrity of heart is the ultimate end of the divine dispensations;——yet external religion is a certain means of promoting it.——Each of them has its just bounds;—and therefore, as we would not be so carnal as merely to rest contented with the one,—so neither can we pretend to be so spiritual as to neglect the other.

And though God is all-wise, and therefore understands our thoughts afar off,—and knows the exact degrees of our love and reverence to him, though we should withhold those outward marks of it,—yet God himself has been graciously pleased to command us to pray to him; that we might beg the assistance of his grace to work with us against our own infirmities;—that we might acknowledge him to be, what he is, the Supreme Lord of the whole world;—that we might testify the sense we have of all his mercies and loving-kindness to us,—and confess that he has the propriety of every thing we enjoy—that the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof.

Thus much of this duty of prayer in general.—From every individual it may be reasonably expected, from a bare reflection upon his own station, his personal wants, and the daily blessings which he has received in particular;—but, for those blessings bestowed upon the whole species in common,—reason seems further to require that a

joint return should be made by as many of the species as can conveniently assemble together for this religious purpose.—Hence arises, likewise, the reasonableness of public worship, and sacred places set apart for that purpose; without which, it would be very difficult to preserve that sense of God and religion, upon the minds of men, which is so necessary to their well-being, considered only as a civil society, and with regard to the purposes of this life, and the influence which a just sense of it must have upon their actions.—Besides, men who are united in societies can have no other cement to unite them likewise in religious ties, as well as in manners of worship and points of faith, but the institution of solemn times and public places.

And it is not to be questioned that if the time, as well as place, for serving God, were once considered as indifferent, and left so far to every man's choice as to have no calls to public prayer, however a sense of religion might be preserved awhile by a few speculative men, yet that the bulk of mankind would lose all knowledge of it, and in time live without God in the world.—Not that private prayer is the less our duty, the contrary of which is proved above; and our Saviour says that, when we pray to God in secret, we shall be rewarded openly;—but that prayers which are publicly offered up in God's house tend more to the glory of God, and the benefit of ourselves——for this reason, that they are presumed to be performed with greater attention and seriousness, and therefore most likely to be heard with a more favourable acceptance.—And for this one might appeal to every man's breast, whether he has not been affected with the most elevated pitch of devotion, when he gave thanks in the great congregation of the saints, and praised God amongst much people?——Of this united worship there is a glorious description by St. John in the Revelations, where he supposes the whole universe joining together, in their several capacities, to give glory in this manner to their common Lord:—Every creature which was in heaven, and on earth, and under the earth, and such as were in the seas, and all that were in them, heard I crying,—Blessing, and honour, and glory, and power, be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne!

But here it may be asked that, if public worship tends so much to promote the glory of God,—and is what is so indispensably the duty and benefit of every christian state,——how came it to pass that our blessed Saviour left no command to his followers, throughout the gospel, to set up public places of worship, and keep them sacred for that purpose?——It may be answered—that the necessity of setting apart places for divine worship, and the holiness of them when thus set apart, seemed already to have been so well established by former revelation as not to need any express precept upon that subject:—for though the particular appointment of the temple, and the confinement of worship to that place alone, were only temporal parts of the Jewish covenant; yet the necessity and duty of having places somewhere solemnly dedicated to God carried a moral reason

ith it, and therefore was not abolished with the ceremonial part of e law.—Our Saviour came not to destroy, but to fulfil, the law;—d therefore the moral precepts of it, which promoted a due regard the divine Majesty, remained in as full force as ever.—And accordgly we find it attested, both by christian and heathen writers, that soon as the second century, when the number of believers was uch increased, and the circumstances of rich converts enabled them do it,—that they began to erect edifices for divine worship;—and ough under the frowns and oppression of the civil power, they ery Sabbath assembled themselves therein, that with one hand and e lip they might declare whose they were, whom they served, and, the servants of one Lord, offer up their joint prayers and petitions.

I wish there was no reason to lament an abatement of this relious zeal amongst christians of later days.—Though the piety of r forefathers seems, in a great measure, to have deprived us of the erit of building churches for the service of God, there can be no ch plea for not frequenting them in a regular and solemn manner. How often do people absent themselves (when in the utmost disess how to dispose of themselves) from church, even upon those ys which are set apart for nothing else but the worship of God;—en, to trifle that day away, or apply any portion of it to secular ncerns, is a sacrilege almost in the literal sense of the word.

From this duty of public prayer arises another, which I cannot lp speaking of, it being so dependant upon it;—I mean a serious, vout, and respectful behaviour, when we are performing this solemn ty in the house of God.—This is surely the least that can be nessary in the immediate presence of the Sovereign of the world, on whose acceptance of our addresses all our present and future ppiness depends.

External behaviour is the result of inward reverence, being part of r duty to God, whom we are to worship in body as well as spirit. And as no one should be wanting in outward respect and decorum fore an earthly prince or superior, much less should we be so before m whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain.

Notwithstanding the obviousness of this branch of duty,—it seems en to be little understood:—and whoever will take a general survey church behaviour will often meet with scenes of sad variety.—hat a vein of indolence and indevotion sometimes seems to run roughout whole congregations!—what ill-timed pains do some take putting on an air of gaiety and indifference in the most interesting rts of this duty,—even when they are making confession of their s, as if they were ashamed to be thought serious with their God! Surely, to address ourselves to his infinite Majesty after a negligent d dispassionate manner, besides the immediate indignity offered, it a sad sign we little consider the blessings we ask for, and far less serve them.—Besides, what is a prayer, unless our heart and affecns go along with it?—It is not so much as the shadow of devotion: d little better than the papists telling their beads, or honouring

God with their lips, when their hearts are far from him.—The consideration that a person is come to prostrate himself before the throne of high heaven, and in that place which is particularly distinguished by his presence, is sufficient inducement for any one to watch over his imagination, and guard against the least appearance of levity.

An inward sincerity will, of course, influence the outward deportment; but where the one is wanting, there is great reason to suspect the absence of the other.—I own it is possible, and often happens, that this external garb of religion may be worn when there is little within of a piece with it;—but I believe the converse of the proposition can never happen to be true, that a truly religious frame of mind should exist without some outward mark of it.—The mind will shine through the veil of flesh which covers it, and naturally express its religious dispositions;—and, if it possesses the power of godliness,—will have the external form of it too.

May God grant us to be defective in neither,—but that we may so praise and magnify God on earth—that, when he cometh at the last day, with ten thousand of his saints in heaven, to judge the world, we may be partakers of their eternal inheritance. Amen.

XLIV.—THE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE JUSTIFIED TO MAN.

Psalm LXIII. 12, 13.—Behold, these are the ungodly, who prosper in the world, they increase in riches.—Verily I have cleansed my heart in vain, and washed my hands in innocency.

THIS complaint of the Psalmist's concerning the promiscuous distribution of God's blessings to the just and unjust,—that the sun should shine without distinction upon the good and the bad,—and rains descend upon the righteous and unrighteous man, is a subject that has afforded much matter for enquiry, and, at one time or other, has raised doubts to dishearten and perplex the minds of men. If the sovereign Lord of all the earth does look on, whence so much disorder in the face of things?—why is it permitted that wise and good men should be left often a prey to so many miseries and distresses of life,—whilst the guilty and foolish triumph in their offences, and even the tabernacles of robbers prosper?

To this it is answered,—that therefore there is a future state of rewards and punishments to take place after this life, wherein all these inequalities shall be made even, where the circumstances of every man's case shall be considered, and where God shall be justified in all his ways, and every mouth shall be stopped.

If this was not so,—if the ungodly were to prosper in the world, and have riches in possession,—and no distinction to be made hereafter,—to what purpose would it have been to have maintained our integrity?—Lo! then, indeed, should I have cleansed my heart in vain, and washed my hands in innocency.

It is farther said, and what is a more direct answer to the point,—that when God created man, that he mig't make him capable of receiving happiness at his hands hereafter,—he endowed him with

›erty and freedom of choice, without which he could not have been :creature accountable for his actions;—that it is merely from the d use he makes of these gifts—that all those instances of irregu- rity do result, upon which the complaint is here grounded,—which uld no ways be prevented but by the total subversion of human ›erty;—that should God make bare his arm, and interpose in every justice that is committed, mankind might be said to do what was ght,—but, at the same time, to lose the merit of it, since they would t under force and necessity, and not from the determination of their vn mind;—that, upon this supposition,—a man could with no more ason expect to go to heaven for acts of temperance, justice, and manity, than for the ordinary impulses of hunger and thirst, which ture directed;—that God has dealt with man upon better terms;— has first endowed him with liberty and free-will;—he has set life d death, good and evil, before him;—that he has given him facul- s to find out what will be the consequences of either way of ting, and then left him to follow his reason.

I shall desist from enlarging any further upon either of the fore- ›ing arguments in vindication of God's providence, which are urged often with so much force and conviction as to leave no room for reasonably reply;—since the miseries which befal the good, and e seeming happiness of the wicked, could not be otherwise in such free state and condition as this in which we are placed.

In all charges of this kind we generally take two things for anted;—1st, that in the instances we give we know certainly the ›od from the bad:—and, 2ndly, the respective state of their enjoy- ents or sufferings.

I shall, therefore, in the remaining part of my discourse, take up ur time with a short enquiry into the difficulties of coming not ly at the true characters of men,—but likewise of knowing either e degrees of their real happiness or misery in this life.

The first of these will teach us candour in our judgment of others; -the second, to which I shall confine myself, will teach us humility our reasonings upon the ways of God.

For though the miseries of the good, and the prosperity of the icked, are not in general to be denied;—yet I shall endeavour to iew that the particular instances we are apt to produce, when we y out in the words of the Psalmist, Lo! these are the ungodly,— iese prosper, and are happy in the world;—I say, I shall endeavour shew that we are so ignorant of the articles of the charge,—and ie evidence we go upon to make them good is so lame and efect e,—as to be sufficient by itself to check all propensity to xpostulate with God's providence, allowing there was no other ay of clearing up the matter reconcileably to his attributes.

And, first,—what certain and infallible marks have we of the good- ess or badness of the bulk of mankind?

If we trust to fame and reports,—if they are good, how do we now but that they may proceed from partial friendship or flattery?—

when bad, from envy or malice, from ill-natured surmises and construction of things?—and, on both sides, from small matters aggrandized through mistake, and sometimes through the unskilful relation of even truth itself?—From some or all of which causes it happens that the characters of men, like the histories of the Egyptians, are to be received and read with caution;—they are generally dressed out and disfigured with so many dreams and fables that every ordinary reader shall not be able to distinguish truth from falsehood.—But allowing these reflections to be too severe in this matter,—that no such thing as envy ever lessened a man's character, nor malice blackened it;—yet the characters of men are not easily penetrated, as they depend often upon the retired, unseen parts of a man's life.—The best and truest piety is most secret, and the worst of actions, for different reasons, will be so too.—Some men are modest, and seem to take pains to hide their virtues; and, from a natural distance and reserve in their tempers, scarce suffer their good qualities to be known:—others, on the contrary, put in practice a thousand little arts to counterfeit virtues which they have not, the better to conceal those vices which they really have;—and this under fair shows of sanctity, good-nature, generosity, or some virtue or other,—too specious to be seen through, too disinterested to be suspected. These hints may be sufficient to show how hard it is to come at the matter of fact:—but one may go a step further,—and say even that, in many cases, could we come to the knowledge of it, it is not sufficient by itself to pronounce a man either good or bad. There are numbers of circumstances, which attend every action of a man's life, which can never come to the knowledge of the world,—yet ought to be known and well weighed, before sentence with any justice can be passed upon him. A man may have different views, and a different sense of things, from what his judges have; and what he understands and feels, and what passes within him, may be a secret treasured up deeply there for ever. A man, through bodily infirmity, or some complexional defect, which perhaps is not in his power to correct,—may be subject to inadvertancies,—to starts and unhappy turns of temper; he may lay open to snares he is not always aware of, or, through ignorance and want of information and proper helps, he may labour in the dark;—in all which cases he may do many things which are wrong in themselves, and yet be innocent;—at least be an object rather to be pitied than censured with severity and ill-will.—These are difficulties which stand in every one's way in forming a judgment of the characters of others.—But, for once, let us suppose them all to be got over, so that we could see the bottom of every man's heart;—let us allow that the word rogue or honest man was wrote so legibly in every man's face that no one could possibly mistake it?—yet still the happiness of both the one and the other, which is the only fact that can bring the charge home, is what we have so little certain knowledge of,—that, bating some flagrant instances, whenever we venture to pronounce upon it, our decisions are

tle more than random guesses.—For who can search the heart of an?—— it is treacherous even to ourselves, and much more likely impose upon others.—Even in laughter (if you will believe olomon) the heart is sorrowful:——" the mind sits drooping, whilst e countenance is gay,"—and even he who is the object of envy to ose who look no further than the surface of his estate,—may appear the same time worthy of compassion to those who know his pri-ite recesses. Besides this, a man's unhappiness is not to be ascer-ined so much from what is known to have befallen him—as from s particular turn and cast of mind, and capacity of bearing it.—— overty, exile, loss of fame or friends, the death of children, the arest of all pledges of a man's happiness, make not equal impres-ons upon every temper.—You will see one man undergo, with arce the expense of a sigh—what another, in the bitterness of his ul, would go mourning for all his life long:—nay, a hasty word, or an kind look, to a soft and tender nature, will strike deeper than a sword the hardened and senseless. If these reflections hold true with gard to misfortunes,—they are the same with regard to enjoyments: -we are formed differently,—have different tastes and perceptions things;—by the force of habit, education, or a particular cast of ind,—it happens that neither the use or possession of the same enjoy-ents and advantages produce the same happiness and contentment; -but that it differs in every man almost according to his temper and omplexion:—so that the self-same happy accidents in life, which shall ive raptures to the choleric or sanguine man, shall be received with difference by the cold and phlegmatic;—and so oddly perplexed e the accounts of both human happiness and misery in this world -that trifles, light as air, shall be able to make the hearts of some en sing for joy;—at the same time that others, with real blessings d advantages, without the power of using them, have their hearts eavy and discontented.

Alas! if the principles of contentment are not within us, the eight of station and worldly grandeur will as soon add a cubit to man's stature as to his happiness.

This will suggest to us how little a way we have gone towards the roof of any man's happiness—in barely saying,—Lo! this man rospers in the world,—and this man has riches in possession.

When a man has got much above us we take it for granted—at he sees some glorious prospects, and feels some mighty plea-ures from his height;—whereas, could we get up to him, it is great dds whether we should find any thing to make us tolerable amends r the pains and trouble of climbing up so high.—Nothing, perhaps, ut more dangers and more troubles still:—and such a giddiness of ead besides as to make a wise man wish he was well down again pon the level.—To calculate, therefore, the happiness of mankind y their stations and honours is the most deceitful of all rules;—reat, no doubt, is the happiness which a moderate fortune and

moderate desires, with a consciousness of virtue, will secure a man —Many are the silent pleasures of the honest peasant, who rises cheerfully to his labour:—look into his dwelling,—where the scene of every man's happiness chiefly lies;—he has the same domestic endearments,—as much joy and comfort in his children —and as flattering hopes of their doing well,—to enliven his hours and glad his heart, as you could conceive in the most affluent station —And I make no doubt, in general, but if the true account of his joys and sufferings were to be balanced with those of his betters —that the upshot would prove to be little more than this,—that the rich man had the more meat,—but the poor man the better stomach;—the one had more luxury,—more able physicians to attend and set him to rights;—the other, more health and soundness in his bones, and less occasion for their help; that, after these two articles betwixt them were balanced,—in all other things they stood upon a level:—that the sun shines as warm,—the air blows as fresh, and the earth breathes as fragrant, upon the one as the other;—and that they have an equal share in all the beauties and real benefits of nature.—These hints may be sufficient to shew what I proposed from them,—the difficulties which attend us in judging truly either of the happiness or the misery of the bulk of mankind —the evidence being still more defective in this case (as the matter of fact is hard to come at)—than even in judging of their true characters; of both which, in general, we have such imperfect knowledge as will teach us candour in our determinations upon each other.

But the main purport of this discourse is to teach us humility in our reasonings upon the ways of the Almighty.

That things are dealt unequally in this world is one of the strongest natural arguments for a future state,—and therefore is not to be overthrown: nevertheless,—I am persuaded the charge is far from being as great as at first sight it may appear;—or, if it is—that our views of things are so narrow and confined that it is not in our power to make it good.

But suppose it otherwise,—that the happiness and prosperity of bad men were as great as our general complaints make them,—and what it not the case,—that we were not able to clear up the matter or answer it reconcileably with God's justice and providence,—what shall we infer?—Why, the most becoming conclusion is—that it is one instance more, out of many others, of our ignorance:—why should this or any other religious difficulty he cannot comprehend —why should it alarm him more than ten thousand other difficulties which every day elude his most exact and attentive search?—Does not the meanest flower in the field, or the smallest blade of grass baffle the understanding of the most penetrating mind?—Can the deepest inquiries after nature tells us upon what particular size and motion of parts the various colours and tastes of vegetables depend —why one shrub is laxative,—another astringent;—why arsenic or hellebore should lay waste this noble frame of ours,—or opium lock

p all the inroads to our senses, and plunder us, in so merciless manner, of reason and understanding?—Nay, have not the most bvious things that come in our way dark sides, which the quickest ght cannot penetrate into; and do not the clearest and most ex-lted understandings find themselves puzzled and at a loss in every article of matter?

Go then,—proud man!—and when thy head turns giddy with pinions of thy own wisdom, that thou wouldest correct the measures f the Almighty,—go then,—take a full view of thyself in this glass: -consider thy own faculties, how narrow and imperfect,—how uch they are chequered with truth and falsehood;—how little rives at thy knowledge, and how darkly and confusedly thou dis-ernest even that little, as in a glass:—consider the beginnings and dings of things, the greatest and the smallest, how they all con-ire to baffle thee;—and which way soever thou prosecutest thy in-uiries,—what fresh subjects of amazement,—and what fresh reasons believe there are more yet behind which thou canst never com-rehend.—Consider,—these are but part of his ways;—how little a ortion is heard of him!—Canst thou, by searching, find out God? -wouldest thou know the Almighty to perfection?—'Tis as high as eaven, what canst thou do?—'tis deeper than hell, how canst thou now it?

Could we but see the mysterious workings of Providence, and ere we able to comprehend the whole plan of his infinite wisdom d goodness, which possibly may be the case in the final con-ummation of all things,—those events which we are now so per-exed to account for would probably exalt and magnify his wisdom, d make us cry out with the Apostle, in that rapturous exclamation, -O! the depth of the riches both of the goodness and wisdom of od! how unsearchable are his ways, and his paths past finding out!

Now to God, &c.

XLV.—THE INGRATITUDE OF ISRAEL.

2 *Kings* XVII. 7.—For so it was—that the children of Israel had sinned against e Lord their God, who had brought them up out of the land of Egypt.

HE words of the text account for the cause of a sad calamity, which related, in the foregoing verses, to have befallen a great number Israelites, who were surprised, in the capital city of Samaria, by osea, king of Assyria, and cruelly carried away by him out of their n country, and placed on the desolate frontiers of Halah, and in abor, by the River Gozan, and in the city of the Medes, and there nfined to end their days in sorrow and captivity.—Upon which the cred historian, instead of accounting for so sad an event merely om political springs and causes; such, for instance, as the superior ength and policy of the enemy,—or an unseasonable provocation ven,—or that proper measures of defence were neglected; he aces it up, in one word, to its true cause:—For so it was, says he, at the children of Israel had sinned against the Lord their God,

who had brought them up out of the land of Egypt.—It was surely sufficient foundation to dread some evil,—that they had sinne against that Being who had an unquestionable right to their obe dience.—But what an aggravation was it—that they had not onl sinned simply against the truth, but against the God of mercie who had brought them forth out of the land of Egypt;—who n only created, upheld, and favoured them with so many advantag in common with the rest of their fellow-creatures, but who had bee particularly kind to them in their misfortunes;—who, when they we in the house of bondage, in the most hopeless condition, without prospect of any natural means of redress, had compassionately hea their cry, and took pity upon the afflictions of a distressed people,- and, by a chain of miracles, delivered them from servitude and oppre sion:—miracles of so stupendous a nature that I take delight offer them, as often as I have an opportunity, to your devoutest co templations.—This, you would think as high and as complicated aggravation of their sins as could be urged.—This was not all; for, besides God's goodness in first favouring their miraculous escap a series of successes, not to be accounted for from second causes a the natural course of events, had crowned their heads in so remar able a manner as to afford an evident proof, not only of his gene concern for their welfare, but of his particular providence and attac ment to them above all people upon earth. In the wilderness led them like sheep, and kept them as the apple of his eye:— suffered no man to do them wrong, but reproved even kings their sake.—When they entered into the promised land,—no fo was able to stand before them;—when in possession of it,— army was able to drive them out;—and, in a word, nature, for time, was driven backwards to serve them, and even the sun its had stood still in the midst of heaven to secure their victories.

A people with so many testimonies of God's favour, who had profited thereby, so as to become a virtuous people, must have b utterly corrupt;—and so they were.—And it is likely from the m specimens they had given, in Moses's time, of a disposition to for God's benefits, and upon every trial to rebel against him,—he fores they would certainly prove a thankless and unthinking people, tremely inclined to go astray and do evil;—and therefore, if thing was likely to bring them back to themselves, and to consi the evils of their misdoings,—it must be the dread of some temp calamity, which he prophetically threatened would one day or o befal them:—hoping, no doubt,—that, if no principle of gratit could make them an obedient people,—at least they might wrought upon by the terror of being reduced again by the s all-powerful Hand to their first distressed condition;—which, the end, did actually overtake them.—For, at length, when nei the alternatives of promises nor threatenings,—when neither rew nor corrections.—comforts nor afflictions, could soften them:—w continual instructions—warnings—invitations—reproofs—mira

rophets and holy guides, had no effect, but, instead of making ie.n grow better, apparently made them grow worse,—God's pa-ence at length withdrew,—and he suffered them to reap the wages f their folly, by letting them fall into the state of bondage from hich he had first raised them;—and that not only in that partial istance of those in Samaria, who were taken by Hosea,—but, I ean, in that more general instance of their overthrow by the army f the Chaldeans;—wherein he suffered the whole nation to be led way, and carried captive into Nineveh and Babylon.—We may be ssured that the history of God Almighty's just dealings with this oward and thoughtless people—was not written for nothing;—but at it was given as a loud call and warning of obedience and gra-tude, for all races of men to whom the light of revelation should reafter reach;—and therefore I have made choice of this subject, it seems likely to furnish some reflections seasonable for the be-nning of this week,—which should be devoted to such meditations may prepare and fit us for the solemn fast which we are shortly observe, and whose pious intention will not be answered by a bare sembling ourselves together, without making some religious and tional remarks suitable to the occasion.—Doubtless, there is no tion which ever had so many extraordinary reasons and super-tural motives to become thankful and virtuous as the Jews had:—hich, besides the daily blessings of God's providence to them, has t received sufficient blessings and mercies at the hand of God, so as engage their best services, and the warmest returns of gratitude.

There has been a time, may be, when they have been delivered m some grievous calamity,—from the rage of pestilence or mine,—from the edge and fury of the sword,—from the fate and l of kingdoms round them:—they may have been preserved by ovidential discoveries of plots and designs against the well-being their states, or by critical turns and revolutions in their favour, ien beginning to sink.—By some signal interposition of God's ovidence, they may have rescued their liberties, and all that was ar to them, from the jaws of some tyrant;—or may have preserved eir religion pure and uncorrupted, when all other comforts failed em.—If other countries have reason to be thankful to God for any e of these mercies,—much more has this of ours,—which, at one e or other, has received them all;—insomuch that our history, this last hundred years, has scarce been any thing but the history our deliverances and God's blessings;—and these in so compli-ed a chain — as were scarce ever vouchsafed to any people ides, except the Jews;—and with regard to them, though inferior the stupendous manner of their working,—yet no way so—in the ensive goodness of their effects, and the infinite benevolence and ver which must have wrought them for us.

Here then let us stop to look back a moment, and inquire what at effect all this has had upon our sins, and how far worthy we e lived of what we have received.

A stranger, when he heard that this island had been so favoured by heaven,—so happy in our laws and religion,—so flourishing in our trade,—and so blessed in our situation,—and so visibly protected in all of them by Providence,—would conclude that our morals had kept pace with these blessings, and would expect that, as we were the most favoured by God Almighty, we must be the most virtuous and religious people upon earth.

Would to God there was any other reason to incline one to such a belief!—would to God that the appearance of religion was more frequent! for that would necessarily imply the reality of it somewhere, and most probably in the greatest and most respectable characters of the nation. Such was the situation of this country, till a licentious king introduced a licentious age. The court of Charles the Second first brake in upon, and I fear has almost demolished the out-works of religion, of modesty, and of sober manners,—so that, instead of any real marks of religion amongst us, you see thousands who are tired with carrying the mask of it,—and have thrown it aside as an useless incumbrance.

But this licentiousness, he'll say, may be chiefly owing to a long course of prosperity, which is apt to corrupt men's minds. God has since tried you with afflictions:—you have had lately a bloody and expensive war;—God has sent, moreover, a pestilence amongst your cattle, which has cut off the flock from the fold, and left no herd in the stalls;—besides,—you have just felt two dreadful shocks in your metropolis of a most terrifying nature—which, if God's providence had not checked and restrained within some bounds, might have overthrown your capital, and your kingdom with it.

Surely, he'll say,—all these warnings must have awakened the consciences of the most unthinking part of you, and forced the inhabitants of your land, from such admonitions, to have learned righteousness. I own, this is the natural effect, and, one should hope, should always be the improvement from such calamities;—for we often find that numbers of people, who in their prosperity seemed to forget God—do yet remember him in the days of trouble and distress;—yet, considering this nationally, we see no such effect from it as in fact one would expect from speculation.

For instance, with all the devastation and bloodshed which the war has occasioned,—how many converts has it made either to virtue or frugality?—The pestilence amongst our cattle, though it has distressed, and utterly undone, so many thousands; yet what one visible alteration has it made in the course of our lives?

And though one would imagine that the necessary drains of taxes for the one, and the loss of rent and property for the other—should in some measure, have withdrawn the means of gratifying our passions as we have done;—yet what appearance is there amongst us that it is so;—what one fashionable folly or extravagance has been checked?—Are not the same expenses of equipage, and furniture and dress,—the same order of diversions, perpetually returning, and

; great luxury and epicurism of entertainments, as in the most rosperous condition? So that, though the head is sick, and the hole heart is faint, we all affect to look well in the face, either as if othing had happened, or we are ashamed to acknowledge the force nd natural effects of the chastisements of God. And if, from the ffects which war and pestilence have had, we may form a judgment f the moral effects that this last terror is likely to produce, it is to e feared, however we might be startled at first,—that the impresions will scarce last longer than the instantaneous shock which ccasioned them:—And I make no doubt, should a man have courage o declare his opinion,—"That he believed it was an indication of God's anger upon a corrupt generation,"—that it would be great dds but he would be pitied for his weakness, or openly laughed at or his superstition. Or if, after such a declaration,—he was thought vorth setting right in his mistakes, he would be informed—that reigion had nothing to do in explications of this kind:—that all such iolent vibrations of the earth were owing to subterraneous caverns alling down of themselves, or being blown up by nitrous and sulhureous vapours rarified by heat;—and that it was idle to bring in he Deity to untie the knot, when it can be resolved easily into natural causes. Vain unthinking mortals!—As if natural causes were nything else, in the hands of God, but instruments which he can urn to work the purposes of his will, either to reward or punish, as eems fitting to his infinite wisdom.

Thus no man repenteth him of his wickedness, saying,—What ave I done?—but every one turneth to his course, as a horse rusheth nto the battle.—To conclude: however we may underrate it now, it s a maxim of eternal truth,—which both reasonings and all accounts rom history confirm,—that the wickedness and corruption of a eople will sooner or later always bring on temporal mischiefs and alamities. And can it be otherwise?—for a vicious nation not only arries the seeds of destruction within, from the natural workings nd course of things,—but it lays itself open to the whole force and njury of accidents from without;—and I do venture to say—there ever was a nation or people fallen into troubles or decay—but one night justly leave the same remark upon them which the sacred historian makes in the text upon the misfortunes of the Israelites,—or so it was—that they had sinned against the Lord their God.

Let us therefore constantly bear in mind that conclusion of the sacred writer, which I shall give you in his own beautiful and awful anguage:

"But the Lord, who brought you up out of the land of Egypt, with great power and a stretch'd-out arm, him shall ye fear, and him shall ye worship,—and to him shall ye do sacrifice:—And the statutes, and the ordinances, and the commandments he wrote for you, ye shall observe to do for evermore.—The Lord your God ye shall fear, and he shall deliver you out of the hands of all your enemies."

Now to God the Father, &c.

LETTERS.

LETTERS.

TO

DAVID GARRICK, Esq.

When I was asked to whom I should dedicate this volume, I carelessly answered, To no one.—Why not? (replied the person who put the question to me.) Because most Dedications look like begging a protection to the book. Perhaps a worse interpretation may be given to it. No, no! already so much obliged, I cannot, will not, put another tax upon the generosity of any friend of Mr. Sterne's, or mine. I went home to my lodgings, and gratitude warmed my heart to such a pitch that I vowed they should be dedicated to the man my father so much admired —who, with an unprejudiced eye, read, and approved, his works, and moreover, loved the man.—'Tis to Mr. Garrick, then, that I dedicate these Genuine Letters.

Can I forget the sweet Epitaph* which proved Mr. Garrick's friendship and opinion of him? 'Twas a tribute to friendship—and as a tribute of my gratitude I dedicate these volumes to a man of understanding and feeling.—Receive this, as it is meant.—May you, dear Sir, approve of these Letters as much as Mr. Sterne admired you—but Mr. Garrick, with all his urbanity, can never carry the point half so far, for Mr. Sterne was an enthusiast, if it is possible to be one, in favour of Mr. Garrick.

This may appear a very simple Dedication, but Mr. Garrick will judge by his own sensibility that I can feel more than I can express, and I believe he will give me credit for all my grateful acknowledgments.

I am, with every sentiment of gratitude and esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your obliged humble Servant,

London, June, 1775. Lydia Sterne de Medalle.

* Shall Pride a heap of sculptur'd marble raise,
Some worthless, unmourn'd, titled fool to praise;
And shall we not by one poor grave-stone learn
Where Genius, Wit, and Humour, sleep with *Sterne?*
D. G.

PREFACE.

In publishing these Letters, the Editor does but comply with her mother's request, which was that, if any Letters were published under Mr. Sterne's name, those she had in her possession (as well as those that her father's friends would be kind enough to send her) should be likewise published. —She depends much on the candour of the Public for the favourable reception of them,—their being genuine,* she thinks and hopes, will render them not unacceptable.—She has already experienced much benevolence and generosity from her late father's friends—the remembrance of which will ever warm her heart with gratitude!

* Besides the Letters printed by Mrs. Medalle, those written by Mr. Sterne to Eliza, and a few others, are added to the present Edition.

LETTERS.

I.*—TO MISS L——.

YES! I will steal from the world, and not a babbling tongue shall tell where I am—Echo shall not so much as whisper my hiding place:—suffer thy imagination to paint it as a little sun-gilt cottage, on the side of a romantic hill—dost thou think I will leave love and friendship behind me? No! they shall be my companions in solitude, for they will sit down and rise up with me in the amiable form of my L——. We will be as merry and as innocent as our first parents in Paradise, before the arch-fiend entered that undescribable scene.

The kindest affections will have room to shoot and expand in our retirement, and produce such fruit as madness, and envy, and ambition, have always killed in the bud.—Let the human tempest and hurricane rage at a distance, the desolation is beyond the horizon of peace.—My L. has seen a polyanthus blow in December—some friendly wall has sheltered it from the biting wind.—No planetary influence shall reach us, but that which presides and cherishes the sweetest flowers. God preserve us! how delightful this prospect in idea! We will build and we will plant in our own way—simplicity shall not be tortured by art—we will learn of nature how to live—she shall be our alchymist to mingle all the good of life into one salubrious draught.—The gloomy family of care and distrust shall be banished from our dwelling, guarded by thy kind and tutelar deity—we will sing our choral songs of gratitude, and rejoice to the end of our pilgrimage.

Adieu, my L. Return to one who languishes for thy society. L. STERNE.

II.—TO THE SAME.

YOU bid me tell you, my dear L., how I bore your departure for S——, and whether the valley where D'Estella stands retains still its looks—or, if I think the roses or jessamines smell as sweet as when you left it.—Alas! every thing has now lost its relish and look! The hour you left D'Estella, I took to my bed.---I was worn out with fevers of all kinds, but most by that fever of the heart with which thou knowest well I have been wasting these two years---and shall continue wasting till you quit S---. The good M S----, from the forebodings of the best hearts, thinking I was ill, insisted upon going to her. What can be the cause, dear L., that I never have been able to the face of this mutual friend, but I f myself rent to pieces? She made me stay hour with her, and in that short space, I bu into tears a dozen different times---and in st affectionate gusts of passion that she constrained to leave the room, and sympath in her dressing-room. I have been weepi for you both, said she, in a tone of the swe est pity—(for poor L.'s heart, I have lo known it, her anguish is as sharp as yours, heart as tender---her constancy as great,--l virtues as heroic)---Heaven brought you together to be tormented. I could or answer her with a kind look, and a hea sigh---and returned home to your lodgi (which I have hired till your return) to sign myself to misery.---Fanny had prepar me a supper---she is all attention to me---b I sat over it with tears; a bitter sauce, r L., but I could eat it with no other---for t moment she began to spread my little tab my heart fainted within me.---One solita plate, one knife, one fork, one glass;---I ga a thousand pensive penetrating looks at t chair thou hadst so often graced, in the quiet and sentimental repasts---then laid dov my knife and fork, and took out my handk chief, and clapped it across my face, a wept like a child. I do so this very mome my L.,; for, as I take up my pen, my po pulse quickens, my pale face glows, and ter are trickling down upon the paper, as I tra the word L———. O thou blessed in th self, and in thy virtues---blessed to all th know thee---to me most so, because more I know of thee than all thy sex. This is t philtre, my L., by which thou hast charm me, and by which thou wilt hold me thin whilst virtue and faith hold this wor together. This, my friend, is the plain a simple magic, by which I told Miss——— have won a place in that heart of thine, which I depend so satisfied that time or di tance, or change of every thing which mig alarm the hearts of little men, create no u easy suspense in mine. Wast thou to st in S——— these seven years, thy frien though he would grieve, scorns to doubt, to be doubted—'tis the only exception whe security is not the parent of danger. I tol you poor Fanny was all attention to me sin

* This, and the three subsequent letters, were written by Mr. Sterne to his wife, while she resided in Staffordshire, before their marriage.

vo departure, contrives every day bringing In e name of L. She told me last night (up giving me some hartshorn), she had obsved my illness began the very day of yo departure for S.; that I had never held up ny head, had seldom, or scarce ever em d, had fled from all society---that she ver believed I was broken-hearted, for she had ever entered the room, or passed by the doc but she heard me sigh heavily---that I neier ate, or slept, or took pleasure in anything as before; judge then, my L., can the ralr look so well, or the roses and jessamines sme so sweet as heretofore? Ah me—but adi: the vesper bell calls me from thee to my od. L. STERNE.

III.---TO THE SAME.

BE RE now, my L. has lodged an indictment against me in the high court of Friendship I plead guilty to the charge, and entirely subit to the mercy of that amiable tribunal. Let is mitigate my punishment, if it will not spiate my transgression, do not say that I sll offend again in the same manner, though a too easy pardon sometimes occasions a retition of the same fault. A miser says, Thgh I do no good with my money to-day, to-rrow shall be marked with some deed of heficence. The Libertine says, Let me enjo this week in forbidden and luxurious pleares, and the next I will dedicate to seri s thought and reflection. The Gamester say Let me have one more chance with the dice and I will never touch them more. The Kne e of every profession wishes to obtain but independency, and he will become an hont man. The female Coquette triumphs in tmenting her inamorato, for fear, after marage, he should not pity her.

Te apparition of the fifth instant (for lett may almost be called so) proved more welme, as I did not expect it. Oh my L., ou art kind, indeed, to make an apology for e, and thou never wilt assuredly repent of e act of kindness—for being thy debtor, I w pay thee with interest. Why does my L. mplain of the desertion of friends? Whe does the human being live that will not in in this complaint? It is a common obse ation, and perhaps too true, that married people seldom extend their regards beyd their own fire-side. There is such a thin as parsimony in esteem, as well as mon, yet, as one costs nothing, it might be b towed with more liberality. We cannot ther grapes from thorns, so we must not pect kind attachments from persons who re wholly folded up in selfish schemes. I do not know whether I most despise or pity ich characters---nature never made an unki l creature---ill-usage and bad habits have eformed a fair and lovely creation.

M L., thou art surrounded by all the mela holy gloom of winter, wert thou alone, the tirement would be agreeable. Disappointed ambition might envy such a retreat, and disappointed love would seek it out. Crowded towns, and busy societies, may delight the unthinking and the gay, but solitude is the best nurse of wisdom. Methinks I see my contemplative girl now in the garden, watching the gradual approaches of spring. Dost not thou mark with delight the first vernal buds? the snow-drop, and primrose, these early and welcome visitors, spring beneath thy feet. Flora and Pomona already consider thee as their handmaid; and in a little time will load thee with their sweetest blessing. The feathered race are all thy own, and with them, untaught harmony will soon begin to cheer thy morning and evening walks. Sweet as this may be, return---return, the birds of Yorkshire will tune their pipes, and sing as melodiously as those of Staffordshire.

Adieu, my beloved L., thine too much for my *peace*, L. STERNE.

IV.---TO THE SAME.

I HAVE offended her whom I so tenderly love! what could tempt me to it! but if a beggar was to knock at thy gate, wouldst thou not open the door and be melted with compassion? I know thou wouldst, for Pity has erected a temple in thy bosom. Sweetest, and best of all human passions—let thy web of tenderness cover the pensive form of affliction, and soften the darkest shades of misery! I have re-considered this apology, and, alas what will it accomplish? Arguments, however finely spun, can never change the nature of things: very true, so a truce with them.

I have lost a very valuable friend by a sad accident, and, what is worse, he has left a widow and five young children to lament this sudden stroke. If real usefulness and integrity of heart could have secured him from this, his friends would not now be mourning his untimely fate; These dark and seemingly cruel dispensations of Providence often make the best of human hearts complain. Who can paint the distress of an affectionate mother, made a widow in a moment, weeping in bitterness over a numerous, helpless, and fatherless offspring! God! these are thy chastisements, and require (hard task!) a pious acquiescence.

Forgive me this digression, and allow me to drop a tear over a departed friend; and, what is more excellent, an honest man. My L.! thou wilt feel all that kindness can inspire in the death of ——. The event was sudden, and thy gentle spirit would be more alarmed on that account. But, my L., thou hast less to lament, as old age was creeping on, and the period of doing good, and being useful, was nearly over. At sixty years of age the tenement gets fast out of repair, and the lodger with anxiety thinks of a discharge. In such a situation, the poet might well say,

"The soul uneasy," &c.

My L. talks of leaving the country, may a kind angel guide thy steps hither! Solitude at length grows tiresome. Thou sayest thou wilt quit the place with regret, I think so too. Does not something uneasy mingle with the very reflection of leaving it? It is like parting with an old friend, whose temper and company one has long been acquainted with. I think I see you looking twenty times a day at the house, almost counting every brick and pane of glass, and telling them at the same time, with a sigh, you are going to leave them. Oh, happy modification of matter! they will remain insensible of thy loss. But how wilt thou be able to part with thy garden? The recollection of so many pleasing walks must have endeared it to you. The trees, the shrubs, the flowers, which thou rearedst with thy own hands, will they not droop and fade away sooner upon thy departure? Who will be thy successor to nurse them in thy absence? Thou wilt leave thy name upon the myrtle-tree. If trees, and shrubs, and flowers, could compose an elegy, I should expect a very plaintive one upon this subject.

Adieu, adieu! Believe me, ever, ever thine,
L. STERNE.

V.—TO MRS. F———.

York, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1759.

DEAR MADAM,

YOUR kind inquiries after my health deserve my best thanks. What can give one more pleasure than the good wishes of those we value? I am sorry you give so bad an account of your own health, but hope you will find benefit from tar-water: it has been of infinite service to me. I suppose, my good lady, by what you say in your letter, "that I am busy writing an extraordinary book," that your intelligence comes from York, the fountain-head of all chit-chat news, and, no matter. Now for your desire of knowing the reason of my turning author? why truly I am tired of employing my brains for other people's advantage.—'Tis a foolish sacrifice I have made for some years to an ungrateful person. I depend much upon the candour of the public, but I shall not pick out a jury to try the merit of my book amongst *****, and till you read my Tristram, do not, like some people, condemn it. Laugh I am sure you will at some passages. I have hired a small house in the Minster Yard for my wife and daughter, the latter is to begin dancing, &c. If I cannot leave her a fortune, I will at least give her an education. As I shall publish my works very soon, I shall be in town by March, and shall have the pleasure of meeting with you. All your friends are well, and ever hold you in the same estimation that your sincere friend does.

Adieu, dear lady, believe me, with every wish for your happiness, your most faithful, &c.
LAURENCE STERNE.

VI.—TO DR. *****.

Jan. 30, 176

DEAR SIR,

De mortuis nil nisi bonum is a maxim wh you have so often of late urged in conve tion, and in your letters (but in your t especially), with such seriousness, and s rity against me, as the supposed transgre of the rule, that you have made me at le as serious and severe as yourself: but the humours you have stirred up might work too potently within me, I have wa four days to cool myself, before I woul pen to paper to answer you, "*de mortui nisi bonum.*" I declare I have considere wisdom and foundation of it over and again, as dispassionately and charitably good Christian can, and, after all, I can nothing in it, or make more of it than a sensical lullaby of some nurse, put into I by some pedant, to be chanted by some pocrite to the end of the world, for the solation of departing lechers.—'Tis, I Latin; and I think that is all the weig has—for, in plain English, 'tis a loose futile position below a dispute—"*you ar to speak any thing of the dead but wh good.*" Why so? Who says so? neither son nor scripture. Inspired authors have otherwise, and reason and common sens me that, if the characters of past ages and are to be drawn at all, they are to be draw themselves; that is, with their excelle and with their foibles; and it is as m piece of justice to the world, and to too, to do the one, as the other. The passion, *et les egaremens du cœur*, are the things which mark and distinguish a character; in which I would as soon out a man's head as his hobby-horse. ever, if, like the poor devil of a painte must conform to this pious canon, *de mo* &c., which I own has a spice of piety *sound* of it, and be obliged to paint bot angels and our devils out of the same then infer that our Sydenhams, and Sa dos, our Lucretias, and Messalinas Somers, and our Bolingbrokes—are entitled to statues, and all the histori satirists who have said otherwise since departed this life, from Sallust to S—e, are guilty of the crimes you charge me "cowardice and injustice."

But why cowardice? "because 't courage to attack a dead man who defend himself." But why do you d of the faculty attack such a one with incision-knife? Oh! for the good living. 'Tis my plea, but I have som more to say in my behalf, and it is this not guilty of the charge, tho' defensib have not cut up Doctor Kunastrokius I have just scratch'd him, and that skin deep. I do him first all honour— of Kunastrokius as a great man (be he he will), and then most distantly hin droll foible in his character, and that reported (to the few who can even unde

he nt) by me, but known before by ver chamber-maid and footman within the ills mortality---but Kunastrokius, you say, vas great man---'tis that very circumstance vhic makes the pleasantry, for I could name t th instant a score of honest gentlemen who ight have done the very thing which Kun trokius did, and seen no joke in it at ll : to the failing of Kunastrokius, which ou ay can only be imputed to his friends s a isfortune, I see nothing like a misfor- une it, to any friend or relation of Kunas- rok s, that Kunastrokius upon occasion hou sit with ***** and *****---I have put hes tars not *to hurt your worship's delicacy.* f Kn astrokius, after all, is too sacred a cha- act to be even smiled at (which is all I ave done), he has had better luck than his bett . In the same page (without imputa- ion f cowardice) I have said as much of a nan f twice his wisdom---and that is Solo- mon f whom I have made the same remark, "Th they were both great men, and like all nor men had each their ruling passion."

T consolation you give me, "That my ool however, will be read enough to nsv r my design of raising a tax upon the ub "---is very unconsolatory, to say nothing ow ery mortifying! by h——n! an author s w se treated than a common ***** at this ate, "*You will get a penny by your sins, nd hat's enough.*" Upon this chapter let ne mment. That I proposed laying the vor under contribution when I set pen to ap is what I own, and I suppose I may e ow'd to have that view in my head in om on with every other writer, to make my abo of advantage to myself.

I you not do the same? but I beg I nay dd that, whatever views I had of that kin I had other views---the first of which vas e hopes of doing the world good, by idi ling what I thought deserving of it, or f service to sound learning &c., how I av succeeded, my book must shew---and his leave entirely to the world---but not o at little world *of your acquaintance,* vho opinion and sentiments you call the ren al opinion of the best judges *without xcep ion,* who all affirm (you say) that my oo cannot be put into the hands of any vor n of *character.* (I hope you except vid s, doctor---for they are not *all* so squea- nis but I am told they are all really of my ar , in return for some good offices done he interests in the 274th page of my first vol e.) But for the chaste married, and cha e unmarried, part of the sex, they must not ad my book! Heaven forbid the stock f astity should be lessened by the Life nd Opinions of Tristam Shandy---yes, his Op ions---it would certainly debauch 'em. Go take them under his protection in this ier trial, and send us plenty of Duennas to va h the workings of their humours, till he have safely got through the whole work. f is will not be sufficient, may we have ple y of Sangrados to pour in plenty of cold water, till this terrible fermentation is over! As for the *nummum in loculo,* which you mention to me a second time, I fear you think me very poor, or in debt---I thank God, though I don't abound, that I have enough for a clean shirt every day---and a mutton chop---and my contentment, with this, has thus far (and I hope ever will) put me above stooping an inch for it, even for ——'s estate. Curse on it, I like it not to that degree, nor envy *(you may be sure)* any man who kneels in the dirt for it, so that, however I may fall short of the ends proposed in commencing author---I enter this *protest,* first, that my end was *honest;* and, secondly, that I wrote not to be *fed,* but to be *famous.* I am much obliged to Mr. Garrick for his very favourable opinion; but why, dear Sir, had he done better in finding fault with it than in commending it? to humble me! An author is not so soon humbled as you imagine---no, but to make the book better by castrations, that is still *sub judice,* and I can assure you, upon this chapter, that the very passages and descriptions you propose that I should sacrifice in my second edition are what are best relished by men of wit, and some others whom I esteem as sound critics---so that, upon the whole, I am still kept up, if not above fear, at least above despair, and have seen enough to shew me the folly of an attempt of castrating my book to the prudish humours of particulars. I believe the short cut would be to publish this letter at the beginning of the third volume, as an apology for the first and second. I was sorry to find a censure upon the insincerity of some of my friends---I have no reason myself to reproach any one man, my friends have continued in the same opinions of my books which they first gave me on them, many indeed have thought better of 'em, by considering them more, few worse.

I am, Sir, Your humble servant,

LAURENCE STERNE.

VII.—TO DAVID GARRICK, ESQ.

[*About April,* 1760].
Thursday, 11 o'clock—Night.

DEAR SIR,

'TWAS for all the world like a cut across my finger with a sharp pen-knife. I saw the blood—gave it a suck—wrapt it up—and thought no more about it.

But there is more goes to the healing of a wound than this comes to:—a wound (unless it is a wound not worth talking of,—but, by the bye, mine is) must give you some pain after. Nature will take her own way with it—it must ferment—it must digest.

The story you told me of Tristram's pretended tutor, this morning---My letter by right should have set out with this sentence, and then the simile would not have kept you a moment in suspense.

This vile story, I say—though I then saw both how and where it wounded—I felt little from it at first—or, to speak more

a great deal of pain from it, but affected an air usual on such accidents, of less feeling than I had.

I have now got home to my lodgings, since the play (you astonished me in it), and have been unwrapping this self-same wound of mine, and shaking my head over it this half-hour.

What the devil!—is there no one learned block-head throughout the many schools of misapplied science in the Christian World to make a *tutor* of for my Tristram?—*ex quovis ligno non fit*—Are we so run out of stock that there is no one lumber-headed, muddle-headed, mortar-headed, pudding-headed *chap* amongst our doctors?—Is there no one single wight of much reading and no learning, amongst the many children in my *mother's* nursery, who bid high for this charge—but I must disable my judgment by choosing a Warburton?——Vengeance! have I so little concern for the honour of my hero! Am I a wretch so void of sense, so bereft of feeling for the figure he is to make in story, that I should chuse a preceptor to rob him of all the immortality I intended him? O! dear Mr. Garrick.

Malice is ingenious—unless where the excess of it outwits itself—I have two comforts in this stroke of it; the first is that this one is partly of this kind; and secondly that it is one of the number of those which so unfairly brought poor Yorick to his grave. The report might draw blood of the author of Tristram Shandy—but could not harm such a man as the author of the Divine Legation—God bless him! though (by the bye, and according to the natural course of descents) the blessing should come from him to me.

Pray have you no interest, lateral or collateral, to get me introduced to his Lordship?

Why do you ask?

My dear Sir, I have no claim to such an honour, but what arises from the honour and respect which, in the progress of my work, will be shewn the world I owe to so great a man.

Whilst I am talking of owing—I wish, my dear Sir, that any body would tell you how much I am indebted to you. I am determined never to do it myself, or say more upon the subject than this, that I am yours, L. STERNE.

VIII.—TO S——— C———, ESQ.

DEAR SIR, May, 1760.

I RETURN you ten thousand thanks for the favour of your letter and the account you give me of my wife and girl. I saw Mr. Ch——y to-night at Ranelagh, who tells me you have inoculated my friend Bobby. I heartily wish him well through, and hope in God all goes right.

On Monday we set on with a grand* retinue of Lord Rockingham's (in [illegible] suite I move) for Windsor—they have [illegible]tracted for fourteen hundred pounds f[illegible] dinner, to some general undertaker, of [illegible] the K. has bargained to pay one t[illegible]d. Lord George Sackville was last Saturd[illegible] at the opera, some say with great effronte[illegible]—others, with great dejection.

I have little news to add. There [illegible] shilling pamphlet* wrote against Tris[illegible]n. I wish they would write a hundred such [illegible]

Mrs. Sterne says her purse is light: [illegible] you, dear Sir, be so good as to pay he[illegible] guineas, and I will reckon with you, w[illegible] have the pleasure of meeting you. My best compliments to Mrs. C. and all fri[illegible]s. Believe me, dear Sir, your obliged [illegible] faithful LAU. STER[illegible]

IX.—TO THE SAME.

May, 1[illegible]

DEAR SIR,

I THIS moment received the favou[illegible] of your kind letter—the letter in the La[illegible] Magazine,† about me, was wrote by [illegible] noted Dr. Hill, who wrote the Inspe[illegible], and undertakes that magazine—the pe[illegible]le of York are very uncharitable to su[illegible]se any man so gross a beast as to pen s[illegible] a character of himself.—In this great t[illegible], no soul ever suspected it, for a thou[illegible]d reasons—could they suppose I shou[illegible]e such a fool as to fall foul upon Dr. [illegible]rburton, my best friend, by representing [illegible] so weak a man—or by telling such a l[illegible] of him—as his giving me a purse, to bu[illegible] his tutorship for Tristram! or I shou[illegible]e fool enough to own I had taken his [illegible]se for that purpose!

You must know there is a quarrel [illegible]tween Dr. Hill and Dr. M——y, who [illegible] the physician meant at Mr. Charles [illegible]hope's, and Dr. Hill has changed the [illegible]e on purpose to give M————y a li[illegible]— Now that conversation (though per[illegible]s true,) yet happened at another place,‡ [illegible]d

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* Prince Ferdinand, the Marquis of Rockingham, and Earl Temple, were installed Knights of the Garter, on Tuesday, May 6th, 1760, at Windsor.

* "The Clock-maker's Outcry against the a[illegible]r of Tristram Shandy." 8vo.

† The Royal Female Magazine, for April, 1[illegible]

‡ As the truth of this anecdote is not denie[illegible]t may gratify curiosity to communicate it in [illegible]. Hill's own words.—"At the last dinner tha[illegible]e late lost amiable Charles Stanhope gave to g[illegible], Yorick was present. The good old man was [illegible]d to see a pedantic medicine-monger take the [illegible], and prevent that pleasantry which good wit [illegible]d good wine might have occasioned, by a discou[illegible]n the unintelligible language of his profession, [illegible]cerning the difference between the phreniti[illegible]d the paraphrenitis and the concomitant catego[illegible] the mediastium and pleura.

"Good-humoured Yorick saw the sense o[illegible]e master of the feast,—and fell into the cant and [illegible]gon of physic, as if he had been one of Radc[illegible]'s travellers. 'The vulgar practice,' says he, 'sa[illegible] much of mechanical principles; the venerable [illegible]cients were all empirics, and the profession [illegible] never regain its ancient credit, till practice [illegible] into the old track again. I am myself an insta[illegible]: I caught cold by leaning on a damp cushion [illegible] after sneezing and snivcling a fortnight, it [illegible] upon my breast; they blooded me, blistered [illegible]

t r physician; which I have contradic- i this city, for the honour of my friend —y: all which shews the absurdity of r redulity and nonsense. Besides, the o t is full of falsehoods---first, with re- d o the place of my birth, which was at n el, in Ireland; the story of a hundred n to Mrs. W———,* not true, or of a s *promised;* the merit of which I l ned, and indeed there are so many e things so untrue, and unlikely to come n e, that the worst enemy I have here e had a suspicion---and, to end all, Dr. l ns the paper.

I all be down before May is out. I a before the judges on Sunday---my m s come out on Thursday after, and I p the Monday, at furthest, after that, s ut for York. I have bought a pair h s for that purpose. My best respects y Lady.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your most obliged and faithful
L. STERNE.

P.S.--I beg pardon for this hasty scrawl, v just come from a concert where the o York performed. I have received a tice from him, and last week had the n of supping with him.

---TO DR. WARBURTON, BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

York, June 9, 1760.

MY ORD,

OW owing where to send two sets of my r s, I could think of no better expedient a order them into Mr. Berenge's hands, o h promised me that he will wait upon u rdship with them, the first moment h you are in town. The truest and m t thanks I return to your Lordship, t generosity of your protection, and v me; by making a good use of the e, I will hope to deserve the other: I wish your Lordship all the health and happiness in this world, for I am

Your Lordship's most obliged and
Most grateful Servant, L. STERNE.

P.S. I am just sitting down to go on with Tristram, &c.---the scribblers use me ill, but they have used my betters much worse, for which may God forgive them.

XI.---TO THE REV. MR. STERNE.

Prior Park, June 15, 1760

REVEREND SIR,

I HAVE your favour of the 9th instant, and am glad to understand you are got safe home, and employed again in your proper studies and amusements. You have it in your power to make that, which is an amusement to yourself and others, useful to both: at least you should, above all things, beware of its becoming hurtful to either, by any violations of decency and good manners: but I have already taken such repeated liberties of advising you on that head, that to say more would be needless, or perhaps unacceptable.

Whoever is, in any way, well received by the public, is sure to be annoyed by that pest of the public, *profligate scribblers.* This is the common lot of successful adventurers; but such have often a worse evil to struggle with, I mean the over officiousness of their indiscreet friends. There are two Odes,* as they are called, printed by Dodsley. Whoever was the author, he appears to be a monster of impiety and lewdness—yet, such is the malignity of the scribblers, some have have given them to your friend Hall; and others, which is still more impossible, to yourself; though the first Ode has the insolence to place you both in a mean and a ridiculous light. But this might arise from a tale equally groundless and malignant, that you had shewn them to your acquaintances in MS. before they were given to the public. Nor was their being printed by Dodsley the likeliest means of discrediting the calumny.

About this time, another, under the mask of friendship, pretended to draw your character, which was since published in a *Female Magazine* (for dulness, who often has as great a hand as the devil, in deforming God's works of the creation, has *made them,* it seems, *male* and *female,)* and thence it was transferred into a *Chronicle.*† Pray have you read it---or do you know its author?

But of all these things, I dare say Mr. Garrick, whose prudence is equal to his honesty or his talents, has remonstrated to you with the freedom of a friend. He knows the inconstancy of what is called the Public, towards all, even the best intentioned, of those who contribute to its pleasure or amusement. He (as every man of honour

d gay me robs and bobs, and lohocks and ec- mata but I grew worse; for I was treated accord- to e exact rules of the College. In short, m a inflammation it came to an ADHESION, d all s over with me. They advised me to istol, at I might not do them the scandal of ing u er their hands: and the Bristol people for sam eason consigned me over to Lisbon. But at do ? why I considered an adhesion is, in in E ish, only a sticking of two things together, d tha rce enough would pull them asunder. I ght good ash pole, and began leaping over all wal and ditches in the country. From the ght o he pole I used to come souse down upon feet ke an ass, when he tramples upon a bull g, but did not do. At last—when I had raised self, pendicularly over a wall, I used to fall actly oss the ridge of it upon the side opposite the a sion. This tore it off at once, and I am as n see. Come, fill a glass to the memory of the piric edicine.' If he had been asked elsewhere out th disorder (for he really had a consumptive order he would have answered, that he was red by Huxham's decoction of the bark and xir of itriol."

* The idow of Mr. Sterne's predecessor in the ing of oxwould.

* Intitled, "Two Lyric Epistles: one to my Cousin Shandy, on his coming to Town; and the other To the Grown Gentlewomen, the "Misses of * * *" 4to.

† The London Chronicle, May 6, 1760

and discretion would) has availed himself of the public favour, to regulate the taste, and, in his proper station, to reform the manners, of the fashionable world; while, by a well-judged œconomy, he has provided against the temptations of a mean and servile dependency on the follies and vices of the great.

In a word, be assured there is no one more sincerely wishes your welfare and happiness, than, Reverend Sir,

W. G.

XII.—TO MY WITTY WIDOW, MRS. F——.

MADAM,

Coxwould, August 3, 1760.

WHEN a man's brains are as dry as a squeez'd orange,—and he feels he has no more conceit in him than a mallet, 'tis in vain to think of sitting down, and writing a letter to a lady of your wit, unless in the honest John-Trot-Style of *yours of the 15th instant came safe to hand, &c.;* which, by the bye, looks like a letter of business; and you know very well, from the first letter I had the honour to write to you, I am a man of no business at all. This vile plight I found my genius in was the reason I have told Mr.———, I would not write to you till the next post, hoping by that time to get some small recruit, at least of vivacity, if not wit, to set out with; but upon second thoughts, thinking a bad letter in season to be better than a good one out of it, this scrawl is the consequence, which if you will burn the moment you get it, I promise to send you a fine set essay in the style of your female epistolizers, cut and trim'd at all points. God defend me from such, who never yet knew what it was to say or write one premeditated word in my whole life, for this reason I send you this with pleasure, because wrote with the careless irregularity of an easy heart. Who told you Garrick wrote the medley for Beard? 'Twas wrote in his house, however, and before I left town. I deny it, I was not lost two days before I left town. I was lost all the time I was there, and never found till I got to this Shandy-castle of mine. Next winter I intend to sojourn amongst you with more decorum, and will neither be lost nor found any where.

Now I wish to God I was at your elbow. I have just finished one volume of Shandy, and I want to read it to some one who I know can taste and relish humour, this by the way is a little impudent in me, for I take the thing for granted, which their high mightinesses the world have yet to determine; but I mean no such thing, I could wish only to have your opinion; shall I, in truth, give you mine; I dare not, but I will; provided you keep it to yourself—know then, that I think there is more laughable humour, with an equal degree of Cervantic satire, if not more than in the last, but we are bad judges of the merit of our children.

I return you a thousand thanks for your friendly congratulations upon my habita n, and I will take care, you shall never sh me but well, for I am, Madam,

With great esteem and truth,
Your most obliged,

L. STER

P. S. I have wrote this so vilely a so precipitately, I fear you must carry it a decypherer. I beg you'll do me the h our to write, otherwise you draw *me* in, in ad of Mr. ——— drawing *you* into a scrap for I should sorrow to have a *taste* of so a ee-able a correspondent—and *no more.* A eu.

XIII.—TO S—— C——, ESQ.

London, Christmas Day, 1 .

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I HAVE been in such a continual ry since the moment I arrived here—wha th my books, and what with visitors and it-ings, that it was not in my power soo to sit down and acknowledge the favo of your obliging letter: and to thank y for the most friendly motives which led y to write it: I am not much in pain upon at gives my kind friends at Stillington so ch on the chapter of *Noses*—because, the principal satire throughout that p is levelled at those learned blockheads w in all ages, have wasted their time and ch learning upon points as foolish—it sh off the idea of what you fear to another nt, and 'tis thought here very good, 'twil ass muster, I mean not with all; no, n I shall be attacked and pelted, either om cellars or garrets, write what I wil and besides, must expect to have a party a nst me of many hundreds, who either d ot, or will not, laugh. 'Tis enough if I ide the world;—at least, I will rest con ted with it. I wish you was here to se hat changes of looks and political rea ing have taken place in every compan and coffee-house since last year; we sh be soon Prussians, and Anti-Prussians, I —s and Anti-B——s, and those distinctio will just do as well as Whig and Tory; a for aught I know, serve the same ends. The king seems resolved to bring all thing ack to their original principles, and to s the torrent of corruption and laziness. H ises every morning at six to do business ldes out at eight to a minute, returns a ine to give himself up to his people. I per-sisting, 'tis thought he will oblige his nis-ters and dependants to dispatch affai with him many hours sooner than of lat and 'tis much to be questioned whethe hey will not be enabled to wait upon him bner by being freed from long levees o heir own, and applications; which will, all likelihood, be transferred from them c ctly to himself, the present system being re-move that phalanx of great people, nich stood betwixt the throne and the s ects, and suffer them to have immediate cess without the intervention of a cabal— is is

the nguage of others): however, the king giv every thing himself, knows every thi, and weighs every thing maturely, and the is inflexible---this puts old stagers off the game---how it will end we are all in the ark.

's feared the war is quite over in Germa ; never was known such havoc amongst troos---I was told yesterday, by a colonel fro Germany, that, out of two battalions of ne hundred men, to which he belonged, but eventy-one are left! Prince Ferdinand has ent word, 'tis said, that he must have for thousand men directly to take the fiel--and with provisions for them too, for he n but subsist them for a fortnight. I ho this will find you all got to York. I b my compliments to the amiable Mrs. Cr, &c.

ough I purposed going first to Golden-Sqre, yet fate has thus long disposed of me so I have never been able to set a foot tow ds that quarter.

I am, dear Sir,
Your's affectionately,
L. STERNE.

XIV.---TO THE SAME.

[*About January*, 1761.]

DEAR SIR,

I ve just time to acknowledge the favour of urs, but not to get the two prints you me ion---which shall be sent you by next po --I have bought them, and lent them to Mi Gilbert, but will assuredly send for the and enclose them to you:—I will take car to get your pictures well copied, and at moderate price. And if I can be of fur er use, I beseech you to employ me; an from time to time will send you an acco t of whatever may be worth transmitting. Th stream now sets in strong against the Ge an war. Loud complaints of — — — ma g a trade of the war, &c. &c.; much ex cted from Ld. Granby's evidence to these ma ers, who is expected every hour: the Ki wins every day upon the people, shews hi elf much at the play (but at no opera), rid out with his brothers every morning, ha an-hour after seven, till nine—returns wi them, spends a hour with them at bre fast and chat—and then sits down to bu ess. I never dined at home once since I ived—am fourteen dinners deep engaged jus now, and fear matters will be worse with me in that point than better.—As to the ma points in view, at which you hint—all I n say is that I see my way, and unless Ol Nick throws the dice—shall in due time co off winner.—Tristram will be out the tw tieth—There is a great rout about him be e he enters the stage—whether this will be use or no, I can't say—some wits of the fir magnitude here, both as to wit and stati engage me success—time will shew—

Adieu.

XV.—TO THE SAME.

[March, 1761.]

DEAR SIR,

Since I had the favour of your obliging letter nothing has happened, or been said one day, which has not been contradicted the next; so, having little certain to write, I have foreborne writing at all, in hopes every day of something worth filling up a letter. We had the greatest expectations yesterday that ever were raised of a pitched battle in the House of Commons, wherein Mr. Pitt was to have entered and thrown down the gauntlet, in defence of the German war. There never was so full a house—the gallery full to the top—I was there all the day—when lo! a political fit of the gout seized the great combatant—he entered not the lists—Beckford got up, and begged the house, as he saw not his right honorable friend there, to put off the debate—it could not be done, so Beckford rose up, and made a most long, passionate, incoherent speech, in defence of the Germanic war—but very severe upon the unfrugal manner it was carried on—in which he addressed himself principally to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and laid him on terribly. It seems the chancery of Hanover had laid out 350,000 pounds on account, and brought in our treasury debtor—and the grand debate was for an honest examination of the particulars of of this extravagant account, and for vouchers to authenticate it. Legge answered Beckford very rationally and coolly. Lord N. spoke long—Sir F. Dashwood maintained the German war was most pernicious—Mr. C——, of Surry, spoke well against the account, with some others. L. Barrington at last got up, and spoke half-an-hour with great plainness and temper—explained a great many hidden springs relating to these accounts, in favour of the late King, and told two or three conversations which had passed between the King and himself, relative to these expenses—which cast great honour upon the King's character. This was with regard to the money the King had secretly furnished out of his pocket to lessen the account of the Hanover-score brought us to discharge.

Beckford and Barrington abused all who sought for peace, and joined in the cry for it; and Beckford added that the reasons of wishing a peace now were the same as the peace of Utrecht, that the people behind the curtain could not both maintain the war and their places too, so were for making another sacrifice of the nation to their own interests. After all, the cry for a peace is so general that it will certainly end in one. Now for myself.---

One half of the town abuse my book as bitterly as the other half cry it up to the skies, the best is, they abuse and buy it, and at such a rate that we are going on with a second edition as fast as possible.

I am going down for a day or two with Mr. Spencer to Wimbleton; on Wednesday

there is to be a grand assembly at Lady N——. I have enquired every where about Stephen's affair, and can hear nothing. My friend, Mr. Charles Townshend, will be now Secretary-at-war*—he bid me wish him joy of it, though not in possession—I will ask him—and depend, my most worthy friend, that you shall not be ignorant of what I learn from him. Believe me ever, ever,

Yours, L. S.

XVI.—TO THE SAME.

[*April*, 1761.]

MY DEAR SIR,

A STRAIN which I got in my wrist by a terrible fall prevented my acknowledging the favour of your obliging letter. I went yesterday morning to breakfast with Mr. V., who is a kind of right-hand man to the secretary, on purpose to enquire about the propriety, or feasibility, of doing what you wish me—and he has told me an anecdote, which, had you been here, would, I think, have made it wiser to have deferred speaking about the affair a month hence than now; it is this—You must know that the numbers of officers who have left their regiments in Germany, for the pleasures of the town, have been long a topic for merriment; as you see them in St. James's Coffee-house and the Park, every hour, enquiring, open mouth, how things go on in Germany, and what news when they should have been there to have furnished news themselves;—but the worst part has been that many of them have left their brother-officers on their duty, and in all the fatigues of it, and have come with no end but to make friends, to be put unfairly over the *heads of those* who were left risking *their lives*.—In this attempt there have been some but too successful, which has justly raised ill-blood and complaints from the officers who staid behind—the upshot has been that they have every soul been ordered off, and woe be to him ('tis said) who shall be found listening! Now just to mention our friend's case, whilst this cry is on foot, I think would be doing more hurt than good: but, if you think otherwise, I will go with all my heart, and mention it to Mr. Townshend, for to do more I am too inconsiderable a person to pretend to.—You made me and my friends here very merry with the accounts current at York, of my being forbid the Court—but they do not consider what a considerable person they make of me, when they suppose either my going or my not going there, is a point that ever enters the King's head—and for those about him, I have the honour either to stand so personally well known to them, or to be so well represented by those of the first rank, as to fear no accident of that kind.

I thank God (B——s excepted) I never yet made a friend or connection I have forfeited, or done aught to forfeit—but on the contrary, my true character is better understood, and where I had one friend last year, who did me honour, I have three now.—If my enemies knew that by this rage of abuse and ill-will they were actually serving the interests both of myself and works, they would be more quiet—but it has been the fate of my betters, who have found that the way to fame is like the way to heaven, through much tribulation—and till I shall have the honour to be as much mal-treated as Rabelais and Swift were I must continue humble: for I have not yet up the measure of half their *persecution*.

The Court is turning topsy-turvy. Lord Bute, le premier*—Lord Talbot, to be grand of the chambers† in the room of the Duke of R——d—Lord Halifax to Ireland‡—Sir F. Dashwood in Talbot's place—Pitt stands unmoved—a peace inevitable—Stocks rise—the peers this moment kissing hands, &c. &c. (this week may be christened the kissing-hands week) for a hundred changes will happen in consequence of these. Pray present my compliments to Mrs. C. and all friends, and believe me, with the greatest fidelity,

Your ever obliged

L. STERNE.

P. S. Is it not strange that Lord Talbot should have power to remove the Duke of R——d?

Pray when you have read this, send the news to Mrs. Sterne.

XVII.—TO J—— H—— S——, ESQ.

Coxwould, July 28, 17

DEAR H——,

I SYMPATHISED for, or with, you, on the detail you give me of your late agitations, and would willingly have taken my horse, and trotted to the oracle to have enquired into the etymology of all your sufferings, had I not been assured that all evacuation of bilious matter, with all that abdominal motion attending it (both which are equal to a month's purgation and exercise) will have left you better than it found you.—Need one go to D—— to be told that all kind of mild (mark I am going to talk more foolishly than your apothecary), opening, saponacious, dirty-shirt, sud-washing liquors are proper for you, and consequently astyptical potations, death and destruction if you had not shut up your gall-duct? these, the glauber-salts could not have hurt—as it was, 'twas like a match to the gunpowder, by raising a fresh combustion

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* He was appointed secretary-at-war the 24th of March, 1761.

* Lord Bute was appointed Secretary-of-state on the 26th of March, 1761.

† Lord Talbot was appointed Steward of the Household on the same day.

‡ Lord Halifax was appointed Lord-lieutenant of Ireland on the 20th of March, 1761

al physic does at first, so that you have be let off—nitre, brimstone, and charcoal (wch is blackness itself), all at one blast —was well the piece did not burst, for I thk it underwent great violence, and as is proof, will, I hope, do much service in this mitating world.—Panty* is mistaken, I quirel with no one.—There was that coxcomb of——in the house, who lost temper wi me for no reason upon earth but that I cod not fall down and worship a brazen image of learning and eloquence, which he setup, to the persecution of all true believers —sat down upon *his altar*, and whistled in the time of his divine service—and broke dn his carved work, and kicked his incense-pot to the D——, so he retreated, *se non sine felle in corde suo.*—I have wte a clerum; whether I shall take my doctor's degrees or no—I am much in doubt, bt I trow not.—I go on with Tristram—I hve bought seven hundred books at a purchse, dog cheap—and many good—and I hve been a week getting them set up in my bd room here—why do not you transport yrs to town? but I talk like a fool.—Ts will just catch you at your spaw—I wh you *incolumem apud Londinum*—do you gthere for good and all—or ill?—I am, dr cousin,

Yours affectionately,
L. STERNE.

XVIII.—TO THE SAME.

Coxwould [*about August*], 1761.

EAR H——,

I REJOICE you are in London — rest you the e in peace:—here 'tis the devil. You w a good prophet.—I wish myself back again, as you told me I should—but not bause a thin, death-doing, pestiferous, nth-east wind blows in a line directly from Cozy-castle turret full upon me in this cuckldy retreat (for I value the north-east wd and all its powers not a straw),—but tl transition from rapid motion to absolute re was too violent.—I should have walked aut the streets of York ten days, as a pper medium to have passed through, bre I entered upon my rest.—I staid but a oment, and I have been here but a few, tsatisfy me I have not managed my neries like a wise man—and if God, for m consolation under them, had not poured fh the spirit Shandeism into me, which w not suffer me to think two moments un any grave subject, I would else, just n, lie down and die—die—and yet, in hf an hour's time, I'll lay a guinea, I shall bas merry as a monkey—and as mischvous too, and forget it all—so that this isut a copy of the present train running crs my brain.—And so you think this cted stupid—but that, my dear H—, dends much upon the quotâ horâ of your shabby clock, if the pointer of it is in any quarter between ten in the morning or four in the afternoon—I give it up—or if the day is obscured by dark engendering clouds of either wet or dry weather, I am still lost —but who knows but it may be five, and the day as fine a day as ever shone upon the earth since the destruction of Sodom,—and peradventure your Honour may have got a good hearty dinner to-day, and eat and drank your intellectuals into a placidulish and a blandulish amalgama—to bear nonsense, so much for that.

'Tis as cold and churlish just now as (if God had not pleased it to be so) it ought to have been in bleak December, and therefore I am glad you are where you are, and where (I repeat it again) I wish I was also. —Curse of poverty and absence from those we love!—they are two great evils which embitter all things—and yet with the first I am not haunted much.—As to matrimony, I should be a beast to rail at it, for my wife is easy—but the world is not—and had I staid from her a second longer, it would have been a burning shame—else she declares herself happier without me—but not in anger is this declaration made—but in pure sober good sense, built on sound experience—she hopes you will be able to strike a bargain for me before this time twelvemonth, to lead a bear round Europe: and from this hope from you, I verily believe it is that you are so high in her favour at present—She swears you are a fellow of wit, though humorous; a funny, jolly soul, though somewhat splenetic; and (bating the love of women) as honest as *gold*—how do you like the simile?—Oh, Lord! now are you going to Ranelagh to-night, and I am sitting sorrowful as the prophet was, when the voice cried out to him, and said, "What doest thou here, Elijah?"—'Tis well the Spirit does not make the same at Coxwould—for, unless for the few sheep left me to take care of, in this wilderness, I might as well, nay better, be at Mecca.—When we find we can, by a shifting of places, run away from ourselves, what think you of a jaunt there, before we finally pay a visit to the *vale of Jehosaphat?*—As ill a fame as we have, I trust I shall one day or other see you face to face—so tell the two colonels, if they love good company, to live righteously and soberly, as *you do*, and then they will have no doubts or dangers within or without them—present my best and warmest wishes to them, and advise the eldest to prop up his spirits, and get a rich dowager before the conclusion of the peace—why will not the advice suit both, *par nobile fratrum?*

To-morrow morning (if Heaven permit) I begin the fifth volume* of Shandy—I care not a curse for the critics—I'll load my vehicle with what goods *he* sends me, and they may take 'em off my hands, or let them

* The Reverend Mr. R—— L——.

* Alluding to the first edition.

alone—I am very valorous—and 'tis in proportion as we retire from the world, and see it in its true dimensions, that we despise it—no bad rant!—God above bless you! You know I am Your affectionate cousin,

LAURENCE STERNE.

What few remain of the Demoniacs, greet—and write me a letter, if you are able, as foolish as this.

XIX.—TO LADY ———.

Coxwould, Sept. 21, 1760.

I RETURN to my new habitation, fully determined to write as hard as can be, and thank you most cordially, my dear lady, for your letter of congratulation upon my Lord Fauconberg's having presented me with the curacy of this place—though your congratulation comes somewhat of the latest, as I have been possessed of it some time.—I I hope I have been of some service to his Lordship, and he has sufficiently requited me.—'Tis seventy guineas a-year in my pocket, though worth a hundred—but it obliges me to have a curate to officiate at Sutton and Stillington.—'Tis within a mile of his Lordship's seat and park. 'Tis a very agreeable ride out in the chaise I purchased for my wife.—Lyd has a poney which she delights in.—Whilst they take these diversions, I am scribbling away at my Tristram. These two volumes are, I think, the best.—I shall write as long as I live, 'tis, in fact, my hobby-horse; and so much am I delighted with my uncle Toby's imaginary character, that I am become an enthusiast.—My Lydia helps to copy for me—and my wife knits, and listens as I read her chapters.—The coronation of his Majesty (whom God preserve!) has cost me the value of an ox, which is to be roasted whole in the middle of the town, and my parishioners will, I suppose, be very merry upon the occasion.—You will then be in town—and feast your eyes with a sight, which 'tis to be hoped will not be in either of our powers to see again—for in point of age we have about twenty years the start of his Majesty.—And now, my dear friend, I must finish this—and, with every wish for your happiness, conclude myself your most sincere well-wisher and friend, L. STERNE.

XX.—TO DAVID GARRICK, ESQ.

Paris, Jan, 31, 1762.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

THINK not, because I have been a fortnight in this metropolis without writing to you, that therefore I have not had you and Mrs. Garrick a hundred times in my head and heart—heart! yes, yes, say you—but I must not waste paper in *badinage* this post, whatever I do the next. Well! here I am, my friend, as much improved in my health, for the time, as ever your friendship could wish, or at least your faith give credit to—bye the bye, I am somewhat worse my intellectuals, for my head is tur round with what I see, and the unexpe honours I have met with here. Tristr was almost as much known here as in L don, at least among your men of condit and learning, and has got me introdu into so many circles ('tis *comme à Londre* I have just now a fortnight's dinners a suppers upon my hands.—My application the Count de Choiseul goes on swimming for not only M. Pelletiere (who, by the b sends ten thousand civilities to you a Mrs. Garrick) has undertaken my aff but the Count de Limbourg—the Ba d' Holbach, has offered any security for inoffensiveness of my behaviour in France 'tis more, you rogue! than you will do This Baron is one of the most lear noblemen here, the great protector of w and the Sçavans who are no wits—ke open house three days a week—his house now, as yours was to me, my own—he li at great expense.—'Twas an odd incide when I was introduced to the Count Bissie, which I was at his desire—I fou him reading Tristram—this grandee does great honours, and gives me leave to go private way through his apartments in the Palais Royal, to view the Duke Orleans's collections, every day I have tim —I have been at the doctors of Sorbonne. I hope in a fortnight to break through, rather from the delights of this place, whi in the *sçavoir vivre*, exceeds all the plac I believe, in this section of the globe.——

I am going, when this letter is wro with Mr. Fox and Mr. Maccartny, to V sailles—the next morning I wait upon Mo Titon, in company with Mr. Maccartn who is known to him, to deliver your co mands.—I have bought you the pamph upon theatrical, or rather tragical, dec mation; I have bought another in ve worth reading, and you will receive the with what I can pick up this week, by servant of Mr. Hodges, whom he is sendi back to England.

I was last night with Mr. Fox to s Mademoiselle Clairon, in *Iphigéne*—she extremely great—would to God you h one or two like her—what a luxury, to s you with one of such powers in the san interesting scene—but 'tis too much.—Al Preville! thou art Mercury himself.—I virtue of taking a couple of boxes, we ha bespoke this week, *The Frenchman in Lo don*, in which Previlie is to send us home supper, *all happy*—I mean about fifte or sixteen English of distinction, who a now here, and live well with each other.

I am under great obligations to Mr. Pit who has behaved in every respect to me lil a man of good-breeding, and good-nature.— In a post or two, I will write again. Fole is an honest soul.—I could write six volum of what has past comically in this gre

see, since these last fourteen days—but mo of this hereafter.—We are all going int mourning; nor you, nor Mrs. Garrick, wo know me if you met me in my *remise*.. —less you both! Service to Mrs. Denis Ad, adieu; L. S.

XXI.—TO LADY D———.

London,* Feb. 1, 1762.

You Ladyship's kind enquiries after my hea are indeed kind, and of a-piece with the est of your character. Indeed I am ver ill, having broke a vessel in my lungs—har writing in the summer, together with preching, which I have not strength for, is eve fatal to me—but I cannot avoid the latt yet, and the former is too pleasurable to given up—I believe I shall try if the sou of France will not be of service to me —I G. of Y. has most humanely given me e permission for a year or two—I shall set f with great hopes of its efficacy, and sha write to my wife and daughter to come anc oin me at Paris, else my stay could not be long.—"Le Fevre's story has beguiled you ladyship of your tears," and the tho ht of the accusing spirit flying up to hea n's chancery with the oath, you are kin enough to say is sublime—my friend, Mr Garrick, thinks so too, and I am most vai of his approbation—your Ladyship's opi n adds not a little to my vanity.

Ish I had time to take a little excursio o Bath, were it only to thank you for all e obliging things you say in your letter —b 'tis impossible—accept at least my wa est thanks.—If I could tempt my friend Mr I. to come to France, I should be truly hap.—If I can be of any service to you at Pa, command him who is, and ever will be,

Your Ladyship's faithful

L. STERNE.

XXII.—TO DAVID GARRICK, ESQ.

Paris, March 19, 1762.

DAR GARRICK,

TH will be put into your hands by Dr. Shi en, a physician, who has been here son time with Miss Poyntz, and is this mo nt setting off for your metropolis; so I s tch the opportunity of writing to you anc my kind friend Mrs. Garrick.—I see nothng like her here, and yet I have been int luced to one half of their best God- dess, and in a month more shall be ad- mitd to the shrines of the other half—but I n her worship—nor fall (much) upon my kne before them; but, on the contrary, hav converted many unto Shandeism—for be known, I Shandy it away fifty times mo than I was ever wont, talk more nor nse than ever you heard me talk in you days—and to all sorts of people. *Qui le able est cet homme la*—said Choiseul, t'other day—*ce Chevalier Shandy*—You'll think me as vain as a devil, was I to tell you the rest of the dialogue—whether the bearer knows it or no, I know not—'Twill serve up after supper, in Southampton-street, amongst other small dishes, after the fatigues of Richard the Third.—O God! they have nothing here which gives the nerves so smart a blow as those great characters in the hands of Garrick! but I forgot I am writing to the man himself——The devil take (as he will) these transports of enthusiasm! Apropos—the whole city of Paris is *bewitch'd* with the comic opera, and if it was not for the affair of the Jesuits, which takes up one half of our talk, the comic opera would have it all—It is a tragical nuisance in all companies as it is, and was it not for some sudden starts and dashes—of Shandeism, which now and then either break the thread, or entangle it so that the devil himself would be puzzled in winding it off—I should die a martyr—this by the way I never will.—

I send you over some of these comic operas by the bearer, with the *Sallon*, a satire —The French comedy, I seldom visit it—they act scarce any thing but tragedies—and the Clairon is great, and Mademoiselle Dumesnil, in some places, still greater than her—yet I cannot bear preaching—I fancy I got a surfeit of it in my younger days.—There is a tragedy to be damn'd to-night—peace be with it, and the gentle brain which made it! I have ten thousand things to tell you; I cannot write—I do a thousand things which cut no figure, *but in the doing*—and as in London, I have the honour of having done and said a thousand things I never did or dream'd of—and yet I dream abundantly If the devil stood behind me in the shape of a courier, I could not write faster than I do, having five letters more to dispatch by the same Gentleman; he is going into another section of the globe, and when he has seen you, he will depart in peace.

The Duke of Orleans has suffered my portrait to be added to the number of some odd men in his collection; and a gentleman who lives with him has taken it most expressively, at full length—I purpose to obtain an etching of it, and to send it you—your prayer for me of *rosy health*, is heard—If I stay here for three or four months, I shall return more than re-instated. My love to Mrs. Garrick. I am, my dear Garrick,

Your most humble servant,

L. STERNE.

XXIII.—TO THE SAME.

Paris, April 10, 1762.

MY DEAR GARRICK,

I SNATCH the occasion of Mr. Wilcox (the late Bishop of Rochester's son) leaving this place for England, to write to you, and I inclose it to Hall, who will put it into your hand, possibly behind the scenes. I hear no

* is Letter, though dated from *London*, was evidently written at *Paris*.

news of you, or your *empire*, I would have said *kingdom*—but here every thing is hyperbolized—and if a woman is but simply pleased—'tis *Je suis charmé*—and if she is charmed, tis nothing less than she is *ravi*-sh'd—and when ravi-sh'd (which may happen) there is nothing left for her but to fly to the other world for a metaphor, and swear, qu'elle etoit tout *extasiée*—which mode of speaking is, by the bye, here creeping into use, and there is scarce a woman who understands the *bon ton* but is seven times in a day in down right extasy—that is, the devil's in her—by a small mistake of one world for the other—Now, where am I got?

I have been these two days reading a tragedy, given me by a lady of talents to read, and conjecture if it would do for you—'Tis from the plan of Diderot, and possibly half a translation of it.—The Natural Son, or the Triumph of Virtue, in five acts—It has too much sentiment in it (at least for me), the speeches too long, and savour too much of *preaching*—this may be a second reason it is not to my taste—'Tis all love, love, love, throughout, without much separation in the character; so I fear it would not do for your stage, and perhaps for the very reasons which recommend it to a French one.—After a vile suspension of three weeks—we are beginning with our comedies and operas again—yours I hear never flourished more—here the comic actors were never so low—the tragedians hold up their heads—in all senses. I have known *one little man* support the theatrical world, like a David Atlas, upon his shoulders, but Preville can't do half as much here, though Mademoiselle Clairon stands by him, and sets her back to his—she is very great, however, and highly improved since you saw her—she also supports her dignity at table, and has her public day every Thursday, when she *gives to eat* (as they say here) to all that are hungry and dry.

You are much talked of here, and much expected as soon as the peace will let you—these two last days you have happened to engross the whole conversation at two great houses where I was at dinner—'Tis the greatest problem in nature, in this meridian, that one and the same man should possess such tragic and comic powers, and in such an equilibrio, as to divide the world for which of the two Nature intended him.

Crebillon has made a convention with me, which, if he is not too lazy, will be no bad *persiflage*—as soon as I get to Toulouse, he has agreed to write me an expostulatory letter upon the indecorums of T. Shandy—which is to be answered by recrimination upon the liberties in his own works—these are to be printed together—Crebillon against Sterne—Sterne against Crebillon—the copy to be sold, and the money equally divided—This is good Swiss-policy.

I am recovered greatly, and if I could spend one whole winter at Toulouse, I should be fortified, in my inner man, beyond all danger of relapsing.—A sad asthma my daughter has been martyr'd with these three winters, but mostly this last, makes it, I fear, necessary she should try the last remedy—a warmer and softer air, so I am going this week to Versailles, to wait upon Count Choiseul to solicit passports for them—If his system takes place, they join me here—and after a month's stay we all decamp for the south of France—if not, I shall see you in June next. Mr. Fox, and Mr. Maccaroy, having left Paris, I live altogether in French families—I laugh till I cry, and in the tender moments *cry till I laugh*. I Shandy it more than ever, and verily do believe it, by mere Shandeism, sublimated by a laugh-loving people, I fence as much against infirmities as I do by the benefit of air and climate. Adieu, dear Garrick! present ten thousand of my best respects and wishes to and for my friend Mrs. Garrick—had he been last night upon the Tuilleries, she would have annihilated a thousand French goddesses, *in one single turn*. I am, most truly

My dear friend, L. STERNE.

XXIV.—TO MRS. STERNE, YORK.

Paris, May 16th, 1765.

MY DEAR,

It is a thousand to one that this reaches you before you have set out—However, I take the chance—you will receive one wrote last night, the moment you get to Mr. E., and to wish you joy of your arrival in town,—to that letter which you will find in town, I have nothing to add that I can think on—I have almost drain'd my brains dry upon the subject. For God sake rise early and get away in the cool—and always see that you have not forgot your baggage in changing post-chaises—You will find good tea on the road from York to Dover—only bring a little to carry you from Calais to Paris—give the Custom-House Officers what I told you; at Calais give more, if you have much Scotch snuff—but as tobacco is good here, you had best bring a Scotch mill and make it yourself, that is, order your valet to manufacture—'twill keep him out of mischief. I would advise you to take three days in coming up, for fear of heating yourselves—See that they do not give you a bad vehicle, when a better is in the yard, but you will look sharp—take small Rhenish to keep you cool (that is if you like it). Live well, and deny yourselves nothing your hearts wish. So God in heaven prosper and go along with you—kiss my Lydia, and believe me both affectionately

Yours, L. STERNE.

XXV.—TO THE SAME.

Paris, May 31, 1765.

MY DEAR,

There have no mails arrived here till this morning, for three posts, so I expected with great impatience a letter from you and I am

—d lo! it is arrived. You are as busy as Thp's wife, and by the time you receive thi you will be busier still—I have exhaustedll my ideas about your journey—and wh is needful for you to do before and dugit—so I write only to tell you I am well —r. Colebrooks, the minister of Swisserlas secretary, I got this morning to write a ler for you to the governor of the Custom-Hse Office at Calais—it shall be sent you ne post.—You must be cautious about Sch snuff—take half-a-pound in your pocet, and make Lyd do the same. 'Tis we I bought you a chaise—there is no gettin one in Paris now, but at an enormous pr—for they are all sent to the army, and su a one as yours we have not been able to mch for forty guineas, for a friend of mine wl is going hence to Italy — the weath was never known to set in so hot, as it halone the latter end of this month, so he an his party are to get into his chaise by fotin the morning, and travel till nine—and notir out again till six;—but I hope this sere heat will abate by the time you come he—however, I beg of you once more to tal special care of heating your blood in trelling, and come *toute doucement*, when yo find the heat too much—I shall look imtiently for intelligence from you, and ho to hear all goes well; that you conquer allifficulties, that you have received your paport, my picture, &c. Write and tell mesomething of everything. I long to see yoboth, you may be assured, my dear wife an child, after so long a separation—and wre me a line directly, that I may have all thotice you can give me, that I may have aptments ready and fit for you when you are. For my own part I shall continue wing to you a fortnight longer—present mrespects to all friends—you have bid MC. get my visitations at P. done for me, &c&c. If any offers are made about the insure at Rascal, they must be inclosed to me-nothing that is fairly proposed shall stal still on my score. Do all for the best, as e who guides all things will I hope do fors—so heaven preserve you both—believe me Your affectionate

L. Sterne.

ove to my Lydia—I have bought her a go watch to present to her when she comes.

XXVI.—TO THE SAME.

Paris, June 7, 1772.

y dear,

I ep my promise and write to you again—I a sorry the bureau must be opened for thleeds—but you will see it done—I imagi you are convinced of the necessity of brging three hundred pounds in your pocket —you consider Lydia must have two slight negées—you will want a new gown or two—as r painted linens, buy them in town, they wi be more admired because English than Frch. Mrs. H. writes me word that I am mistaken about buying silk cheaper at Toulouse than Paris, that she advises you to buy what you want here—where they are very beautiful and cheap, as well as blonds, gauzes, &c. These I say will all cost you sixty guineas—and you must have them—for in this country nothing must be spared for the back—and if you dine on an onion, and lie in a garret seven stories high, you must not betray it in your clothes, according to which you are well or ill looked on. When we are got to Toulouse, we must begin to turn the penny, and we may (if you do not game much) live very cheap—I think that expression will divert you—and now God knows I have not a wish but for your health, comfort, and safe arrival here—write to me every other post, that I may know how you go on—you will be in raptures with your chariot—Mr. R. a gentleman of fortune, who is going to Italy, and has seen it, has offered me thirty guineas for my bargain. You will wonder all the way, how I am to find room in it for a third —to ease you of this wonder, 'tis by what the coachmakers here call a cave, which is a second bottom added to that you set your feet upon, which lets the person (who sits over against you) down with his knees to your ancles, and by which you have all more room—and what is more, less heat,—because his head does not intercept the fore-glass—little or nothing—Lyd and I will enjoy this by turns; sometimes I shall take a bidet—(a little post-horse) and scamper before—at other times I shall sit in fresco upon the arm-chair without doors, and one way or other will do very well. I am under infinite obligations to Mr. Thornhill, for accommodating me thus, and so genteelly, for 'tis like making a present of it.—Mr. T. will send you an order to receive it at Calais—and now, my dear girls, have I forgot any thing?

Adieu! Adieu!

Your's most affectionately,

L. Sterne.

A week or ten days will enable you to see every thing—and so long you must stay to rest your bones.

XXVI.—TO THE SAME.

Paris, June 14, 1762.

my dearest,

Having an opportunity of writing by a friend who is setting out this morning for London, I write again, in case the two last letters I have wrote to you this week should be detained by contrary winds at Calais—I have wrote to Mr. E——, by the same hand, to thank him for his kindness to you in the handsomest manner I could—and have told him, his good heart, and his wife's, have made them overlook the trouble of having you at his house, but that if he takes your apartments near him they will have occasion still enough left to shew their friendship to us—I have begged him to assist you, and stand by you, as if he was in my place with regard to the sale of the

Shandys—and then the copyright—Mark to keep these things distinct in your head—But Becket I have ever found to be a man of probity, and I dare say you will have very little trouble in finishing matters with him—and I would rather wish you to treat with him than with another man—but whoever buys the fifth and sixth volumes of Shandys, must have the nay-say of the seventh and eighth.* —I wish, when you come here, in case the weather is too hot to travel, you could think it pleasant to go to the Spa for four or six weeks, where we should live for half the money we should spend at Paris—after that we should take the sweetest season of the vintage to go to the south of France—but we will put our heads together, and you shall just do as you please in this, and in every thing which depends on me—for I am a being perfectly contented when others are pleased —to bear and forbear will ever be my maxim —only I fear the heats through a journey of five hundred miles for you and my Lydia, more than for myself.—Do not forget the watch-chains—bring a couple for a gentleman's watch likewise; we shall lie under great obligations to the Abbé M., and must make him such a small acknowledgment; according to my way of flourishing, 'twill be a present worth a kingdom to him—They have bad pins, and vile needles here—bring for yourself, and some for presents—as also a strong bottle-screw, for whatever scrub we may hire as butler, coachman, &c. to uncork us our Frontiniac—You will find a letter for you at the Lyon d'Argent—Send for your chaise into the court-yard, and see all is right —Buy a chain, at Calais, strong enough not to be cut off, and let your portmanteau be tied on the fore-part of your chaise, for fear of a dog's trick—so God bless you both, and remember me to my Lydia.

I am your's affectionately,

L. Sterne.

XXVIII.—TO THE SAME.

Paris, June 17, 1762.

MY DEAREST,

Probably you will receive another letter with this by the same post—if so, read this the last—It will be the last you can possibly receive at York, for I hope it will catch you just as you are upon the wing—if that should happen, I suppose in course you have executed the contents of it, in all things which relate to pecuniary matters, and when these are settled to your mind, you will have got through your last difficulty—every thing else will be a step of pleasure, and by the time you have got half-a-dozen stages, you will set up your pipes and sing Te Deum together, as you whisk it along. Desire Mr. C——— to send me a proper letter of attorney by you, he will receive it back by return of post You have done every thing well with regard to our Sutton and Stillington affairs, and left things in the best channel—if I wa ot sure you must have long since got my ic- ture, garnets, &c., I would write and ld Mr. T———, abominably—he put the in Becket's hands to be forwarded by the ge- coach to you, as soon as he got to tow I long to hear from you, and that all my le rs and things are come safe to you, and en you will say I have not been a bad lad for you will find I have been writing contin ly, as I wished you to do.—Bring your er coffee-pot, 'twill serve both to give v er, lemonade, and orjead—to say nothi of coffee and chocolate, which, by the b is both cheap and good at Toulouse, like er things—I had like to have forgot a st necessary thing, there are no copper ea- kettles in France, and we shall find s a thing the most comfortable utensil i he house—buy a good strong one, which ill hold two quarts—a dish of tea will be of m- fort to us in our journey south—I h n bronze tea-pot, which we will carry als as china cannot be brought over from Eng d, we must make a villanous party-coloure a- equipage, to regale ourselves and our Er sh friends, whilst we are at Toulouse—I pe you have got your bill from Becket. re is a good-natured kind of a trader I hav st heard of, at Mr. Foley's, who they thin ill be coming off from England to France, th horses, the latter end of June. He happ ed to come over with a lady, who is sist to Mr. Foley's partner, and I have got h to write a letter to him in London, this pc to beg he will seek you at Mr. E———'s d. in case a cartel-ship does not go off bef he goes, to take you under his care. He as infinitely friendly, in the same office st year, to the lady who now writes to him nd nursed her on ship-board, and defende er by land with great good-will. Do no y I forget you, or whatever can be cond ve to your ease of mind in this journey—I sh I was with you, to do these offices m lf, and to strew roses on your way—but I ill have time and occasion to shew you I ar ot wanting—Now, my dears, once more l k up your spirits—trust in God—in me—a in yourselves—with this, was you put to it pu would encounter all these difficulties tent es told—Write instantly, and tell me you i- umph over all fears; tell me Lydia is b r, and a helpmate to you—You say she g s like me—let her show me she does so i er contempt of small dangers, and fighting ag st the apprehensions of them, which is b er still. As I will not have F.'s share o e books, you will inform him so—Give my ve to Mr Fothergill, and to those true fr ds which envy has spared me—and for the t, *laissez passer*—You will find I speak Fr h tolerably—but I only wish to be unders d. You will soon speak better; a month's y with a French Demoiselle will make d chatter like a magpie. Mrs. ——— un r- stood not a word of it when she got here d

* Alluding to the first edition.

wr's me word she begins to prate apace, vo will do the same in a fortnight—Dear Be, I have a thousand wishes, but have a ho for every one of them—you shall chant th ame *jubilate*, my dears, so God bless you. M duty to Lydia, which implies my love to Adieu, believe me

Your affectionate, L. STERNE.

emorandum: Bring watch-chains, tea-ke e, knives, cookery-book, &c.

ou will smile at this last article—so ad 1—At Dover, the Cross Keys; at Cala the Lyon D'Argent—the master, a Turk in ain.

XXXI.—TO LADY D.

Paris, July 9, 1762

I LL not send your ladyship the trifles you bi me purchase without a line. I am very we pleased with Paris—indeed I meet with so any civilities amongst the people here th I must sing their praises—the French ha a great deal of urbanity in their compo ion, and to stay a little time amongst th will be agreeable.—I splutter French so s to be understood—but I have had a dr adventure here, in which my Latin was of me service to me.—I had hired a chaise an a horse to go about seven miles into the co try, but, *Shandean-like*, did not take notic hat the horse was almost dead when I to him—Before I got half-way, the poor an al dropped down dead—so, I was forced to pear before the Police, and began to tell my ory in French, which was that the poor be had to do with a worse beast than himsel namely, *his master*, who had driven him all he day before (Jehu-like), and that he ha neither corn nor hay, therefore I was no o pay for the horse—but I might as well ha whistled as have spoke French, and I be ve my Latin was equal to my uncle To 's Lillabullero—being not understood be se of its purity; but by dint of words I for d my judge to do me justice—no com-mo thing, by the way, in France.—My wife an daughter are arrived—the latter does no ng but look out of the window, and co lain of the torment of being frizzled.—I wis she may ever remain a child of nature — nate children of art.

ope this will find your ladyship well—th you will be kind enough to direct to me at oulouse, which place I shall set out for ver soon. I am, with truth, and sincerity,

Your Ladyship's most faithful

L. STERNE.

XXX.—TO MR. E.

Paris, July 12, 1762.

AR SIR,

My ife and daughter arrived here safe and sou on Thursday, and are in high raptures wit he speed and pleasantness of their journey nd particularly of all they see and meet wit here. But in their journey from York to ris nothing has given them a more sensible and lasting pleasure than the marks of kindness they received from you and Mrs. E. The friendship, good-will, and politeness of my two friends I never doubted to me or mine, and I return you both all a grateful man is capable of, which is merely my thanks. Have taken, however, the liberty of sending an Indian taffety, which Mrs. E. must do me the honour to wear for my wife's sake, who would have got it made up, but that Mr. Stanhope, the consul of Algiers, who sets off to-morrow morning for London, has been so kind (I mean his lady) as to take charge of it; and we had but just time to procure it; and had we missed that opportunity, as we should have been obliged to have left it behind us at Paris, we knew not when nor how to get it to our friend.—I wish it had been better worth a paragraph. If there is any thing we can buy or procure for you here (intelligence included), you have a right to command me—for I am yours, with my wife and girl's kind love to you and Mrs. E.,

LAU. STERNE.

XXXI.—TO J—— H—— S——, ESQ.

Toulouse, August 12, 1762.

MY DEAR H.,

By the time you have got to the end of this long letter, you will perceive that I have not been able to answer your last till now—I have had the intention of doing it almost as often as my prayers in my head—'tis thus we use our best friends.—What an infamous story is that you have told me!—After some little remarks on it, the rest of my letter will go on like silk. **** is a good-natured old easy fool, and has been deceived by the most artful of her sex, and she must have abundance of impudence and charlatanery to have carried on such a farce. I pity the old man for being taken in for so much money—a man of sense I should have laughed at.—My wife saw her when in town, and she had not the appearance of poverty; but when she wants to melt ****'s heart, she puts her gold watch and diamond rings in her drawer.—But he might have been aware of her. I could not have been mistaken in her character—and 'tis odd she should talk of her wealth to one, and tell another the reverse—so good-night to her.—About a week or ten days before my wife arrived at Paris, I had the same accident I had at Cambridge, of breaking a vessel in my lungs. It happened in the night, and I bled the bed full, and finding in the morning I was likely to bleed to death, I sent immediately for a surgeon to bleed me at both arms—this saved me, and, with lying speechless for three days, I recovered upon my back in bed; the breach healed, and, in a week after, I got out.—This, with my weakness and hurrying about, made me think it high time to haste to Toulouse.—We have had four months of such heats that the oldest Frenchman never remembers the like—'twas as hot as *Nebuchadnezzar's oven*, and never

has relaxed one hour—in the height of this, 'twas our destiny (or rather destruction) to set out by way of Lyons, Montpellier, &c., to shorten, I trow, our sufferings. — Good God !—but 'tis over—and here I am in my own house, quite settled by M——'s aid and good-natured offices, for which I owe him more than I can express, or know how to pay at present.—'Tis in the prettiest situation in Toulouse, with near two acres of garden—the house too good by half for us—well furnished, for which I pay thirty pounds a year.—I have got a good cook—my wife a decent *femme de chambre*, and a good-looking *laquais*.—The Abbé has planned our expenses, and set us in such a train we cannot easily go wrong—though, by-the-bye, the d——l is seldom found sleeping under a hedge. Mr. Trotter dined with me the day before I left Paris—I took care to see all executed according to your directions—but Trotter, I dare say, by this, has wrote to you—I made him happy beyond expression with your Crazy Tales, and more so with its frontispiece—I am in spirits, writing a crazy chapter—with my face turned towards thy turret.—'Tis now I wish all warmer climates, countries, and every thing else, at ——, that separates me from our paternal seat—*ce sera là où reposera ma cendre—et se sera là où mon cousin viendra repandre les pleurs dues à notre amitié*.—I am taking asses' milk three times a day, and cows' milk as often—I long to see thy face again once more.—Greet the Colonel kindly in my name, and thank him cordially from me for his many civilities to Madame and Mademoiselle Shandy at York, who send all due acknowledgements. The humour is over for France, and Frenchmen, but that is not enough for your affectionate cousin, L. S.

(A year will tire us all out, I trow), but thank Heaven the post brings me a letter from my Anthony.—I felicitate you upon what Messrs. the Reviewers allow you—they have too much judgment themselves not to allow you what you are actually possessed of, "talents, wit, and humour."—Well, write on, my dear cousin, and be guided by thy own fancy.—Oh ! how I envy you all at Crazy Castle !—I could like to spend a month with you—and should return back again for the vintage.—I honour the man that has given the world an idea of our paternal seat —'tis well done—I look at it ten times a-day with a *quando te aspiciam ?*—Now farewell—remember me to my beloved Colonel —greet Panty most lovingly on my behalf, and if Mrs. C——, and Miss C——, *&c.*, are at G——, greet them likewise with a holy kiss.—So God bless you.

XXXII.—TO MR. FOLEY, AT PARIS.

Toulouse, August 14, 1762.

MY DEAR FOLEY,

After many turnings (*alias* digressions), to say nothing of downright overthrows, stops, and delays, we have arrived in three we at Toulouse, and are now settled in house, with servants, &c., about us, and lo as composed as if we had been here sev years.—In our journey we suffered so mu from the heats, it gives me pain to reme ber it—I never saw a cloud from Paris Nismes half as broad as a twenty-four s piece.—Good God ! we were toasted, roast grill'd, stew'd, and carbonaded on one side other all the way—and being all done enou (*assez cuits*) in the day, we were eat up night by bugs, and other unswept-out v min, the legal inhabitants (if length of p session gives right) of every inn we lay at Can you conceive a worse accident than t in such a journey, in the hottest day a hour of it, four miles from either tree shrub which could cast a shade of the s of one of Eve's fig-leaves—that we sho break a hind wheel into ten thousand pie and be obliged, in consequence, to sit hours on a gravelly road, without one d of water, or possibility of getting any ?— mend the matter, my two postillions w two dough-hearted fools, and fell a-crying Nothing was to be done ! By heaven, qu I, pulling off my coat and waistcoat, so thing shall be done, for I'll thrash you b within an inch of your lives—and then m you take each of you a horse, and ride l two devils to the next post for a cart to ca my baggage, and a wheel to carry ourselv —Our luggage weighed ten quintails—'t the fair of Baucaire—all the world was go or returning—we were asked by every s who passed by us, if we were going to fair of Baucaire ?—No wonder, quoth I, have goods enough ! *vous avez raison, amis.*

Well ! here we are, after all, my dear frie and most deliciously placed at the extremit the town, in an excellent house, well furnis and elegant beyond any thing I look'd for 'Tis built in the form of a hotel, with a pr court towards the town—and behind, the l garden in Toulouse, laid out in serpent walks, and so large that the company in quarter usually come to walk there in evenings, for which they have my consen "the more the merrier."—The house cons of a good *salle à manger* above stairs, join to the very great *salle à compagnie* as la as the Baron d'Holbach's ; three handsc bed-chambers with dressing-rooms to th —below stairs two very good rooms for self, one to study in, the other to see c pany.—I have, moreover, cellars round court, and all other offices.—Of the sa landlord I have bargained to have the of a country-house which he has two m out of town, so that myself and all my fam have nothing more to do than to take hats and remove from the one to the oth ——My landlord is, moreover, to keep gardens in order—and what do you thin am to pay for all this ? neither more or

th thirty pounds a-year---all things are ch p in proportion---so we shall live for ve little.---I dined yesterday with Mr. H.; he is most pleasantly situated, and they ar all well.---As for the books you have re ived for D——, the bookseller was a fo not to send the bill along with them---I ll write to him about it.---I wish you w with me for two months; it would cure yo of all evils ghostly and bodily---but this lil many other wishes both for you and m elf, must have its completion elsewhere. --dieu, my kind friend, and believe that I lo you as much from inclination as reason, fo I am most truly yours, L. STERNE.

y wife and girl join in compliments to yo---My best respects to my worthy Baron d'olbach and all that society---Remember mto my friend Mr. Panchaud.

XXXIII.---TO J ——H—— S——. ESQ.

Toulouse, Oct. 19, 1762.

Y DEAR H.,

I ECEIVED your letter yesterday---so it ha been travelling from Crazy Castle to T louse full eighteen days.---If I had nding to stop me, I would engage to set out this morning, and knock at Crazy Castle gs in three days less time---by which time I ould find you and the Colonel, Panty, & all alone---the season I most wish and lil to be with you.---I rejoice, from my he t down to my reins, that you have sr ch'd so many happy and sunshiny days ou of the hands of the blue devils—If we li to meet and join our forces as heretofo, we will give these gentry a drubbing---an turn them for ever out of their usurped cidel—some legions of them have been pu to flight already by your operations th last campaign—and I hope to have a hd in dispersing the remainder the first ti my dear cousin sets up his banners ag n under the square tower——But what ar hou meditating with axes and hammers? —*I know the pride and the naughtiness of th heart,*" and thou lovest the sweet visions of rchitraves, friezes, and pediments, with th r tympanums, and thou hast found out a tetence *à raison de cinq cent livres s'erling* to e laid out in four years, &c. &c. (so as n to be felt, which is always added by the d——l as a bait) to justify thyself unto th self—It may be very wise to do this—bu 'tis wiser to keep one's money in one's pc et, whilst there are wars without and ru ours of wars within. St.———advises hi disciples to sell both coat and waiscoat, an go rather without shirt or sword, than le e no money in their scrip to go to Jeru sa m with—Now these *quatre ans conseeufs*, my dear Anthony, are the most preci s morsels of thy *life to come* (in this wi d,) and thou wilt do well to enjoy that m sel without cares, calculations, and curses, an damns, and debts—for as sure as stone is st e, and mortar is mortar, &c. 'twill be one of the many works of thy repentance—But after all, if the Fates have decreed it, as you and I have some time supposed it, on account of your generosity, "*that you are never to be a monied man*," the decree will be fulfilled whether you adorn your castle and line it with cedar, and paint it within side and without side with vermillion, or not *et celle étant* (having a bottle of Frontiniac and glass at my right hand)—I drink, dear Anthony to thy health and happiness, and to the final accomplishment of all thy lunary and sublunary projects.—For six weeks together, after I wrote my last letter to you, my projects were many stories higher, for I was all that time, as I thought, journeying on to the other world—I fell ill of an epidemic vile fever which killed hundreds about me—The physicians here are the errantest charlatans in Europe, or the most ignorant of all pretending fools—I withdrew what was left of me out of their hands, and recommended my affairs entirely to Dame Nature —She (dear goddess) has saved me in fifty different pinching bouts, and I begin to have a kind of enthusiasm now in her favour, and in my own, that one or two more escapes will make me believe I shall leave you all at last by translation, and not by fair death. I am now stout and foolish again as a happy man can wish to be---and am busy playing the fool with my uncle Toby, whom I have got soused over head and ears in love.---I have many hints and projects for other works; all will go on, I trust, as I wish in this matter.---When I have reaped the benefit of this winter at Toulouse---I cannot see I have any thing more to do with it; therefore, after having gone with my wife and girl to Bagnieres, I shall return whence I came.——Now my wife wants to stay another year, to save money, and this opposition of wishes, though 'twill not be as sour as lemon, yet 'twill not be as sweet as sugar-candy.---I wish T-- would lead Sir Charles to Toulouse; 'tis as good as any town in the South of France---for my own part 'tis not to my taste---but I believe the ground-work of my *ennui* is more to the eternal platitude of the French character---little variety, no originality in it at all---than to any other cause---for they are very civil---but civility itself, in that uniform, wearies and bodders one to death. If I do not mind, I shall grow most stupid and sententious. Miss Shandy is hard at it with music, dancing, and French-speaking, in the last of which she does *à merveille*, and speaks it with an excellent accent, considering she practises within sight of the Pyrenean mountains. If the snows will suffer me, I propose to spend two or three months at Barege, or Bagnieres, but my dear wife is against all schemes of additional expenses --- which wicked propensity (though not of despotic power) yet I cannot suffer---tho', by the bye, laudable enough.---But she may talk---

I will do my own way, and she will acquiesce without a word of debate on the subject.---Who can say so much in praise of his wife? Few, I trow. M——is out of town vintaging---so write to me, *Monsieur Sterne, Gentilhomme Anglais*---'twill find me. We are as much out of the road of all intelligence here as at the Cape of Good Hope---so write a long nonsensical letter like this, now and then, to me---in which say nothing but what may be shewn (tho' I love every paragraph and spirited stroke of your pen, others might not), for you must know, a letter no sooner arrives from England, but curiosity is upon her knees to know the contents. Adieu, dear H., believe me

Your affectionate, L. STERNE.

We have had bitter cold weather here these fourteen days—which has obliged us to sit with whole pagells of wood lighted up to our noses—'tis a dear article—but, every thing else being extremely cheap, Madame keeps an excellent good house, with *soupe, bouilli, roti*,—&c. &c., for two hundred and fifty pounds a year.

XXXIV.—TO MR. FOLEY, AT PARIS.

Toulouse, November 9, 1762.

MY DEAR FOLEY,

I HAVE had this week your letter on my table, and hope you will forgive my not answering it sooner—and even to-day I can but write you ten lines, being engaged at Mrs. M—'s. I would not omit, one post more, acknowledging the favour— In a few posts I will write you a long one gratis, that is for love.—Thank you for having done what I desired you—and for the future direct to me under cover at Monsieur Brousse's—I receive all letters through him more punctually and sooner than when left at the post-house.

H———'s family greet you with mine—we are much together, and never forget you—forget me not to the Baron—and all the circle—nor to your domestic circle.

I am got pretty well, and sport much with my uncle Toby in the volume I am now fabricating for the laughing part of the world—for the melancholy part of it, I have nothing but my prayers—so God help them.—I shall hear from you in a post or two at least, after you receive this—in the mean time, dear Foley, adieu, and believe no man wishes or esteems you more than your

L. STERNE.

XXXV.—TO THE SAME.

Toulouse, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1762.

DEAR FOLEY,

I HAVE for this last fortnight every post-day gone to Messrs. B——and sons, in expectation of the pleasure of a letter from you with the remittance I desired you to send me here.—When a man has no more than half a dozen guineas in his pocket—and a thousand miles from home—and in a country where he can as soon raise the d— as a six livre piece to go to market with case he had changed his last guinea—y will not envy my situation—God bless y —remit me the balance due upon the recei of this.—We are all at H—'s, practising play we are to act here this Christmas ho days—all the Dramatis Personæ are of t English, of which we have a happy socie living together like brothers and sisters Your banker here has just sent me word t tea Mr. H. wrote for is to be delivered in my hands—'tis all one into whose hands t treasure falls—we shall pay Brousse for the day we get it.—We join in our mo friendly respects, and believe me, dear Fole truly yours, L. STERNE.

XXXVI.—TO THE SAME.

Toulouse, Dec. 17, 1762.

MY DEAR FOLEY,

THE post after I wrote last, I receiv yours, with the inclosed draught upon t receiver, for which I return you all than —I have received this day likewise the b and tea all safe and sound—so we shall t of us be in our cups this Christmas, a drink without fear or stint.—We begin live extremely happy, and are all togeth every night—fiddling, laughing and singin and cracking jokes. You will scarce belie the news I tell you—there is a company English strollers arrived here, who are act comedies all the Christmas, and a now busy in making dresses, and preparin some of our best comedies—your wond will cease when I inform you these strolle are your friends, with the rest of our socie to whom I proposed this scheme *soulageme* —and I assure you we do well.—The ne week, with a grand orchestra, we play t Busy Body—and the Journey to Londo the week after; but I have some thoug of adapting it to our situation—and makin it the Journey to Toulouse, which, with t change of half-a-dozen scenes, may be easi done.—Thus, my dear F., or want of som thing better we have recourse to ourselve and strike out the best amusements we ca from such materials.—My kind love a friendship to all my true friends—my servi to the rest. H——'s family have just le me, having been this last week with us they will be with me all the holidays.—I summer shall visit them, and so balan hospitalities. Adieu,

Yours most truly, L. STERNE.

XXXVII.—TO THE SAME.

Toulouse, March, 29, 1763.

DEAR FOLEY,

THOUGH that's a mistake! I mean th date of the place, for I write at M H—'s in the country, and have been the with my people all the week.—" How doe Tristram do?" you say in yours to him— faith but so so—the worst of human mal

d is poverty—though that is a second lie —or poverty of spirit is worse than poverty o urse by ten thousand per cent.—I inclose y a remedy for the one, a draught of a h dred and thirty pounds, for which I irst upon a rescription by the very return —r I will send you and all your commis- s es to the d——l. —I do not hear they h c tasted of one fleshy banquet all the L t —you will make an excellent *grillé*. P they can make nothing of him but *bellon*—I mean my other two friends no il so shall send them a reprieve as they a d out of necessity—not choice.—My k l respects to Baron d'Holbach, and all h household—Say all that's kind for me to m other friends—you know how much, d Foley, I am yours, L. STERNE.

have not five Louis to vapour with in th land of coxcombs. My wife's compliments.

XXXVIII.—TO THE SAME.

Toulouse, April 18, 1763.

EAR FOLEY,

I HANK you for your punctuality in s ing me the rescription, and for your box b he courier, which came safe by last post. — was not surprised much with your a unt of Lord ***** being obliged to give w —and for the rest, all follows in course. —suppose you will endeavour to fish and c h something for yourself in these troubled w rs—at least I wish you all a reasonable m can wish for himself—which is wishing e gh for you—all the rest is in the brain. —r. Woodhouse (whom you know) is al here—he is a most amiable worthy man, an I have the pleasure of having him much wi me—in a short time he proceeds to It y. The first week in June, I decamp li a patriarch with my whole household, to tch our tents for three months at the fo of the Pyrenean Hills at Bagnieres, wh e I expect much health and much ansement from the concourse of adventu s from all corners of the earth.—Mrs. M —sets out at the same time, for another pa of the Pyrenean Hills at Courtray—w ce to Italy—This is the general plan of peration here—except that I have some th ghts of spending the winter at Florence, an crossing over with my family to Leghorn by ater—and in April of returning by way of aris home—but this a sketch only, for in l things I am governed by circumstances — that what is fit to be done on Monday ma be very unwise on Saturday—On all da of the week, believe me yours,

ith unfeigned truth, L. STERNE.

P. All compliments to my Parisian friends.

XXXIX.—TO THE SAME.

Toulouse, April 29, 1763.

DEAR FOLEY,

La post, my agent wrote me word he wo l send up from York a bill for fourscore gu as, with orders to be paid into Mr. Sel n's hands for me. This he said he would expedite immediately, so 'tis possible you may have had advice of it, and tis possible also the money may not be paid this fortnight; therefore, as I set out for Bagnieres in that time, be so good as to give me credit for the money for a few posts or so, and send me either a rescription for the money, or a draught for it—at the receipt of which, we shall decamp for ten or twelve weeks—You will receive twenty pounds more on my account, which send also—So much for that—as for pleasure—you have it all amongst you at Paris—we have nothing here which deserves the name—I shall scarce be tempted to sojourn another winter in Toulouse—for I cannot say it suits my health as I hoped—'tis too moist—and I cannot keep clear of agues here—so that if I stay the next winter on this side of the water—'twill be either at Nice or Florence—and I shall return to England in April.—Whereever I am, believe me, dear Foley, that I am, Yours faithfully, L. STERNE.

Madame and Mademoiselle present their best compliments—Remember me to all I regard, particularly Messrs. Panchaud and the rest of your *household*.

XL.—TO THE SAME.

Toulouse, May 21, 1763.

I TOOK the liberty, three weeks ago, to desire you would be so kind as to send me fourscore pounds, having received a letter the same post, from my agent, that he would order the money to be paid to your correspondent in London in a fortnight. It is some disappointment to me that you have taken no notice of my letter, especially as I told you we waited for the money before we set out for Bagnieres—and so little distrust had I that such a civility would be refused me, that we have actually had all our things packed up these eight days, in hourly expectation of receiving a letter. Perhaps my good friend has waited till he heard the money was paid in London—but you might have trusted to my honour—that all the cash in your iron box (and all the bankers in Europe put together) could not have tempted me to say the thing *that is not*. I hope before this you will have received an account of the money being paid in London. But it would have been taken kindly if you had wrote me word you would transmit me the money when you had received it, but no sooner:—for Mr. R— of Montpellier, though I know him not, yet knows enough of me to have given me credit for a fortnight for ten times the sum.

I am, dear F—, your friend,
and hearty well-wisher, L. STERNE.

I saw the family of the H———yesterday, and asked them if you was in the land of the living—they said yea—for they had just received a letter from you. After all, I heartily forgive you—for you have done me a signal service in mortifying me, and

it is this, I am determined to grow rich upon it.

Adieu, and God send you wealth and happiness. All compliments to ——. Before April next I am obliged to revisit your metropolis in my way to England.

XLI.—TO THE SAME.

MY DEAR FOLEY,

I THIS moment received yours—consequently the moment I got it I sat down to answer it. So much for a logical inference.

Now believe me I had never wrote you so testy a letter, had I not both loved and esteemed you—and it was merely in vindication of the rights of friendship that I wrote in a way as if I was hurt—for neglect me in your heart I knew you could not, without cause; which my heart told me I never had—or will ever give you: I was the best friends with you that ever I was in my life, before my letter had got a league, and pleaded the true excuse for my friend, "That he was oppressed with a multitude of business." Go on, my dear F., and have but that excuse (so much do I regard your interest), that I would be content to suffer a *real evil* without future murmuring—but in truth, my disappointment was partly chimerical at the bottom—having a letter of credit for two hundred pounds from a person I never saw by me—but which, out of nicety of temper, I would not make any use of—I set out in two days for Bagnieres, but direct to me to Brousse, who will forward all my letters. Dear F., adieu. Believe me,

Yours affectionately, L. STERNE.

XLII.—TO THE SAME.

Toulouse, June 12, 1763.

DEAR FOLEY,

LUCKILY just before I was stepping into my chaise for Bagnieres, has a strayed fifty pound bill found its way to me; so I have sent it to its lawful owner enclosed—My noodle of an agent, instead of getting Mr. Selwin to advise you he had received the money (which would have been enough) has got a bill for it, and sent it rambling to the furthest part of France after me; and if it had not caught me just now, it might have followed me into Spain, for I shall cross the Pyreneans, and spend a week in that kingdom, which is enough for a fertile brain to write a volume upon—When I write the history of my travels—Memorandum! I am not to forget how honest a man I have for a banker at Paris—But, my dear friend, when you say you dare trust me for what little occasions I may have, you have as much faith as honesty, and more of both than of good policy. I thank you, however, ten thousand times—and except such liberty as I have lately taken with you—and that too at a pinch—I say beyond that I will not trespass upon your good-nature or friendliness, to serve me. God bless you, dear F——,

I am yours whilst L. STERNE.

XLIII.—TO THE SAME.

Montpellier, Oct. 5, 176

DEAR FOLEY,

I AM ashamed I have not taken an oppor nity of thanking you, before now, for y friendly act of civility, in ordering Brou your correspondent at Toulouse, in cas should have occasion, to pay me fifteen h dred livres—which, as I knew the offer ca from your heart, I made no difficulty accepting. In my way through Toulous Marseilles, where we have been, but neit liking the place nor Aix (particularly latter, it being a parliament town, of wh Toulouse has given me a surfeit), we h returned here where we shall reside winter. My wife and daughter purpos stay a year at least behind me, and, w winter is over, to return to Toulouse, or g Montauban, where they will stay till t return, or I fetch them. For myself I s set out in February for England, where heart has been fled these six months, b shall stay a fortnight with my friends at Pa though I verily believe, if it was not for pleasure of seeing and chattering with yo should pass on directly to Brussels, and s to Rotterdam, for the sake of seeing Holl and embark from thence to London; bu must stay a little with those I love and h so many reasons to regard—you cannot p too much of this to your own score. I had an offer of going to Italy a fortnight but I must like my subject as well as terms, neither of which were to my m Pray what English have you at Paris? w is my young friend Mr. F——? We he three or four English families coming t here If I can be serviceable to any would serve, you have but to write. Mr has sent my friend W——'s picture, have seen the original, or I would have it you; I believe I shall beg leave to g copy of my own from yours, when I con *propria persona*, till when, God bless you dear friend, and believe me

Most faithfully yours, L. STERN

XLIV.—TO THE SAME.

Montpellier, Jan. 5, 17

MY DEAR FRIEND,

YOU see I cannot pass over the fifth o month without thinking of you, and wr to you. The last is a periodical habit first is from my heart, and I do it oft than I remember—however, from both tives together, I maintain I have a rig the pleasure of a single line—be it on tell me how your watch goes—You know much happier it would make me to know all things belonging to you went on You are going to have them all to you (I hear), and that Mr. S—— is true first intention of leaving business. I this will enable you to accomplish yours shorter time, that you may get to your wished-for retreat of tranquillity and sil When you have got to your fire-side, and

yr arm-chair (and, by the bye, have another tpare for a friend), and are so much a sereign as to sit in your furred cap, if you li it, though I should not (for a man's ideas a at least the cleaner for being dressed dectly), why then it will be a miracle if I do n glide in like a ghost upon you, and in a vy unghost-like fashion help you off with a ottle of your best wine.

January 15.—It does not happen every d that a letter begun in the most perfect hlth should be concluded in the greatest wkness. I wish the vulgar high and low dnot say it was a judgment upon me, for ting all this liberty with *ghosts*.—Be it as itay—I took a ride, when the first part of t was wrote, towards Perenas—and returnn home in a shivering fit, though I ought tave been in a fever, for I had tired my bst; and he was as immoveable as Don Qixote's wooden horse, and my arm was hf dislocated in whipping him.—This, quoth I s inhuman.—No, says a peasant on foot bind me, I'll drive him home,—so he laid o his posteriors, but 'twas needless—as his fa was turned towards Montpellier, he began tot. But to return: this fever has confined nten days in my bed—I have suffered in th scuffle with death terribly—but, unless th spirit of prophecy deceive me—I shall not d but live—in the mean time, dear F., let u live as merrily, but *as innocently*, as we c It has ever been as good, if not better th a bishopric to me, and *I desire no other.* A eu, my dear friend, and believe me, yours,

L. S.

lease to give the inclosed to Mr. T——, ar tell him I thank him cordially from my h t for his great *good-will.*

XLV.—TO THE SAME.

Montpellier, Jan. 20, [1764].

Y DEAR FRIEND,

HARING by Lord Rochford (who in passing th ugh here in his way to Madrid has given m a call), that my worthy friend Mr. Fox w now at Paris, I have inclosed a letter to hi which you will present in course, or dire to him. I suppose you are full of Englis but, in short, we are here as if in another w d, where, unless some stray'd soul arrives, w now nothing of what is going on in yours. L G——r, I suppose, is gone from Paris, or had wrote also to him. I know you are as sy as a bee, and have few moments to yo self—nevertheless bestow one of them up an old friend, and write me a line—and if r. F. is too idle, and has ought to say to me pray write a second line for him. We na a letter from Miss P—— this week, who it ems has decamp'd for ever from Paris—*All is for the best*—which is my general reflec on upon many things in this world.—Wl! I shall shortly come and shake you by e hand in St. Sauveur—if still you are th e. My wife returns to Toulouse, and pu oses to spend the summer at Bagnieres—I, on the contrary, go and visit my wife, the church in Yorkshire. We all live the longer, at least the happier, for having things our own way. This is my conjugal maxim—I own 'tis not the best of maxims—but I maintain 'tis not the worst. Adieu, dear F———, and believe me,

Yours, with truth, L. STERNE.

XLVI.—TO MRS. F——.

Montpellier, Feb. 1, 1764.

I AM preparing, my dear Mrs. F., to leave France, for I am heartily tired of it—That insipidity there is in French characters has disgusted your friend Yorick. I have been dangerously ill, and cannot think that the sharp air of Montpellier has been of service to me—and so my physicians told me when they had me under their hands for above a month—If you stay any longer here, Sir, it will be fatal to you.—And why, good people, were you not kind enough to tell me this sooner?—After having discharged them, I told Mrs. Sterne that I should set out for England very soon; but as she chooses to remain in France for two or three years, I have no objection, except that I wish my girl in England.—The states of Languedoc are met—'tis a fine raree-show, with the usual accompaniments of fiddles, bears, and puppet-shows.—I believe I shall step into my post-chaise with more alacrity to fly from these sights than a Frenchman would to fly to them—and except a tear at parting with my little slut, I shall be in high spirits, and every step I take that brings me nearer England will, I think, help to set this poor frame to rights. Now pray write to me, directed to Mr. F. at Paris, and tell me what I am to bring you over.—How do I long to greet all my friends! few do I value more than yourself.—My wife chooses to go to Montauban, rather than stay here, in which I am truly passive. If this should not find you at Bath, I hope it will be forwarded to you, as I wish to fulfil your commissions—and so adieu.—Accept every warm wish for your health, and believe me ever yours,

L. STERNE.

P. S. My physicians have almost poisoned me with what they call *bouillons refraichissants*—'tis a cock flayed alive and boiled with poppy-seeds, then pounded in a mortar, afterwards passed thro' a sieve—There is to be one craw-fish in it, and I was gravely told it must be a male one—a female would do me more hurt than good.

XLVII.—TO MISS STERNE.

Paris, May 15, 1764.

MY DEAR LYDIA,

BY this time I suppose your mother and self are fixed at Montauban, and I therefore direct to your banker, to be delivered to you—I acquiesced in your staying in France—likewise it was your mother's wish—but I must tell you both (that unless your health

of) I should have wished you both to return with me.—I have sent you the Spectators, and other books, particularly Metastasio; but I beg my girl to read the former, and only make the latter her amusement.—I hope you have not forgot my last request, to make no friendships with the French women—not that I think ill of them all, but sometimes women of the best principles are the most *insinuating*—nay, I am so jealous of you that I should be miserable were I to see you had the least grain of coquetry in your composition.—You have enough to do—for I have also sent you a guitar—and as you have no genius for drawing (though you never could be made to believe it), pray waste not your time about it.—Remember to write to me as to a friend—in short, whatever comes into your little head, and then it will be natural.—If your mother's rheumatism continues, and she chooses to go to Bagnieres, tell her not to be stopped for want of money, for my purse shall be as open as my heart. I have preached at the Ambassador's chapel—Hezekiah*—(an odd subject your mother will say)—There was a concourse of all nations, and religions too.—I shall leave Paris in a few days.—I am lodged in the same hotel with Mr. T——; they are good and generous souls.—Tell your mother that I hope she will write to me, and that when she does so I may also receive a letter from my Lydia.

Kiss your mother from me, and believe me Your affectionate

L. STERNE.

XLVIII.—TO MR. FOLEY.

York, August 6, 1764.

MY DEAR FOLEY,

THERE is a young lady with whom I have sent a letter to you, who will arrive at Paris in her way to Italy—her name is Miss Tuting; a lady known and loved by the whole kingdom:—if you can be of any aid to her in your advice, &c., as to her journey, &c., your good-nature and politeness I am sure need no spur from me to do it.—I was sorry we were like the two buckets of a well, whilst in London, for we were never able to be both resident together the month I continued in and about the environs.——If I get a cough this winter which holds me three days, you will certainly see me at Paris the week following, for now I abandon every thing in this world to health, and to my friends—for the last sermon that I shall ever preach was preach'd at Paris—so I am altogether an idle man, or rather a free one, which is better. I sent, last post, twenty pounds to Mrs. Sterne, which makes a hundred pounds remitted since I got here.—You must pay yourself what I owe you out of it—and place the rest to account.—Betwixt this and Lady-day next, Mrs. Sterne will draw from time to time upon you about the amount of a hundred louis—b not more (I think)—I having left her hundred in her pocket.—But you sh always have money before-hand of mi and she purposes to spend no further th five thousand livres in the year—but twe pounds this way or that makes no differe between us.—Give my kindest complime to Mr. P——. I have a thousand things say to you, and would go half-way to Pa to tell them in your ear.—The Mes T——, H——, &c. and many more of y friends with whom I am now, send th service—Mine to all friends.—Yours, d F., most truly, L. STERNE

* See Sermon XVII.

XLIX.—TO J—— H—— S——, ESQ.

September 4, 176

Now, my dear, dear Anthony—I do think a week or ten days playing the g fellow (at this very time) at Scarborough abominable a thing—but if a man could there cleverly, and every soul in his ho in the mind to try what could be done furtherance thereof.—I have no one to c sult in this affair—therefore as a man do worse things, the English of all whic this, that I am going to leave a few sheep here in the wilderness for fourt days—and from pride and naughtiness heart to go see what is doing at Scarboro —Steadfastly meaning afterwards to a new life and strengthen my faith.— some folks say there is much company t —and some say not—and I believe the neither the one nor the other—but wil both, if the world will have but a mon patience or so.—No, my dear H——, I not delay sending your letter directly to post.—As there are critical times, or ra turns and revolutions in *** humour know not what the delay of an hour m hazard—I will answer for him, he has sev times seven forgiven you—and as o wish'd you at the d—l.—After many cillations the pendulum will rest firm ever.—

I send all kind compliments to Si D—— and G——s. I love them from soul.—If G——t is with you, him also go on, not rapidly, but well enough, with uncle Toby's amours.—There is no sit and cudgelling one's brains whilst the shines bright—'twill be all over in si seven weeks, and there are dismal mo enow after to endure suffocation by a b stone fire-side.—If you can get to Sca rough, do.—A man who makes six ton alum a-week may do any thing.—I Granby is to be there—what a temptatio

Yours affectionately, L. STERN

L.—TO THE SAME.

Coxwould—Thursday. [*Sept.* 176

MY DEAR COUSIN,

I AM but this moment returned from S borough, where I have been drinking

wers ever since the races, and have re-ced marvellous strength, had I not de-bi ated it as fast as I got it, by playing the gd-fellow with Lord Granby and Co. too mch. I rejoice you have been encamp'd at Harrowgate, from which, by now, I supe you are decamp'd---otherwise, as idle a bt as I have been, I would have sacrificed a w days to the God of laughter with you ar your jolly set.---I have done nothing gd that I know of, since I left you, except pang off your guinea and a half to K——, in ay way thro' York hither---I must try nd and do better---Go on and prosper for a onth.

Your affectionate, L. STERNE.

LI.---TO MR. FOLEY, AT PARIS.

York, Sept. 29, 1764.

Y DEAR FRIEND,

H ING just had the honour of a letter fro Miss Tuting, full of the acknowledgmes of your attention and kind services to er, I will not believe these arose from th D. of A———'s letters, nor mine. Surely *she needed no recommendation*---the truest an most honest compliment I can pay you is say they came from your own good her, only you was introduced to the object --t the rest followed in course---However let e cast in my mite of thanks to the tre ury which belongs to good-natured actio I have been with Lord G---y these thr weeks at Scarborough---the pleasures of hich I found somewhat more exalted tha those of Bagnieres last year. I am no returned to my Philosophical hut to fini Tristram, which I calculate will be rea for the world about Christmas, at wh time I decamp hence, and fix my hea-quarters at London for the winter --u ess my cough pushes me forwards to you metropolis---or that I can persuade som *gros* my Lord to take a trip to you---I'll y if I can make him relish the joys of the *huilleries*, *Opera Comique*, *&c.*

I ad this week a letter from Mrs. Sterne fro Montauban, in which she tells me she has casion for fifty pounds immediately---Wi you send an order to your correspondent Montauban to pay her so much cash --a I will in three weeks send as much to ecket---But as her purse is low, for Go sake write directly. Now you must do mething equally essential---to rectify a m ake in the mind of your correspondent ther who it seems gave her a hint not long ago, *that she was separated from me for life*. Now as this is not true in the first plac and may give a disadvantageous impres n of her to those she lives amongst---'tw d be unmerciful to let her, or my daug ter, suffer by it;---so do be so good as to u eceive him---for in a year or two she prop es (and indeed I expect it with impatice from her) to join me---and tell them have all the confidence in the world she will not spend more than I can afford, and I only mentioned two hundred guineas a year---because 'twas right to name some certain sum, for which I begged you to give her credit.---I write to you, of all my most intimate concerns, as to a brother: so excuse me, dear Foley. God bless you---Believe me

Yours affectionately, L. STERNE.

Compts. to M. Panchaud, D'Holbach, &c.

LII.---TO THE SAME.

York, Nov. 11, 1764.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I SENT, ten days ago, a bank bill of thirty pounds to Mr. Becket, and this post one of sixty---When I get to London, which will be in five weeks, you will receive what shall always keep you in bank for Mrs. Sterne; in the mean time I have desired Becket to send you fourscore pounds, and if my wife, before I get to London, should have occasion for fifty louis, let her not wait a minute, and if I have not paid it, a week or fortnight I know will break no squares with a good and worthy friend. I will contrive to send you these two new volumes of Tristram, as soon as ever I get them from the press. You will read as odd a tour through France as ever was projected or executed by traveller, or travel-writers, since the world began.---'Tis a laughing good-tempered satire against travelling (as *puppies* travel)---Panchaud will enjoy it---I am quite civil to your Parisians---*et pour cause* you know---'tis likely I may see them in spring. Is it possible for you to get me over a copy of my picture any how? If so, I would write to Mademoiselle N——— to make as good a copy from it as she possibly could, with a view to do her service here---and I would remit her the price---I really believe it would be the parent of a dozen portraits to her, if she executes it with the spirit of the original in your hands---for it will be seen by many---and as my phiz is as remarkable as myself, if she preserves the true character of both, it will do her honour and service too. Write me a line about this, and tell me you are well and happy---Will you present my kind respects to the worthy Baron---I shall send him one of the best impressions of my picture from Mr. Reynolds's---another to Monsieur P—. My love to Mr. S—n and P—d. I am, most truly yours, L. STERNE.

LIII.---TO J—— H—— S——, ESQ.

Nov. 13, 1764.

DEAR, DEAR COUSIN,

'Tis a church militant week with me, full of marches, and counter-marches---and treaties about Stillington common, which we are going to inclose---otherwise I would have obeyed your summons---and yet I could not well have done it this week, neither having received a letter from C——, who has been very ill; and is coming down to stay a week or ten days with me---Now I know he is am-

bitious of being better acquainted with you; and longs from his soul for a sight of you in your own castle. I cannot do otherwise than bring him with me---nor can I gallop away and leave him in an empty house to pay a visit to from London, as he comes half express to see me. I thank you for the care of my northern vintage---I fear after all I must give it a fermentation on the other side of the Alps, which is better than being on the lees with it---but *nous verrons*---yet I fear, as it has got such hold of my brain, and comes upon it like an armed man at nights---I must give way for quietness sake, or be hag-ridden with the conceit of it all my life long---I have been *Miss-ridden* this last week by a couple of romping girls *(bien mises et comme il fault)* who might as well have been in the house with me (though perhaps not, my retreat here is too quiet for them), but they have taken up all my time, and have given my judgment and fancy more airings than they wanted. These things accord not well with sermon-making---but 'tis my vile errantry, as Sancho says, and that is all that can be made of it. I trust all goes swimmingly on with your alum; that the works amuse you, and call you twice out (at least) a day. I shall see them I trust in ten days or thereabouts---If it was any way possible, I would set out this moment, though I have no cavalry---*(except a she-ass)*. Give all friendly respects to Mrs. C. and to Col. H——'s, and the garrison both of Guisbro, and Skelton. I am, dear Anthony,

Affectionately yours, L. STERNE.

LIV.—TO MR. FOLEY, AT P.

York, Nov. 16, 1764.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

THREE posts before I had the favour of yours (which is come to hand this moment) I had wrote to set Mrs. Sterne right in her mistake ---That you had any money of mine in your hands---being very sensible that the hundred pounds I had sent you, through Becket's hands, was but about what would balance with you---The reason of her error was owing to my writing her word I would send you a bill in a post or two for fifty pounds, which, my finances falling short just then, I deferred ---so that I had paid nothing to any one---but was, however, come to York this day, and I have sent you a draught for a hundred pounds ---in honest truth, a fortnight ago I had not the cash---but I am as honest as the king (as Sancho Pança says), *only not so rich.*

Therefore if Mrs. Sterne should want thirty louis more, let her have them—and I will balance all (which will not be much) with honour at Christmas, when I shall be in London, having now just finished my two volumes of Tristram. I have some thoughts of going to Italy this year—at least I shall not defer it above another. I have been with Lord Granby, and with Lord Shelburne, but am now sat down till December in my sweet retirement. I wish you was sat down as happily, and as free of all worldly care. In a few years, my dear F., I hope to se you a real country gentleman, though r altogether exiled from your friends in Lo don—there I shall spend every winter of m life, in the same lap of contentment, whe I enjoy myself now—and wherever I go we must bring three parts in four of t treat along with us—In short, we must happy within—and then few things witho us make much difference—This is my Sha dean philosophy. You will read a co account of my journey from Calais, throu Paris, to the Garonne, in these volume my friends tell me they are done with spi ——it must speak for itself. Give my ki respects to Mr. Selwin and my friend P chaud——When you see Baron d'Holba present him my respects, and believe n dear F., Yours cordially.

L. STERNE.

LV.—TO DAVID GARRICK, ESQ.

London, March 16, 176

DEAR GARRICK,

I THREATENED you with a letter in on wrote a few weeks ago to Foley, but (to shame be it spoken) I lead such a lif dissipation I have never had a moment myself which has not been broke in up by one engagement or impertinence another—and as plots thicken towards latter end of a piece, I find, unless I t pen and ink just now, I shall not be abl do it, till either I am got into the coun or you to the city. You are teazed tormented too much by your correspond to return to us, and with accounts how m your friends, and how much your The wants you—so that I will not magnify ei our loss or yours—but hope cordially to you soon.—Since I wrote last I have quently stept into your house---that is frequently as I could take the whole p where I dined along with me---This was justice to you, as I walked in as a wit- with regard to myself, I balanced account thus---I am sometimes in my fr ——'s house, but he is always in Trist Shandy's — where my friends say he continue (and I hope the prophecy tru my own immortality), even when he self is no more.

I have had a lucrative winter's camp here---Shandy sells well---I am taxing public with two more volumes of Serm which will more than double the gai Shandy---It goes into the world wi prancing list *de toute la noblesse*---which bring me in three hundred pounds, excl of the sale of the copy---so that with al contempt of money which *ma façon de p* has ever impressed on me, I shall be ri spite of myself: but I scorn, you must k in the high *ton* I take at present, to p all this trash---I set out to lay a porti it out in the service of the world, in a r round Italy, where I shall spring gam

the euce is in the dice.---In the beginning of Sep mber I quit England, that I may avail my lf of the time of vintage, when all nat e is joyous, and so saunter philosophical for a year or so, on the other side the Al ---I hope your pilgrimages have brought Mr Garrick and yourself back *à la fleur de jeusse*---May you both long feel the sweets of and your friends with you---Do, dear fric l, make my kindest wishes and compliments acceptable to the best and wisest of the laughters of Eve---You shall ever believ and ever find me affectionately yours,

L. STERNE.

LVI.---TO THE SAME.

Bath, April 6, 1765.

I s LP you! my dear Garrick! my dear fric l! foul befal the man who hurts a hair of ur head! and so full was I of that very sen nent that my letter had not been put into the post-office ten minutes, before my hea smote me; and I sent to recal it—but fail —you are sadly to blame, Shandy! for is, quoth I, leaning with my head on my and, as I recriminated upon my false del cy in the affair---Garrick's nerves (if he s any left) are as fine and delicately spu as thy own---his sentiments as honest and riendly---thou knowest, Shandy, that he es thee---why wilt thou hazard him a mo nt's pain? Puppy! fool, coxcomb, jac ss, &c. &c.---and so I balanced the acc nt to your favour, before I received it dra up in *your way*—I say *your way*—for it is ot stated so much to your honour and cre as I had passed the account before—for was a most lamented truth that I never rec ed one of the letters your friendship me me, except whilst in Paris.—Oh! how congratulate you for the anxiety the wor has, and continues to be under, for you return—Return, return, to the few who love ou, and the thousands who admire you-The moment you set your foot upon yon age—mark! I tell it you—by some mag irresistible power, every fibre about you heart will vibrate afresh, and as strong and elingly as ever—Nature, with glory at h back, will light up the torch within you and there is enough of it left to heat and lighten the world these many, many man years.

H ven be praised! (I utter it from my soul hat your lady, and my Minerva, is in a ondon to walk to Windsor—full raptu ous will I lead the graceful pilgrim to the emp, where I will sacrifice with the purest nce to her—but you may worship with ue, not—'twill make no difference either in th truth or warmth of my devotion—still (afte all I have seen) I still maintain her peer s.

P el! good Heaven! give me some one with ss smoke and more fire. There are who, ke the Pharisees, still think they shall be h rd for *much* speaking—Come—come away, my dear Garrick, and teach us another lesson.

Adieu! I love you dearly—and your lady better—not hobbyhorsically—but most sentimentally and affectionately---for I am yours (that is, if you never say another word about) with all the sentiments of love and friendship you deserve from me,

L. STERNE.

LVII.---TO MR. FOLEY.

Bath, April 15, 1765.

MY DEAR FOLEY,

MY wife tells me she has drawn for one hundred pounds, and 'tis fit that you should be paid it that minute---the money is now in Becket's hands---send me, my dear Foley, my account, that I may discharge the balance to this time, and know what to leave in your hands. I have made a good campaign of it this year in the field of the literati---my two volumes of Tristram, and two of Sermons, which I shall print very soon, will bring me a considerable sum. Almost all the nobility in England honour me with their names, and 'tis thought it will be the largest and most splendid list which ever pranced before a book, since subscriptions came into fashion. Pray present my most sincere compliments to Lady H——, whose name I hope to insert with many others. As so many men of genius favour me with their names also, I will quarrel with Mr. Hume, and call him Deist, and what not, unless I have his name too. My love to Lord W——. Your name, Foley, I have put in as a free-will offering of my labours, your list of subscribers you will send ---'tis but a crown for sixteen sermons---Dog cheap! but I am in quest of honour, not money. Adieu, adieu, believe me, dear Foley,

Yours truly, L. STERNE.

LVIII. TO MR. W.

Coxwould, May 23, 1765.

AT this moment I am sitting in my summer-house with my head and heart full, not of my Uncle Toby's amours with the Widow Wadman, but my Sermons---and your letter has drawn me out of a pensive mood---the spirit of it *pleaseth me*, but, in this solitude, what can I tell or write to you but about myself? I am glad that you are in love, 'twill cure you at least of the spleen, which has a bad effect both on man and woman---I myself must ever have some Dulcinea in my head, it harmonizes the soul—and in those cases I first endeavour to make the lady believe so, rather I begin first to make myself believe that I am in love, but I carry on my affairs quite in the French way, sentimentally—"*l'amour*," (say they) "*n'est rien sans sentiment*." Nowwithstanding they make such a pother about the *word*, they have no precise idea annexed to it—And so much for that same subject called love. I must tell you how I have just treated a French gentleman of fortune in France, who took a liking to my

daughter. Without any ceremony (having got my direction from my wife's banker) he wrote me word that he was in love with my daughter, and desired to know what *fortune* I would give her at present, and how much at my *death*---by the bye, I think there was very little *sentiment* on *his side*. My answer was, "Sir, I shall give her ten thousand pounds on the day of marriage—my calculation is as follows--she is not eighteen, you are sixty-two---there goes five thousand pounds---then, Sir, you at least think her not ugly---she has many accomplishments, speaks Italian, French, plays upon the guitar, and as I fear you play upon no instrument whatever, I think you will be happy to take her at my terms, for here finishes the account of the ten thousand pounds." I do not suppose but he will take this as I mean, that is, a flat refusal. I have had a parsonage-house burnt down by the carelessness of my curate's wife? as soon as I can I must rebuild it, I trow, but I lack the means at present---yet I am never happier than when I have not a shilling in my pocket---for when I have I can never call it my own. Adieu, my dear friend, may you enjoy better health than me, though not better spirits, for that is impossible.

Yours sincerely, L. STERNE.

My compliments to the Colonel.

LIX.---TO MR. FOLEY, AT PARIS.

York, July 13, 1765.

MY DEAR SIR,

I WROTE, some time in spring, to beg you would favour me with my account. I believe you was set out from Paris, and that Mr. Garrick brought the letter with him—which possibly he gave you. In the hurry of your business you might forget the contents of it; and in the hurry of mine in town (though I called once) I could not get to see you. I decamp for Italy in September, and shall see your face at Paris, you may be sure—but I shall see it with more pleasure when I am out of debt, which is your own fault, for Becket has had money left in his hands for that purpose.—Do send Mrs. Sterne her two last volumes of Tristram; they arrived with yours in Spring, and she complains she has not got them—My best services to Mr. Panchaud.—I am busy composing two volumes of Sermons—they will be printed in September, though I fear not time enough to bring them with me. Your name is amongst the list of a few of my honorary subscribers—who subscribe for love. If you see Baron d'Holbach, and Diderot, present my respects to them—If the Baron wants any English books he will let me know, and I will bring them with me.—Adieu,

I am truly yours, L. STERNE.

LX.—TO THE SAME.

London, October 7, 1765.

DEAR SIR,

IT is a terrible thing to be in Paris without a perriwig on a man's head! In seven days from the date of this, I should be in t case, unless you tell your neighbour Mad Requiere to get her *bon mari de me faire peruque à bourse, au mieux—c'est-à-dir une la plus extraordinaire—la plus jolie- plus gentille—et la plus—*

—Mais qu'importe? j'ai l'honneur d' grand critique—et bien difficile encore les affaires de peruques—and in one w that he gets it done in five days after notic

I beg pardon for this liberty, my r friend, and for the trouble of forwarding by the very next post.—If my friend M is in Paris, my kind love to him, and res to all others—in sad haste—

Yours truly, L. STERN

I have paid into Mr. Becket's hand hundred pounds, which you may draw n at sight, according as either Mrs. Stern r myself make it expedient.

LXI.—TO MR. PANCHAUD, AT PARIS

Beau Point Voisin, November 7, 17

DEAR SIR,

I FORGOT to desire you to forward wha er letters came to your hand to your bank at Rome, to wait for me against I get the as it is uncertain how long I may stay at T n, &c.: at present I am held prisoner ir is town by the sudden swelling of two p ul rivulets from the snows melting on the ps—so that we cannot either advance to t n, or retire again to Lyons—for how lon e gentlemen who are my fellow-trave s, and myself, shall languish in this st of vexatious captivity, heaven and earth s ly know; for it rains as if they were co g together to settle the matter.—I had an a e-able journey to Lyons, and a joyous ne there; dining and supping every day a he commandant's—Lord F. W. I left re, and about a dozen English.—If you see rd Ossory, Lord William Gordon, and my nd Mr. Crawford, remember me to the if Wilkes is at Paris yet, I send him all nd wishes—present my compliments as w as thanks to my good friend Miss P——— nd believe me, dear Sir, with all truth, yo

L. STER

LXII.—TO THE SAME.

Turin, Nov. 15, 1

DEAR SIR,

AFTER many difficulties I have got he afe and sound—tho' eight days in passin he mountains of Savoy. I am stopped he for ten days by the whole country betwixt ere and Milan being laid under water by con al rains—but I am very happy, and have nd my way into a dozen houses already- o- morrow I am to be presented to the g, and when that ceremony is over, I all have my hands full of engagements No English here but Sir James Macdonald ho meets with much respect, and Mr. O y. We are altogether, and shall depart in ce together—My kind services to all, pra or- ward the inclosed—Yours truly, L. St

LXIII.—TO THE SAME.

Turin, Nov. 28, 1765.

EAR SIR,

I just leaving this place with Sir James Mdonald for Milan, &c. We have spent a yous fortnight here, and met with all kis of honours—and with regret do we bo bid adieu—but health on my side—and go sense on his—say 'tis better to be at Ree—you say at Paris—but you put varic out of the question—I entreat you to forard the inclosed to Mrs. Sterne—My coliments to all friends, more particularly to ose I most value (that includes Mr. F., if is in Paris).

am yours most truly, L. STERNE.

LXIV.—TO THE SAME.

Florence, Dec. 18, 1765.

EAR SIR,

I ve been a month passing the plains of Lbardy—stopping in my way at Milan, Pna, Placenza, and Bologna — with wher as delicious as a kindly April in Erland, and have been three days in crossin a part of the Appenines covered with th snow—Sad transition! I stay here th days to dine with our Plenipo Lords T—d and C——r, and in five days shall tr the Vatican, and be introduced to all th Saints in the Pantheon. I stay but fo een days to pay these civilities, and th decamp for Naples. Pray send the in sed to my wife, and Becket's letter to Ldon.

Yours truly, L. STERNE.

LXV.—TO MISS STERNE.

Naples, Feb. 3, 1766.

Y DEAR GIRL,

Y R letter, my Lydia, has made me both la h and cry. Sorry am I that you are bo so afflicted with the ague, and by all m s I wish you both to fly from Tours, be use I remember it is situated between tw rivers, la Loire, and le Cher—which m t occasion fogs, and damp unwholesome w her—therefore for the same reason go no o Bourges en Bresse—'tis as vile a place fo gues. I find myself infinitely better th I was—and hope to have added at least te years to my life by this journey to Italy —e climate is heavenly, and I find new pr ciples of health in me, which I have be long a stranger to—but trust me, my L ia, I will find you out, wherever you ar in May. Therefore I beg you to direct to e at Belloni's at Rome, that I may have so e idea where you will be then. The ac unt you give me of Mrs. C—— is truly an ble, I shall ever honour her—Mr. C. is diverting companion—what he said of yo little French admirer was truly droll—th Marquis de—— is an impostor, and not w hy of your acquaintance—he only pre te ed to know me to get introduced to desire you will get your mother to write to Mr. C. that I may discharge every debt, and then, my Lydia, if I live, the produce of my pen shall be yours—if fate reserves me not that—the humane and good, partly for thy father's sake, partly for thy own, will never abandon thee! If your mother's health will permit her to return with me to England—your summers I will render as agreeable as I can at Coxwould—your winters at York—you know my publications call me to London. If Mr. and Mrs. C.—are still at Tours, thank them from me for their cordiality to my wife and daughter. I have purchased you some little trifles, which I shall give you when we meet, as proofs of affection from

Your fond father, L. STERNE.

LXVI.—TO J—— H—— S——, ESQ.

Naples, Feb. 5, 1766.

MY DEAR H.

'Tis an age since I have heard from you—but as I read the London Chronicle, and find no tidings of your death, or that you are even at the point of it, I take it as I wish it, that you have got over thus much of the winter free from the damps, both of climate and spirits; and here I am, as happy as a king after all, growing fat, sleek, and well-liking—not improving in stature, but in breadth. We have a jolly carnival of it—nothing but operas—punchinelloes—festinoes and masquerades — We (that is, *nous autres)* are all dressing out for one this night at the Princess Francavivalla, which is to be superb. The English dine with her (exclusive), and so much for small chat—except that I saw a little comedy acted last week with more expression and spirit, and true character, than I shall see one hastily again. I stay here till the holy week, which I shall pass at Rome, where I occupy myself a month—my plan was to have gone thence for a fortnight to Florence—and then by Leghorn to Marseilles directly home—but am diverted from this by the repeated proposals of accompanying a gentleman, who is returning by Venice, Vienna, Saxony, Berlin, and so by the Spaw, and thence through Holland to England—'tis with Mr. E. I have known him these three years, and have been with him ever since I reach'd Rome; and as I know him to be a good-hearted young gentleman, I have no doubt of making it answer both his views and mine—at least I am persuaded we shall return home together, as we set out, with friendship and good-will. Write your next letter to me at Rome, and do me the following favour if it lies in your way, which I think it does—to get me a letter of recommendation to our Ambassador (Lord Stormont) at Vienna. I have not the honour to be known to his Lordship, but Lords P—— or H——, or twenty you better know, would write a certificate for me, importing that I am not fallen out of the clouds. If this will cost my

cousin little trouble, do inclose it in your next letter to me at Belloni's. You have left Skelton, I trow, a month, and I fear have had a most sharp winter, if one may judge of it from the severity of the weather here, and all over Italy, which exceeded any thing known, till within these three weeks, that the sun has been as hot as we could bear it. Give my kind services to my friends—especially to the household of faith—my dear Garland—to Gilbert—to the worthy Colonel —to Cardinal S——, to my fellow-labourer Pantagruel—dear cousin Antony, receive my kindest love and wishes.

Yours affectionately L. STERNE.

P. S. Upon second thoughts, direct your next to me at Mr. W. Banker, at Venice.

LXVII.—TO MR. FOLEY, AT PARIS.

Naples, Feb. 8, 1766.

DEAR SIR,

I DESIRE Mrs. Sterne may have what cash she wants—if she has not received it before now: she sends me word she has been in want of cash these three weeks—be so kind as to prevent this uneasiness to her—which is doubly so to me. I have made very little use of your letters of credit, having, since I left Paris, taken up no more money than about fifty louis at Turin, as much at Rome —and a few ducats here—and as I now travel hence to Rome, Venice, through Vienna to Berlin, &c., with a gentleman of fortune, I shall draw for little more till my return—so you will have always enough to spare for my wife. The beginning of March be so kind as to let her have a hundred pounds to begin her year with.

There are a good many English here, very few in Rome, or other parts of Italy. The air of Naples agrees very well with me—I shall return fat—my friendship to all who honour me with theirs — Adieu my dear friend—I am ever yours, L. STERNE.

LXVIII.—TO MR. PANCHAUD, AT PARIS.

Naples, Feb. 14, 1766.

DEAR SIR,

I WROTE last week to you to desire you would let Mrs. Sterne have what money she wanted—it may happen, as that letter went inclosed in one to her at Tours, that you will receive this first—I have made little use of your letters of credit, as you will see by that letter, nor shall I want much (if any) till you see me, as I travel now in company with a gentleman — however, as we return by Venice, Vienna, Berlin, &c., to the Spaw, I should be glad if you will draw me a letter of credit upon some one at Venice, to the extent of fifty louis—but I am persuaded I shall not want half of them—however, in case of sickness or accidents, one would not go so long a rout without money in one's pocket. The bankers here are not so conscientious as my friend P.; they would make me pay twelve per cent, if I was to get a letter here. I beg your letters, &c., may be inclosed to Mr. Watson at Venice—where we shall l in the Ascension. I have received muc benefit from the air of Naples—but quit to be at Rome before the holy week. The are about five and twenty English here—b most of them will be decamp'd in tw months — there are scarce a third of t number at Rome, I suppose therefore th Paris is full—my warmest wishes attend y —with my love to Mr. F. and complimen to all—I am, dear Sir, very faithfully,

Yours, L. STERNE.

Sir James Macdonald is in the house wi me, and is just recovering a long and me cruel fit of rheumatism.

LXIX.—TO J—— H—— S——, ESQ.

May 25, near Dijon [1766].

DEAR SIR,

MY desire of seeing both my wife and g has turned me out of my road towards a d licious Chateau of the Countess of M— where I have been patriarching it these sev days with her ladyship, and half a dozen very handsome and agreeable ladies—h ladyship has the best of hearts—a valuab present not given to every one. To-morro with regret, I shall quit this agreeable circ and post it night and day to Paris, where shall arrive in two days, and just wind m self up when I am there, enough to roll on Calais—so I hope to sup with you the King birth-day, according to a plan of sixteen da standing. Never man has been such a wil goose chace after a wife as I have been—aft having sought her in five or six differe towns, I found her at last in *Franche Comt* —Poor woman! she was very cordial, & and begs to stay another year or so—my Lyc pleases me much—I found her greatly i proved in every thing I wished her—I am m unaccountably well, and most unaccountab nonsensical—'tis at least a proof of go spirits, which is a sign and token given m in these latter days, that I must take up aga the pen—In faith, I think I shall die with in my hand, but I shall live these ten yea my Antony, notwithstanding the fears of r wife, whom I left most melancholy on th account. This is a delicious part of t world; most celestial weather, and we lie day, without damps, upon the grass—a that is the whole of it, except the inner m (for her ladyship is not stingy of her wine) inspired twice a day with the best Burgun that grows upon the mountains which term nate our lands here. Surely you will r have decamped to Crazy Castle before reach town—The summer here is set in good earnest—'tis more than we can say Yorkshire—I hope to hear a good tale your alum-works—have you no other wor in hand? I do not expect to hear from y so God prosper you—and all your underta ings. I am, my dear cousin,

Most affectionately yours, L. STERNE.

Remember me to Mr. G——. Cardin S——, the Colonel, &c. &c. &c.

LXX.—TO MR. PANCHAUD AT PARIS.

York, June 28, 1766.

DEAR SIR,

I WRITE last week to Mr. Becket to discharge the balance due to you—and I have received a letter from him, telling me that, if you will draw upon him for one hundred and sixty pounds, he will punctually pay it to your order—so send the draughts when you please. Mrs Sterne writes me word she wants fifty pounds—which I desire you will let her have. I will take care to remit it to your correspondent—I have such an entire confidence in my wife, that she spends as little as she can though she is confined to no particular sum—her expenses will not exceed three hundred pounds a year, unless by ill health or journey—and I am very willing she should have it—and you may rely in case it even appens that she should draw for fifty or a hundred pounds extraordinary, that it and every demand shall be punctually paid—and without proper thanks; and for this the whole Shalean family are ready to stand security. 'Tis impossible to tell you how sorry I was that my affairs hurried me so quick through Paris as to deprive me of seeing my old friend Mr. Foley, and of the pleasure I proposed in being made known to his better half—but I have a probability of seeing him this winter. Adieu, dear Sir, and believe me,

Most cordially yours, L. STERNE.

PS. Mrs. Sterne is going to Chalons, but our letter will find her, I believe, at Avignon—She is very poorly—and my daughter writes to me, with sad grief of heart, that she is worse.

LXXI.—TO MR. S.

Coxwould, July 23, 1766.

DEAR SIR,

One might be led to think that there is a fatality regarding us—we make appointments to meet, and for these two years have not seen each other's face but twice—we must try and do better for the future—Having sought you with more zeal than C——sought the Lord, in order to deliver you the books you made me purchase for you at Paris—I was forced to pay carriage for them from London down to York—but as I shall neither charge you the books nor the carriage—'tis not worth talking about.—Never man, my dear Sir, has had more agreeable tour than your Yorick—and at present I am in my peaceful retreat, writing the ninth volume of Tristram.—I shall publish but one this year, and the next I shall begin a new work of four volumes, which, when finished, I shall continue Tristram with fresh spirit. What a difference of scene here! But, with a disposition to be happy, 'tis neither this place nor t'other that renders us the reverse.—In short, each man's happiness depends upon himself—he is a fool if he does not enjoy it.

What are you about, dear S——? Give me some account of your pleasures—you had better come to me for a fortnight, and I will shew, or give you (if needful), a practical dose of my philosophy: but I hope you do not want it—if you did—'twould be the office of a friend to give it.—Will not even our races tempt you? You see I use all arguments.—Believe me yours most truly,

LAURENCE STERNE.

LXXII.—TO MR. PANCHAUD, AT PARIS.

Coxwould, Sep. 21, 1766.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

IF Mrs. Sterne should draw upon you for fifty louis d'ors, be so kind as to remit her the money—and pray be so good as not to draw upon Mr. Becket for it (as he owes me nothing), but favour me with the draft, which I will pay to Mr. Selwin. A young nobleman is now negociating a jaunt with me for six weeks, about Christmas, to the Fauxbourg de St. Germain—I should like much to be with you for so long—and if my wife should grow worse (having had a very poor account of her in my daughter's last), I cannot think of her being without me—and, however expensive the journey would be, I would fly to Avignon to administer consolation to both her and my poor girl.—Wherever I am, believe me, dear Sir,

Yours, L. STERNE.

My kind compliments to Mr. Foley: though I have not the honour of knowing his rib, I see no reason why I may not present all due respects to the better half of so old a friend, which I do by these presents—with my friendliest wishes to Miss P.

LXXIII.—TO MR. FOLEY, AT PARIS.

Coxwould, Oct. 25, 1766.

MY DEAR FOLEY,

I DESIRED you would be so good as to remit to Mrs. Sterne fifty louis, a month ago—I dare say you have done it—but her illness must have cost her a good deal—therefore having paid the last fifty pounds into Mr. Selwin's hands, I beg you to send her thirty guineas more—for which I send a bank bill to Mr. Becket by this post—but surely had I not done so, you would not stick at it—for be assured, my dear Foley, that the First Lord of the Treasury is neither more able or more willing (nor perhaps half so punctual) in repaying with honour all I ever can be in your books. My daughter says her mother is very ill—and I fear going fast down, by all accounts—'tis melancholy in her situation to want any aid that is in my power to give—do write to her—and believe me, with all compliments to your Hotel,

Yours very truly, L. STERNE.

LXXIV.—TO MR. PANCHAUD.

York, Nov. 25, 1766.

DEAR SIR,

I JUST received yours—and am glad that the balance of accounts is now paid to you—Thus far all goes well.—I have received a

letter from my daughter, with the pleasing tidings that she thinks her mother out of danger—and that the air of the country is delightful (excepting the winds); but the description of the Chateau my wife has hired is really pretty—on the side of the Fountain of Vaucluse—with seven rooms of a floor, half furnished with tapestry, half with blue taffety, the permission to fish, and to have game; so many partridges a week, &c.; and the price—guess! sixteen guineas a year—there's for you, P. Aobut the latter end of next month my wife will have occasion for a hundred guineas—and pray be so good, my dear Sir, as to give orders that she may not be disappointed—she is going to spend the Carnival at Marseilles at Christmas.—I shall be in London by Christmas-week, and then shall balance this remittance to Mrs. S. with Mr. S——. I am going to lie-in of another child of the Shandaick procreation, in town; I hope you wish me a safe delivery—I fear my friend Mr. F. will have left town before I get there.—Adieu, dear Sir—I wish you every thing in this world which will do you good, for I am, with unfeigned truth,

Yours, L. STERNE.

Make my compliments acceptable to the good and worthy Baron d'Holbach, Miss P. &c. &c.

LXXV.—FROM IGNATIUS SANCHO, TO MR. STERNE.

REVEREND SIR, [1766.]

IT would be an insult on your humanity (or perhaps look like it), to apologize for the liberty I am taking.—I am one of those people whom the vulgar and illiberal call negroes.—The first part of my life was rather unlucky, as I was placed in a family who judged ignorance the best and only security for obedience—A little reading and writing I got by unwearied application.—The latter part of my life has been, through God's blessing, truly fortunate—having spent it in the service of one of the best and greatest families in the kingdom—my chief pleasure has been books—Philanthropy I adore.—How very much, good Sir, am I (amongst millions) indebted to you for the character of your amiable Uncle Toby!—I declare I would walk ten miles in the dog-days, to shake hands with the honest Corporal.—Your sermons have touched me to the heart, and I hope have amended it, which brings me to the point.—In your tenth discourse, is this very affecting passage—"Consider how great a part of our species in all ages down to this—have been trod under the feet of cruel and capricious tyrants, who would neither hear their cries, nor pity their distresses—Consider slavery—what it is—how bitter a draught—and how many millions are made to drink of it."—Of all my favourite authors, not one has drawn a tear in favour of my miserable black brethren—excepting yourself, and the humane auth of Sir Geo. Ellison.—I think you will fo give me; I am sure you will applaud n for beseeching you to give one half hou attention to slavery, as it is this day pra tised in our West-Indies.—That subje handled in your striking manner, would ea the yoke (perhaps) of many—but if only one—gracious God! what a feast to a l nevolent heart! and sure I am, you are epicurean in acts of charity.—You who a universally read, and as universally admir —you could not fail.—Dear Sir, think in r you behold the uplifted hands of thousan of my brother Moors. Grief (you patl tically observe) is eloquent; figure to yo self their attitudes; hear their supplicati addresses!—alas! you cannot refuse. Humanity must comply—in which hope beg permission to subscribe myself,

Reverend Sir, &c. I. S.

LXXVI.—FROM MR. STERNE, TO IGNATIU SANCHO.

Coxwould, July 27, 1766.

THERE is a strange coincidence, Sancho, the little events (as well as in the gre ones) of this world: for I had been writi a tender tale of the sorrows of a friendl poor negro-girl, and my eyes had scar done smarting with it, when your letter recommendation, in behalf of so many her brethren and sisters, came to me—t why *her brethren?* or yours, Sancho, a more than mine? It is by the finest tin and most insensible gradations, that nat descends from the fairest face about S James's to the sootiest complexion in Afric —at which tint of these is it that the t of blood are to cease? and how many shac must we descend lower still in the scale, t mercy is to vanish with them! But 'tis uncommon thing, my good Sancho, for o half of the world to use the other half of like brutes, and then endeavour to ma 'em so.—For my own part, I never lo *westward* (when I am in a pensive mood least) but I think of the burthens which c brothers and sisters are *there* carrying, a could I ease their shoulders from one our of them, I declare I would set out this ho upon a pilgrimage to Mecca for their sal —which, by the bye, Sancho, exceeds yo walk of ten miles in about the same prop tion that a visit of humanity should one mere form.—However, if you meant r Uncle Toby, more he is your debtor.—I can weave the tale I have wrote into t work I am about—'tis at the service of t afflicted—and a much greater matter; f in serious truth, it casts a sad shade up the world that so great a part of it are, a have been so long, bound in chains of dar ness, and in chains of misery; and I cann but both respect and felicitate you, that

much laudable diligence you have broke to one—and that by falling into the hands so good and merciful a family, Providence has rescued you from the other.

And so, good-hearted Sancho, adieu! and believe me I will not forget your letter.

Yours, L. STERNE.

LXXVII.—TO MR. W.

Coxwould, Dec. 20, 1766.

THANKS, my dear W., for your letter. I am just preparing to come and greet you and many other friends in town—I have stained my ink-standish to the bottom, and after I have published, shall set my face, first towards Jerusalem, but towards the Alps—I find I must once more fly from Bath whilst I have strength—I shall go to Naples, and see whether the air of that place will not set this poor frame to rights—As to the project of getting a bear to lead, I think I have enough to do to govern myself—and, however profitable it might be (according to your opinion), I am sure it would be unpleasurable—Few are the minutes of life, and I do not think that I have any to throw away on any one being.—I shall spend nine or ten months in Italy, and call upon my wife and daughter in France at my return—so shall be back for the King's birth-day—what a project!—and now, my dear friend, am I going to York, not for the sake of society—nor to walk by the side of the muddy Ouse, but to recruit myself of the most violent spitting of blood that ever mortal man experienced; because I had rather (in case 'tis ordained so) die there, than in a post-chaise on the Road.—If the amour of my uncle Toby do not please you, I am mistaken—and so with a droll story I will finish this letter—A sensible friend of mine, with whom, not long ago, I spent some hours in conversation, met an apothecary (an acquaintance of ours) the latter asked him how he did? Why, ill, very ill—I have been with Sterne, who has given me such a dose of *Attic salt* that I am in a fever—Attic salt, Sir, Attic salt! I have Glauber salt, I have Epsom salt, in my shop, &c.—Oh! I suppose 'tis some French salt—I wonder you would trust his report of the medicine, he cares not what he takes himself. I fancy I see you smile—I long to be able to be in London, and embrace my friends there—and shall enjoy myself a week or ten days at Paris with my friends, particularly the Baron d'Holbach, and the rest of the joyous set. As to the females—no, I will not say a word about them—only I hate borrowed characters taken up (as a woman does her shift) for the purpose she intends to effectuate. Adieu, adieu—I am yours whilst L. STERNE.

LXXVIII.—TO MR. PANCHAUD, AT PARIS.

DEAR P. London Feb. 13, 1767.

PAID yesterday (by Mr. Becket) a hundred guineas, or pounds, I forget which, to Mr. Selwin—But you must remit to Mrs. Sterne at Marseilles a hundred louis before she leaves that place, which will be in less than three weeks. Have you got the ninth volume of Shandy?*—it is liked the best of all here. I am going to publish a Sentimental Journey through France and Italy—the undertaking is protected and highly encouraged by all our noblesse—'tis subscribed for, at a great rate—'twill be an original—in large quarto—the subscription half-a-guinea—If you can procure me the honour of a few names of men of science, or fashion, I shall thank you—they will appear in good company, as all the nobility here almost have honoured me with their names. My kindest remembrance to Mr. Foley—respects to Baron d'Holbach, and believe me ever, ever yours, L. STERNE.

LXXIX.—TO MISS STERNE.

Old Bond-street, Feb. 23, 1767.

AND so, my Lydia! thy mother and thyself are returning back again from Marseilles to the banks of the Sorgue—and there thou wilt sit and fish for trouts—I envy you the sweet situation. Petrarch's tomb I should like to pay a sentimental visit to——the Fountain of Vaucluse, by thy description, must be delightful—I am also much pleased with the account you give me of the Abbé de Sade—you find great comfort in such a neighbour—I am glad he is so good as to correct thy translation of my Sermons—dear girl, go on, and make me a present of thy work—but why not the House of Mourning? 'tis one of the best. I long to receive the life of Petrarch and his Laura, by your Abbé; but I am out of all patience with the answer the Marquis made the Abbé—'twas truly coarse, and I wonder he bore it with any christian patience.—But to the subject of your letter—I do not wish to know who was the busy fool who made your mother uneasy about Mrs. ———, 'tis true I have a friendship for her, but not to infatuation—I believe I have judgment enough to discern hers, and every woman's faults. I honour thy mother for her answer—"that she wished not to be informed, and begged him to drop the subject." Why do you say your mother wants money?—whilst I have a shilling, shall you not both have nine-pence out of it? I think, if I have my enjoyments, I ought not to grudge you yours. I shall not begin my Sentimental Journey till I get to Coxwould—I have laid a plan for something new, quite out of the beaten track. I wish I had you with me—and I would introduce you to one of the most amiable and gentlest of beings, whom I have just been with—not Mrs. ——, but a Mrs. J., the wife of as worthy a man as I ever met with—I esteem them both. He possesses every manly virtue—honour and bravery are his characteristics, which have distinguished him nobly in several instances

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* Alluding to the first edition.

—I shall make you be better acquainted with his character by sending Orme's History, with the books you desired—and it is well worth your reading; for Orme is an elegant writer, and a just one; he pays no man a compliment at the expense of truth. Mrs. J—— is kind,—and friendly—of a sentimental turn of mind—and so sweet a disposition, that she is too good for the world she lives in—Just God! if all were like her, what a life would this be!—Heaven, my Lydia, for some wise purpose has created different beings—I wish my dear child knew her—thou art worthy of her friendship, and she already loves thee; for I sometimes tell her what I feel for thee. This is a long letter—write soon—and never let your letters be studied ones—write naturally—and then you will write well. I hope your mother has got quite well of her ague—I have sent her some of Huxham's tincture of the bark. I will order you a guitar, since the other is broke. Believe me, my Lydia, that I am yours affectionately, L. STERNE.

LXXX.—TO MR. PANCHAUD, AT PARIS.

London, Feb. 27, 1767.

DEAR SIR,

MY daughter begs a present of me, and you must know I can deny her nothing—It must be strung with cat-gut, and of five chords,—*sic hiama in Italiano la chitera di cinque corde* — she cannot get such a thing at Marseilles—at Paris one may have every thing—Will you be so good to my girl as to make her happy in this affair, by getting some musical body to buy one, and send it to her at Avignon, directed to Monsieur Teste;—I wrote last week to desire you would remit Mrs. S. a hundred louis—'twill be all, except the guitar, I shall owe you—send me your account, and I will pay Mr. Selwin—direct to me at Mr. Becket's—all kind respects to my friend Mr. F. and your sister.

Yours cordially, L. STERNE.

LXXXI.*—TO ELIZA.†

ELIZA will receive my books with this. The sermons came all hot from the heart: I wish that I could give them any title to be offere to yours.—The others came from the head- I am more indifferent about their recepti

I know not how it comes about, but I a half in love with you—I ought to be wholl so; for I never valued (or saw more goo qualities to value) or thought more of o of your sex than of you; so adieu.

Yours faithfully, if not affectionately, L. STERNE.

LXXXII.—TO THE SAME

I CANNOT rest, Eliza, though I shall call o you at half-past twelve, till I know how yo do—May thy dear face smile, as thou rises like the sun of this morning. I was muc grieved to hear of your alarming indispositio yesterday; and disappointed, too, at n being let in.—Remember, my dear, that friend has the same right as a physicia The etiquettes of this town (you'll say) s otherwise.—No matter! Delicacy and pr priety do not always consist in observin their frigid doctrines.

I am going out to breakfast, but shall b at my lodgings by eleven; when I hope t read a single line under thy own hand, tha thou art better, and wilt be glad to see th Bramin.

9 o'clock.

LXXXIII.—TO THE SAME.

I GOT thy letter last night, Eliza, on m return from Lord Bathurst's, where I dined and where I was heard (as I talked of the an hour without intermission) with so muc pleasure and attention that the good ol Lord toasted your health three different times; and now he is in his eighty-fifth year says he hopes to live long enough to b introduced as a friend to my fair Indian disciple, and to see her eclipse all othe nabobesses as much in wealth, as she does

* This and the nine following Letters have no dates to them, but were evidently written in the months of March and April, 1767. They are therefore here placed together.

† The Editor of the first publication of Mr. Sterne's Letters to Eliza gives the following account of this lady: "Mrs. Elizabeth Draper, wife of Daniel Draper, Esq., counsellor at Bombay, and at present [*i. e.* in 1775] Chief of the factory at Surat, a gentleman very much respected in that quarter of the globe.—She is by birth an East-Indian; but the circumstance of being born in the country not proving sufficient to defend her delicate frame against the heats of that burning climate, she came to England for the recovery of her health, when by accident she became acquainted with Mr. Sterne. He immediately discovered in her a mind so congenial with his own, so enlightened, so refined, and so tender, that their mutual attraction presently joined them in the closest union that purity could possibly admit of: he loved her as his friend, and prided in her as his pupil: all her concerns became presently his; her health, her circumstances, her reputation, her children, were his; his fortune, his time, his country, were at her disposal, so far as the sacrifice of all or any of these might in his opinion contribute to her real happiness. If it is asked, whether the glowing heat of Mr. Sterne's affection never transported him to a flight beyond the limits of pure Platonism, the publisher will not take upon him absolutely to deny; but this he thinks, so far from leaving any stain upon that gentleman's memory, that it perhaps includes his fairest encomium; since to cherish the seeds of piety and chastity, in a heart which the passions are interested to corrupt, must be allowed to be the noblest effort of a soul fraught and fortified with the justest sentiments of religion and virtue."

After reading these letters, the curiosity of the public will be naturally excited to inquire concerning the fate of the lady to whom they were addressed. To this question it will be sufficient to answer that she has been dead some years; and that it might give pain to many worthy persons if the circumstances which attended the latter part of her life was disclosed, as they are generally said to have reflected no credit either on her prudence or discretion.

eady in exterior, and (what is far better) i interior, merit. I hope so too. This nleman is an old friend of mine.—You kow he was always the protector of men of w and genius: and has had those of the last ctury, Addison, Steele, Pope, Swift, Prior, & &c. always at his table.—The manner iwhich his notice began of me was as sgular as it was polite.—He came up to n one day, as I was at the Princess of Vles's court. "I want to know you, Mr. Sme; but it is fit you should know, also, wo it is that wishes this pleasure. You he heard (continued he) of an old Lord Bhurst, of whom your Popes and Swifts he sung and spoken so much: I have lived m life with geniuses of that cast; but have sv ived them; and, despairing ever to find th r equals, it is some years since I have cled my accounts, and shut up my books, w thoughts of never opening them again; bu you have kindled a desire in me of oning them once more before I die: which I w do; so go home and dine with me." —his nobleman, I say, is a prodigy; for at eity-five he has all the wit and promptness of man of thirty. A disposition to be pleed, and a power to please others beyond wl ever I knew: added to which, a man of arning, courtesy, and feeling.

e heard me talk of thee, Eliza, with uncomon satisfaction;—for there was only a thi person, and of sensibility, with us.—An a most sentimental afternoon, till nine o'ck, have we passed! But thou, Eliza, we the star that conducted and enliven'd ne iscourse.—And when I talked not of the still didst thou fill my mind, and wa ed every thought I uttered, for I am not shamed to acknowledge I greatly miss the Best of all good girls! the sufferings I he sustained the whole night on account of ine, Eliza, are beyond my power of wor. Assuredly does Heaven give strength pro rtioned to the weight he lays upon us! Th hast been bowed down, my child, with ever burden that sorrow of heart, and pain of ly, could inflict upon a poor being; and ill thou tellest me, thou art beginning to g ease;—thy fever gone, thy sickness, the in in thy side vanishing also.—May ever evil so vanish that thwarts Eliza's hap ess, or but awakens thy fears for a mon t!—Fear nothing, my dear—Hope ever hing; and the balm of this passion will ed its influence on thy health, and mak hee enjoy a spring of youth and cheerfulne, more than thou hast hardly yet taste

A so thou hast fixed thy Bramin's portrait er thy writing-desk; and wilt consult it in doubts and difficulties.——Grateful and g d girl! Yorick smiles contentedly ver thou dost; his picture does not do justic o his own complacency.

Th sweet little plan and distribution of thy t e—how worthy of thee! Indeed, Eliza, thou leavest me nothing to direct thee in; thou leavest me nothing to require, nothing to ask—but a continuation of that conduct which won my esteem, and has made me thy friend for ever.

May the roses come quick back to thy cheeks, and the rubies to thy lips! But trust my declaration, Eliza, that thy husband (if he is the good feeling man I wish him) will press thee to him with more honest warmth and affection, and kiss thy pale, poor dejected face with more transport, than he would be able to do in the best bloom of all thy beauty; and so he ought, or I pity him. He must have strange feeling, if he knows not the value of such a creature as thou art;

I am glad Miss Light* goes with you. She may relieve you from many anxious moments.—I am glad your ship-mates are friendly beings. You could least dispense with what is contrary to your own nature, which is soft and gentle, Eliza.—It would civilize savages.—Though pity were it thou shouldest be tainted with the office! How canst thou make apologies for thy last letter? 'tis most delicious to me, for the very reason you excuse it. Write to me, my child, only such. Let them speak the easy carelessness of a heart that opens itself, any how, and every how, to a man you ought to esteem and trust. Such, Eliza, I write to thee,—and so I should ever live with thee, most artlessly, most affectionately, if Providence permitted thy residence in the same section of the globe:—for I am, all that honour and affection can make me, THY BRAMIN.

LXXXIV.—TO THE SAME.

I WRITE this, Eliza, at Mr. James's, whilst he is dressing, and the dear girl, his wife, is writing, beside me, to thee.—I got your melancholy billet before we sat down to dinner. 'Tis melancholy, indeed, my dear, to hear so piteous an account of thy sickness! Thou art encountered with evils enow, without that additional weight! I fear it will sink thy poor soul, and body with it, past recovery.—Heaven supply thee with fortitude! We have talked of nothing but thee, Eliza, and of thy sweet virtues, and endearing conduct, all the afternoon. Mrs. James, and thy Bramin, have mixed their tears a hundred times, in speaking of thy hardships, thy goodness, thy graces.—The ****s, by heavens, are worthless! I have heard enough to tremble at the articulation of the name.—How could you, Eliza, leave them (or suffer them to leave you rather) with impressions the least favourable? I have told thee enough to plant disgust against their treachery to thee, to the last hour of thy life! yet still thou toldest Mrs. James, at last, that thou believest they

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* Miss Light afterwards married George Stratton, Esq., late in the service of the East India Company at Madras. She is since dead.

affectionately love thee.—Her delicacy to my Eliza, and true regard to her ease of mind, have saved thee from hearing more glaring proofs of their baseness —For God's sake write not to them; nor foul thy fair character with such polluted hearts.—*They* love thee! What proof? Is it their actions that say so? or their zeal for those attachments which do thee honour, and make thee happy? or their tenderness for thy fame? No—But they *weep*, and say *tender things*. —Adieu to all such for ever. Mrs. James's honest heart revolts against the idea of ever returning them one visit.—I honour her, and I honour thee for almost every act of thy life, but this blind partiality for an unworthy being.

Forgive my zeal, dear girl, and allow me a right which arises only out of that fund of affection I have, and shall preserve for thee to the hour of my death! Reflect, Eliza, what are my motives for perpetually advising thee? think whether I can have any but what proceed from the cause I have mentioned! I think you are a very deserving woman; and that you want nothing but firmness, and a better opinion of yourself, to be the best female character I know. I wish I could inspire you with a share of that vanity your enemies lay to your charge (though to me it has never been visible); because I think, in a well turned mind, it will produce good effects.

I probably shall never see you more; yet I flatter myself you'll sometimes think of me with pleasure; because you must be convinced I love you, and so interest myself in your rectitude that I had rather hear of any evil befalling you than your want of reverence for yourself. I had not power to keep this remonstrance in my breast.—It's now out; so adieu. Heaven watch over my Eliza! Thine, YORICK.

LXXXV.—TO THE SAME.

To whom should Eliza apply in her distress but to her friend who loves her? why then, my dear, do you apologize for employing me? Yorick would be offended, and with reason, if you ever sent commissions to another, which he could execute. I have been with Zumps; and your pianoforte must be tuned from the brass middle string of your guitar, which is C.—I have got you a hammer too, and a pair of plyers to twist your wire with; and may every one of them, my dear, vibrate sweet comfort to my hopes! I have bought you ten handsome brass screws to hang your necessaries upon: I purchased twelve; but stole a couple from you to put up in my own cabin, at Coxwould. I shall never hang, or take my hat off one of them, but I shall think of you. I have bought thee moreover, a couple of iron screws, which are more to be depended on than brass, for the globes.

I have written, also, to Mr. Abraham Walker, pilot at Deal, that I had dispatch these in a packet, directed to his car which I desired he would seek after, moment the Deal machine arrived. I ha moreover, given him directions, what s of an arm-chair you would want, and h directed him to purchase the best that D could afford, and take it, with the parcel, the first boat that went off. Would I co Eliza, so supply all thy wants, and all wishes! It would be a state of happi to me. The journal is as it should be- but its contents. Poor, dear, patient bei I do more than pity you; for I thin lose both firmness and philosophy, as I fig to myself your distresses. Do not thin spoke last night with too much asperit **** ; there was cause; and besides, a g heart ought not to love a bad one; indeed, cannot. But adieu to the ungrat subject.

I have been this morning to see James—She loves thee tenderly, and feignedly. She is alarmed for thee— says thou look'dst most ill and melanc on going away. She pities thee. I visit her every Sunday, while I am in t As this may be my last letter, I earn bid thee farewell. May the God of K ness be kind to thee, and approve hi thy protector, now thou art defence And, for thy daily comfort, bear in mind this truth, that whatever measu sorrow and distress is thy portion, it wi repaid to thee in a full measure of happ by the Being thou hast wisely chose thy eternal friend.

Farewell, farewell, Eliza! whilst I count upon me as the most warm and terested of earthly friends. YORIC

LXXXVI.—TO THE SAME.

MY DEAREST ELIZA,

I BEGAN a new journal this morning; shall see it; for if I live not till your r to England, I will leave it to you a legacy. 'Tis a sorrowful page; but write cheerful ones; and could I write l to thee, they should be cheerful ones: but few, I fear, will reach thee! How depend upon receiving something of the kind by every post; till then, thou w thy hand, and bid'st me write no more

Tell me how you are; and what s fortitude Heaven inspires you with. are you accommodated, my dear? right? Scribble away, any thing, and thing to me. Depend upon seeing Deal, with the James's, should you b tained there by contrary winds. In Eliza, I should with pleasure fly to could I be the means of rendering yo service, or doing you kindness. Gr and merciful God! consider the angu a poor girl. Strengthen and preserv in all the shocks her frame must be ex to. She is now without a protector

ice! Save her from all accidents of a ngerous element, and give her comfort at e last.

My prayer, Eliza, I hope is heard; for e sky seems to smile upon me as I look to it. I am just returned from our dear rs. James's, where I have been talking of ee for three hours. She has got your cture, and likes it: but Marriot and some her judges agree that mine is the better, d expressive of a sweeter character. But at is that to the original? yet I acknowlge that hers is a picture for the world, d mine is calculated only to please a very cere friend, or sentimental philosopher. the one, you are dressed in smiles, and th all the advantages of silks, pearls, and nine;—in the other, simple as a vestal—pearing the good girl nature made you;—ich, to me, conveys an idea of more unected sweetness than Mrs. Draper, habited conquest, in a birth-day suit, with her ntenance animated, and her dimples ible. If I remember right, Eliza, you deavoured to collect every charm of your rson into your face, with more than *com-n* care, the day you sat for Mrs. James—ur colour, too, brightened; and your es shone with more than usual brilliancy. then requested you to come simple and adorned when you sat for me—knowing I see with *unprejudiced* eyes) that you ld receive no addition from the silk-m's aid, or jeweller's polish. Let me y tell you a truth, which I believe I have ered before. When I first saw you, I eld you as an object of compassion, and a very plain woman. The mode of your ss (though fashionable) disfigured you. t nothing now could render you such but being solicitous to make yourself adned as a handsome one. You are not dsome, Eliza, nor is yours a face that please the tenth part of your beholders, ut you are something more; for I scruple to tell you, I never saw so intelligent, animated, so good a countenance; nor there (nor ever will be) that man of e, tenderness, and feeling, in your comy three hours, that was not (or will not your admirer, or friend, in consequence t; that is, if you assume, or assumed, character, foreign to your own, but ap-ed the artless being nature designed you A something in your eyes, and voice possess in a degree more persuasive than woman I ever saw, read, or heard of. it is that bewitching sort of nameless ellence that men of nice sensibility alone be touched with.

ere your husband in England, I would y give him five hundred pounds (if ey could purchase the acquisition), to ou only sit by me two hours in a day, I wrote my Sentimental Journey. I sure the work would sell so much the r for it that I should be reimbursed the sum more than seven times told.—I would not give nine-pence for the picture of you the Newnhams have got executed—It is the resemblance of a conceited, made-up coquette. Yours eyes, and the shape of your face (the latter the most perfect oval I ever saw), which are perfections that must strike the most indifferent judge, because they are equal to any of God's works in a similar way, and finer than any I beheld in all my travels, are manifestly injured by the affected leer of the one, and strange appearance of the other; owing to the attitude of the head, which is a proof of the artist's, or your friend's, false taste. The ****s, who verify the character I once gave of teasing, or sticking like pitch, or bird-lime, sent a card that they would wait on Mrs. **** on Friday. She sent back, she was engaged.—Then to meet at Ranelagh to-night.—She answered she did not go.—She says, if she allows the least footing, she never shall get rid of the acquaintance; which she is resolved to drop at once. She knows them. She knows they are not her friends, nor yours; and the first use they would make of being with her would be to sacrifice you to her (if they could) a second time. Let her not then, let her not, my dear, be a greater friend to thee than thou art to thyself. She begs me to reiterate my request to you, that you will not write to them. It will give her, and thy Bramin, inexpressible pain. Be assured, all this is not without reason on her side. I have my reasons too, the first of which is that I should grieve to excess if Eliza wanted that fortitude her Yorick has built so high upon. I said I never more would mention the name to thee; and had I not received it, as a kind of charge, from a dear woman that loves you, I should not have broken my word. I will write again to-morrow to thee, thou best and most endearing of girls! A peaceful night to thee. My spirit will be with thee through every watch of it.

Adieu.

LXXXVII.—TO THE SAME.

I THINK you could act no otherwise than you did with the young soldier. There was no shutting the door against him, either in politeness or humanity. Thou tellest me he seems susceptible of tender impressions: and that before Miss Light has sailed a fortnight he will be in love with her. Now I think it a thousand times more likely that he attaches himself to thee, Eliza; because thou art a thousand times more amiable. Five months with Eliza; and in the same room; and an amorous son of Mars besides!—"*It canno be, masser.*" The sun, if he could avoid it, would not shine upon a dunghill; but his rays are so pure, Eliza, and celestial,—I never heard that they were polluted by it. Just such will thine be, dearest child, in this, and every such situation you will be exposed

to, till thou art fixed for life. But thy discretion, thy wisdom, thy honour, the spirit of thy Yorick, and thy own spirit, which is equal to it, will be thy ablest counsellors.

Surely, by this time, something is doing for thy accommodation. But why may not clean washing and rubbing do, instead of painting your cabin, as it is to be hung? Paint is so pernicious, both to your nerves and lungs, and will keep you so much longer too out of your apartment; where, I hope, you will pass some of your happiest hours.—

I fear the best of your shipmates are only genteel by comparison with the contrasted crew, with which thou must behold them. So was—you know who! from the same fallacy that was put upon the judgment, when—but I will not mortify you. If they are decent, and distant, it is enough; and as much as is to be expected. If any of them are more, I rejoice;—thou wilt want every aid; and 'tis thy due to have them. Be cautious only, my dear, of intimacies. Good hearts are open and fall naturally into them. Heaven inspire thine with fortitude, in this and every deadly trial. Best of God's works, farewell! Love me, I beseech thee; and remember me for ever!

I am, my Eliza, and will ever be, in the most comprehensive sense,

Thy friend, YORICK.

P. S. Probably you will have an opportunity of writing to me by some Dutch or French ship, or from the Cape de Verd Islands—It will reach me somehow.

LXXXVIII.—TO THE SAME.

MY DEAR ELIZA!

OH! I grieve for your cabin.—And the fresh painting will be enough to destroy every nerve about thee. Nothing so pernicious as white lead. Take care of yourself, dear girl; and sleep not in it too soon. It will be enough to give you a stroke of an epilepsy. I hope you will have left the ship; and that my letters may meet, and greet you, as you get out of your post-chaise at Deal. When you have got them all, put them, my dear, into some order. The first eight or nine are numbered: but I wrote the rest without that direction to thee; but thou wilt find them out, by the day or hour, which, I hope, I have generally prefixed to them. When they are got together, in chronological order, sew them together under a cover. I trust they will be a perpetual refuge to thee, from time to time; and that thou wilt (when weary of fools and uninteresting discourse) retire, and converse an hour with them and me.

I have not had power, or the heart, to aim at enlivening any one of them with a single stroke of wit or humour; but they contain something better; and what you will feel more suited to your situation—a long detail of much advice, truth, and knowledge. I hope, too, you will perceive loose touches of an honest heart in every one of them; which speaks more than the most studied periods and will give thee more ground of trust and reliance upon Yorick than all that laboured eloquence could supply. Lean then thy whole weight, Eliza, upon them and upon me. "May poverty, distress, anguish, and shame, be my portion, if ever I give thee reason to repent the knowledge of me!" With this asseveration, made in the presence of a just God, I pray to him, that so it may speed with me, as I deal candidly and honourably with thee! I would not mislead thee, Eliza; I would not injure thee, in the opinion of a single individual, for the riches crown the proudest monarch wears.

Remember, that, while I have life and power, whatever is mine, you may style, and think yours.—Though sorry should I be, if ever my friendship was put to the test thus for your own delicacy's sake. Money and counters are of equal use in my opinion they both serve to set up with.

I hope you will answer me this letter but if thou art debarred by the elements which hurry thee away, I will write one for thee; and knowing it is such a one as thou wouldest have written, I will regard it as my Eliza's.

Honour, and happiness, and health, and comforts of every kind, sail along with thee, thou most worthy of girls! I will live for thee, and my Lydia—be rich, for the dear children of my heart—gain wisdom, gain fame, and happiness, to share with them—with thee—and her, in my old age. One for all, adieu.—Preserve thy life; steadily pursue the ends we proposed; and let nothing rob thee of those powers Heaven has given thee for thy well-being.

What can I add more, in the agitation of mind I am in, and within five minutes of the last postman's bell, but recommend thee to Heaven, and recommend myself to Heaven with thee, in the same fervent ejaculation "that we may be happy, and meet again if not in this world, in the next."—Adieu,—I am thine, Eliza, affectionately, and eve lastingly,

YORICK.

LXXXIX.—TO THE SAME.

I WISH to God, Eliza, it was possible to postpone the voyage to India for another year—For I am firmly persuaded, within my own heart, that thy husband could never limit the with regard to time.

I fear that Mr. B—— has exaggerated matters.—I like not his countenance. It absolutely killing.—Should evil befal the what will he not have to answer for? I know not the being that will be deserving of so much pity, or that I shall hate more. He will be an outcast alien—In which case will be a father to thy children, my good girl!—therefore take no thought about them.—

But, Eliza, if thou art so very ill, still pu

f all thoughts of returning to India this ar.—Write to your husband—tell him the ıth of your case. If he is the generous, ımane man you describe him to be, he nnot but applaud your conduct. I am edibly informed that his repugnance to ur living in England arises only from the ead, which has entered his brain, that thou ıyest run him in debt, beyond thy appointents, and that he must discharge them—ıt such a creature should be sacrificed for e paltry consideration of a few hundreds, too, too hard! O! my child! that I uld, with propriety, indemnify him for ery charge, even to the last mite, that thou lst been of to him! With joy would I ge him my whole subsistence—nay, sester my livings, and trust the treasures eaven has furnished my head with for a ther subsistence.

You owe much, I allow, to your husband -you owe something to appearances, and t opinion of the world; but trust me, my ar, you owe much likewise to yourself. lturn, therefore, from Deal, if you continue i I will prescribe for you, gratis. You a not the first woman, by many, I have ne so for, with success. I will send for n wife and daughter, and they shall carry yı in pursuit of health, to Montpellier, the wls of Bançois, the Spa, or whither thou w. Thou shalt direct them, and make pties of pleasure in what corner of the wld fancy points out to thee. We shall fi upon the banks of Arno, and lose ourses in the sweet labyrinths of its vallies. Al then thou should'st warble to us, as I he once or twice heard thee,—"I'm lost, I lost,"—but we should find thee again, m Eliza. Of a similar nature to this, was yr physician's prescription: "Use gentle exrcise, the pure southern air of France, or mter Naples,—with the society of friendly, gele beings." Sensible man! He certainly erred into your feelings. He knew the fa cy of medicine to a creature whose ILESS HAS ARISEN FROM THE AFFLICTION OF ER MIND. Time only, my dear, I fear yc must trust to, and have your reliance on may it give you the health so enthusias a votary to the charming goddess derves!

honour you, Eliza, for keeping secret so things, which, if explained, had been a pa gyric on yourself. There is a dignity in nerable affliction which will not allow it to peal to the world for pity or redress. Wl have you supported that character, my am ble, philosophic friend! And, indeed, I kin to think you have as many virtues as y uncle Toby's widow. I don't mean to sinuate, hussey, that *my* opinion is no betr founded than his was of Mrs. Wadma; nor do I conceive it possible for any *Tri* to convince me it is equally fallacious. I a sure, while I have my reason, it is not. Ta ng of widows—pray, Eliza, if ever you are such, do not think of giving yourself to some wealthy nabob—because I design to marry you myself. My wife cannot live long—she has sold all the provinces in France already—and I know not the woman I should like so well for her substitute as yourself. 'Tis true, I am ninety-five in constitution, and you but twenty-five—rather too great a disparity this!—but what I want in youth, I will make up in wit and good-humour. Not Swift so loved his Stella, Scarron his Maintenon, or Waller his Sacharissa, as I will love and sing thee, my wife elect! All those names, eminent as they were, shall give place to thine, Eliza. Tell me, in answer to this, that you approve and honour the proposal, and that you would (like the Spectator's mistress) have more joy in putting on an old man's slipper than associating with the gay, the voluptuous, and the young. Adieu, my Simplicia!

Yours, TRISTRAM.

XC.—TO THE SAME.

MY DEAR ELIZA,

I HAVE been within the verge of the gates of death. I was ill the last time I wrote to you, and apprehensive of what would be the consequence. My fears were but too well founded; for in ten minutes after I dispatched my letter, this poor fine-spun frame of Yorick's gave way, and I broke a vessel in my breast, and could not stop the loss of blood till four this morning. I have filled all thy India handkerchiefs with it. It came, I think, from my heart! I fell asleep through weakness. At six I awoke, with the bosom of my shirt steeped in tears. I dreamt I was sitting under the canopy of Indolence, and that thou camest into the room with a shawl in thy hand, and told me my spirit had flown to thee in the Downs, with tidings of my fate; and that you had come to administer what consolation filial affection could bestow, and to receive my parting breath and blessing. With that you folded the shawl about my waist, and, kneeling, supplicated my attention. I awoke; but in what a frame! Oh! my God! "But thou wilt number my tears and put them all into my bottle."—Dear girl! I see thee,—thou art for ever present to my fancy—embracing my feeble knees, and rising thy fine eyes to bid me be of comfort: and when I talk to Lydia, the words of Esau, as uttered by thee, perpetually ring in my ears—"Bless *me* even also my father!"—Blessings attend thee, thou child of my heart!—

My bleeding is quite stopped, and I feel the principle of life strong within me; so be not alarmed, Eliza—I know I shall do well. I have eat my breakfast with hunger; and I write to thee with a pleasure arising from that prophetic impression in my imagination, that "all will terminate to our heart's content." Comfort thyself eternally

with this persuasion, "that the best of Beings (as thou hast sweetly expressed it) could not, by a combination of accidents, produce such a chain of events, merely to be the source of misery to the leading person engaged in them." The observation was very applicable, very good, and very elegantly expressed. I wish my memory did justice to the wording of it.—Who taught you the art of writing so sweetly, Eliza? —You have absolutely exalted it to a science.—When I am in want of ready cash, and ill health will not permit my genius to exert itself, I shall print your letters, as finished essays, "by an unfortunate Indian lady." The style is new; and would almost be a sufficient recommendation for their selling well, without merit—but their sense, natural ease, and spirit, is not to be equalled, I believe, in this section of the globe; nor, I will answer for it, by any of your country-women in yours.—I have shewn your letter to Mrs. B——, and to half the literati in town. You shall not be angry with me for it, because I meant to do you honour by it.—You cannot imagine how many admirers you epistolary productions have gained you, that never viewed your external merits. I only wonder where thou couldst acquire thy graces, thy goodness, thy accomplishments—so connected! so educated! Nature has surely studied to make thee her peculiar care—for thou art (and not in my eyes alone) the best and fairest of all her works.—

And so this is the last letter thou art to receive from me; because the Earl of Chatham* (I read in the papers) is got to the Downs; and the wind, I find, is fair. If so — blessed woman! take my last, last farewell! — Cherish the remembrance of me; think how I esteem, nay, how affectionately I love thee, and what a price I set upon thee! Adieu, adieu! and with my adieu—let me give thee one straight rule of conduct, that thou hast heard from my lips in a thousand forms—but I concentre it in one word—

REVERENCE THYSELF.

Adieu, once more, Eliza! May no anguish of heart plant a wrinkle upon thy face, till I behold it again! May no doubt or misgivings disturb the serenity of thy mind, or awaken a painful thought about thy children —for they are Yorick's,—and Yorick is thy friend for ever!—Adieu, adieu, adieu!

P. S. Remember that Hope shortens all journies, by sweetening them—so sing my little stanza on the subject, with the devotion of a hymn, every morning when thou arisest, and thou wilt eat thy breakfast with more comfort for it.

Blessings, rest, and Hygeia, go with thee!

* By the Newspapers of the times it appears that the '*Earl of Chatham* East-Indiaman sailed from Deal, April 3, 1767.

May'st thou soon return, in peace a affluence, to illume my night! I am, a shall be, the last to deplore thy loss, a will be the first to congratulate and h thy return.—

FARE THEE WELL.

XCI.—TO MISS STERNE.

Bond-street, April 9, 1767

THIS letter, my dear Lydia, will distress t good heart, for from the beginning thou w perceive no entertaining strokes of humo in it—I cannot be cheerful when a thousa melancholy ideas surround me.—I have n with a loss of near fifty pounds, which I v taken in for in an extraordinary manner but what is that loss in comparison of c I may experience?—Friendship is the ba and cordial of life, and without it, 'tis heavy load not worth sustaining.—I a unhappy — thy mother and thyself at distance from me, and what can compens for such a destitution?—For God's sa persuade her to come and fix in Engla for life is too short to waste in separation and whilst she lives in one country, an in another, many people will suppose proceeds from choice—besides, I want th near me, thou child and darling of my hea —I am in a melancholy mood, and Lydia's eyes will smart with weeping, wh I tell her the cause that now affects me I am apprehensive the dear friend I m tioned in my last letter is going into a decl —I was with her two days ago, and I ne beheld a being so altered—she has a ten frame, and looks like a drooping lily, the roses are fled from her cheeks—I never see or talk to this incomparable wom without bursting into tears—I have a th sand obligations to her, and I owe her m than her whole sex, if not all the world together—She has a delicacy in her way thinking that few possess—our conversati are of the most interesting nature, and talks to me of quitting this world with m composure than others think of living in —I have wrote an epitaph, of which I se thee a copy—'Tis expressive of her mod worth—but may Heaven restore her! may she live to write mine!

Columns and labour'd urns but vainly shew
An idle scene of decorated woe.
The sweet companion, and the friend sincere,
Need no mechanic help to force the tear.
In heart-felt numbers, never meant to shine,
'Twill flow eternal o'er a hearse like thine:
'Twill flow whilst gentle goodness has one frie
Or kindred tempers have a tear to lend.

Say all that is kind of me to thy moth and believe me, my Lydia, that I love th most truly,—So adieu—I am what I e was, and hope ever shall be,

Thy affectionate Father, L. S.

As to Mr. ——, by your description he a fat fool. I beg you will not give up yo time to such a being.—Send me some *bat pour les dents*—there are none good here.

XCII.—TO LADY P.

Mount Coffee-house, Tuesday, 3 o'clock.

HERE is a strange mechanical effect proced in writing a billet-doux within a stonest of the lady who engrosses the heart and il of an inamorato—for this cause (but stly because I am to dine in this neighurhood) have I, Tristram Shandy, come th from my lodgings to a coffee-house the rest I could find to my dear Lady ——'s se, and have called for a sheet of gilt per to try the truth of this article of my ed—Now for it—

O, my dear lady, what a dish-clout of a s l hast thou made of me!—I think, by t bye, this is a little too familiar an intduction for so unfamiliar a situation as I sad in with you—where, Heaven knows, I m kept at a distance—and despair of gting one inch nearer you, with all the s s and windings I can think of to recomnd myself to you.—Would not any man i his senses run diametrically from you—a as far as his legs would carry him, rather th thus carelessly, foolishly, and foolhdily expose himself afresh—and afresh, were his heart and his reason tells him he sl l be sure to come off loser, if not totally u one?—Why would you tell me you wld be glad to see me?—Does it give you p sure to make me more unhappy—or do it add to your triumph that your eyes a lips have turned a man into a fool, wm the rest of the town is courting as a w?—I am a fool—the weakest, the most d ile, the most tender fool that ever w an tried the weakness of—and the most u ttled in my purposes and resolutions of re vering my right mind.—It is but an h ago that I kneeled down and swore I ne r would come near you—and, after sa g my Lord's Prayer for the sake of the cl e, *of not being led into temptation*—out I sa d like any christian hero, ready to take th field against the world, the flesh, and th devil; not doubting but I should finally tr ple them all down under my feet—and no am I got so near you—within this vile st e's cast of your house—I feel myself dr n into a vortex, that has turned my br a upside downwards, and though I had pu hased a box-ticket to carry me to M********'s benefit, yet I know very well, th was a single line directed to me to let me know Lady —— would be alone at sev , and suffer me to spend the evening wi her, she would infallibly see every thing ve ed I have told her.—I dine at Mr. C—r's, in Wigmore-street, in this neighbo ood, where I shall stay till seven, in ho s you purpose to put me to this proof. If hear nothing by that time, I shall conclu you are better disposed of—and shall tak a sorry hack, and sorrily jog on to the pla —Curse on the world. I know nothing but orrow—except this one thing, that I lov ou (perhaps foolishly, but)

most sincerely, L. STERNE.

XCIII.—TO MR. AND MRS. J.

Old Bond-street, April 21, 1767.

I AM sincerely affected, my dear Mr. and Mrs. J——, by your friendly enquiry, and the interest you are so good as to take in my health. God knows I am not able to give a good account of myself, having passed a bad night in much feverish agitation.—My physician ordered me to bed, and to keep therein till some favourable change—I fell ill the moment I got to my lodgings—he says it is owing to my taking James's Powder, and venturing out on so cold a day as Sunday—but he is mistaken, for I am certain whatever bears the name must have efficacy with me.—I was bled yesterday, and again to-day, and have been almost dead; but this friendly enquiry from Gerrard-street has poured balm into what blood I have left—I hope still, and (next to the sense of what I owe to my friends) it shall be the last pleasurable sensation I will part with—If I continue mending, it will yet be some time before I shall have strength enough to get out in a carriage—my first visit will be a visit of true gratitude—I leave my kind friends to guess where—a thousand blessings go along with this, and may Heaven preserve you both.—Adieu, my dear Sir, and dear lady.

I am, your ever obliged, L. STERNE.

XCIV.—TO IGNATIUS SANCHO.

Bond-street, Saturday [*April* 25, 1767].

I WAS very sorry, my good Sancho, that I was not at home to return my compliments by you for the great courtesy of the Duke of M—g—'s family to me in honouring my list of subscribers with their names—for which I bear them all thanks.—But you have something to add, Sancho, to what I owe your good-will also on this account, and that is, to send me the subscription-money, which I find a necessity of dunning my best friends for before I leave town—to avoid the perplexities of both keeping pecuniary accounts (for which I have very slender talents), and collecting them (for which I have neither strength of body nor mind); and so, good Sancho, dun the Duke of M., the Duchess of M., and Lord M. for their subscriptions, and lay the sin, and money with it too, at my door.—I wish so good a family every blessing they merit, along with my humblest compliments. You know, Sancho, that I am your friend and well-wisher, L. STERNE.

P. S. I leave town on Friday morning—and should on Thursday, but that I stay to dine with Lord and Lady S——.

XCV.—TO THE EARL OF S——.

Old Bond-street, May 1, 1767.

MY LORD,

I WAS yesterday taking leave of all the town, with an intention of leaving it this day, but I am detained by the kindness of Lord and Lady S——who have made a

party to dine and sup on my account.—I am impatient to set out for my solitude, for there the mind gains strength, and learns to lean upon herself—In the world it seeks or accepts of a few treacherous supports—the feigned compassion of one—the flattery of a second—the civilities of a third—the friendship of a fourth—they all deceive, and bring the mind back to where mine is retreating, to retirement, reflection and books. My departure is fixed for to-morrow morning, but I could not think of quitting a place where I have received such numberless and unmerited civilities from your lordship, without returning my most grateful thanks, as well as my hearty acknowledgements for your friendly enquiry from Bath. Illness, my lord, has occasioned my silence—Death knocked at my door but I would not admit him—the call, was both unexpected and unpleasant—and I am seriously worn down to a shadow—and still very weak; but, weak as I am, I have as whimsical a story to tell you as ever befel one of my family—Shandy's nose, his name, his sash-window, are fools to it—it will serve at least to amuse you.—The injury I did myself last month, in catching cold upon James's Powder—fell, you must know, upon the worst part it could—the most painful, and most dangerous of any in the human body. It was on this crisis I called in an able surgeon, and with him an able physician (both my friends), to inspect my disaster.—'Tis a venereal case, cried my two scientific friends.—'Tis impossible, however, to be that, replied I—for I have had no commerce whatever with the sex, not even with my wife, added I, these fifteen years.—You are, however, my good friend, said the surgeon, or there is no such case in the world.—What the devil, said I, without knowing woman?—We will not reason about it, said the physician, but you must undergo a course of mercury.—I will lose my life first, said I—and trust to nature. to time, or at the worst to death.—So I put an end, with some indignation, to the conference—and determined to bear all the torments I underwent, and ten times more, rather than submit to be treated like a *sinner*, in a point where I had acted like a *saint*.—Now as the father of mischief would have it, who has no pleasure like that of dishonouring the righteous, it so fell out that, from the moment I dismissed my doctors, my pains began to rage with a violence not to be expressed, or supported. Every hour became more intolerable—I was got to-bed, cried out, and raved the whole night, and was got up so near dead that my friends insisted upon my sending again for my physician and surgeon. I told them upon the word of a man of honour they were both mistaken, as to my case—but though they had reasoned wrong, they might act right; but that sharp as my sufferings were, I felt them not so sharp as the imputation which a venereal treatment of my case laid me under.—They answered that these taints of the blood lid dormant twenty years: but they would not reason with me in a point wherein I was so delicate, but would do all the office for which they were called in, namely, to put an end to my torment, which otherwise would put an end to me—and so I have been compelled to surrender myself—and thus, my dear Eliza, has your poor friend, with all his sensibilities, been suffering the chastisement of the greatest sensualist.—Was it not as ridiculous an embarrassment as ever Yorick's spirit was involved in?—Nothing but the purest innocence of innocence could have tempted me to write this story to my wife, which, by the bye, would make no bad anecdote in Tristram Shandy's Life.—I have mentioned it in my journal to Mrs. ——. In some respects there is no difference between my wife and herself—when they fare alike neither can reasonably complain.—I have just received letters from France, with some hints that Mrs. Sterne and my Lydia are coming to England to pay me a visit—if your time is not better employed, Yorick flatters himself he will receive a letter from your Lordship, *en cendant*. I am, with great regard,

My Lord Your Lordship's
Most faithful humble servant, L. STERNE.

XCVI.—TO J. D———N, ESQ.

Old Bond-street, Friday Morning.

I WAS going, my dear D—n, to bed before I received your kind enquiry, and now my disease stands at my door to take and convey this poor body to its legal settlement. I am ill, very ill,—I languish most affectingly—my sick both soul and body—it is a cord to me to hear it is different with you—no one interests himself more in your happiness and I am glad you are in so fair a road to enjoy it long, my D., whilst I—no matter what—but my feelings are too nice for the world I live in—things will mend. I dined yesterday with Lord and Lady S——, we talked much of you, and your goings on for every one knows why Sunbury Hill is so pleasant a situation!—You rogue—you have locked up my boots—and I go bootless home—and I fear I shall go bootless all my life—Adieu, gentlest and best of souls—adieu.

I am yours, affectionately, L. STERNE.

XCVII.—TO J—— H—— S——, ESQ.

Newark, Monday, ten o'clock in the morning.

MY DEAR COUSIN,

I HAVE got conveyed thus far like a bale of cadaverous goods consigned to Pluto and company—lying in the bottom of my chaise most of the route, upon a large pillow which I had the *prevoyance* to purchase before I set out—I am worn out—but press on to Barnby Moor to-night, and if possible to York the next. I know not what is the matter with me—but some *derangement* presses hard upon this machine—still I think it will not be overset this bout. My lot to

——. We shall all meet from the east, d from the south, and (as at the last) be ppy together—My kind respects to a few, I am, dear H.

Truly yours, L. STERNE.

XCVIII.—TO A. L——E, ESQ.

Coxwould, June 7, 1767.

DEAR L.,

HAD not been many days at this peaceful tage before your letter greeted me with seal of friendship, and most cordially do hank you for so kind a proof of your good —I was truly anxious to hear of the recery of my sentimental friend—but I would write to enquire after her, unless I could e sent her the testimony without the tax, even how-d'yes to invalids, or those that e lately been so, either call to mind what east or what may return—at least I find to. I am as happy as a prince, at Coxwld—and I wish you could see in how cely a manner I live—'tis a land of ty. I sit down alone to venison, fish, a wild-fowl, or a couple of fowls or ducks, w curds and strawberries, and cream, and a the simple plenty which a rich valley (der Hamilton Hills) can produce—with a ean cloth on my table—and a bottle of w on my right hand to drink your health. I ave a hundred hens and chickens about my yard—and not a parishioner catches a h, or a rabbit, or a trout, but he brings it as offering to me. If solitude would cure a e-sick heart, I would give you an invita n—but absence and time lessen no at hment which virtue inspires. I am in hi spirits—care never enters this cottage—I ke the air every day in my post-chaise, wi two long-tailed horses—they turn out go ones; and as to myself, I think I am be r upon the whole for the medicines and re nen I submitted to in town—May you, de L——, want neither the one nor the oth ! Yours truly, L. STERNE.

XCIX.—TO THE SAME.

Coxwould, June 30, 1767.

I in still better health, my dear L——e, th when I wrote last to you, owing I be ve to my riding out every day with my fri H——, whose castle lies near the sea, —d there is a beach as even as a mirror, of e miles in length before it—where we da run races in our chaises, with one wheel in e sea, and the other on land. D—— has obtained his fair Indian, and has this po sent a letter of enquiries after Yorick, an his Bramin. He is a good soul, and int sts himself much in our fate. I cannot for e you, L——e, for your folly in saying you ntend to get introduced to the——. I des e them, and I shall hold your understa ing much cheaper than I now do, if you persist in a resolution so unworthy of you I suppose Mrs. J—— telling you they we sensible is the ground-work you go upon — by — they are not clever; though what is commonly called wit may pass for literature on the other side of Temple-Bar. You say Mrs. J.—— thinks them amiable —she judges too favourably; but I have put a stop to her intentions of visiting them. They are bitter enemies of mine, and I am even with them. *La Bramine* assured me they used their endeavours with her to break off her friendship with me, for reasons I will not write, but tell you. I said enough of them before she left England, and though she yielded to me in every other point, yet in this she obstinately persisted. Strange infatuation!—but I think I have effected my purpose by a falsity, which Yorick's friendship to the Bramine can only justify. I wrote her word that the most amiable of women reiterated my request, that she would not write to them. I said too, she had concealed many for the sake of her peace of mind—when in fact, L——e, this was merely a child of my own brain, made Mrs. J——'s by adoption, to enforce the argument I had before urged so strongly. Do not mention this circumstance to Mrs. J——, 'twould displease her—and I had no design in it but for the Bramine to be a friend to herself. I ought now to be busy from sun-rise to sun-set, for I have a book to write—a wife to receive—an estate to sell—a parish to superintend, and, what is worst of all, a disquieted heart to reason with—these are continual calls upon me. I have received half a dozen letters to press me to join my friends at Scarborough, but I am at present deaf to them all. I perhaps may pass a few days there something later in the season, not at present—and so, dear L——e, adieu.

I am most cordially yours, L. STERNE.

C.—TO IGNATIUS SANCHO.

Coxwould, June 30 [1767.]

I MUST acknowledge the courtesy of my good friend Sancho's letter were I ten times busier than I am, and must thank him too for the many expressions of his good will, and good opinion—'Tis all affectation to say a man is not gratified with being praised—we only want it to be sincere—and then it will be taken, Sancho, as kindly as yours. I left town very poorly—and with an idea I was taking leave of it for ever—but good air, a quiet retreat, and quiet reflections along with it, with an ass to milk, and another to ride upon (if I chuse it), all together do wonders. I shall live this year at least, I hope, be it but to give the world, before I quit it, as good impressions of me as you have, Sancho. I would only covenant for just so much health and spirits as are sufficient to carry my pen through the task I have set it this summer. But I am a resigned being, Sancho, and take health and sickness, as I do light and darkness, or the vicissitudes of seasons—that is, just as it pleases GOD to send them—and accommodate myself to their periodical

returns, as well as I can—only taking care, whatever befals me in this silly world—not to lose my temper at it. This I believe, friend Sancho, to be the truest philosophy—for this we must be indebted to ourselves, but not to our fortunes. Farewell—I hope you will not forget your custom of giving me a call at my lodgings next winter—in the mean time, I am very cordially,

My honest friend, Sancho,

Yours, L. STERNE.

CI.—TO MR. AND MRS. J.

Coxwould, July 6, 1767.

IT is with as much true gratitude as ever heart felt, that I sit down to thank my dear friends Mr. and Mrs. J—— for the continuation of their attention to me; but for this last instance of their humanity and politeness to me, I must ever be their debtor—I never can thank you enough, my dear friends, and yet I thank you from my soul—and for the single day's happiness your goodness would have sent me, I wish I could send you back thousands—I cannot, but they will come of themselves—and so GOD bless you. I have had twenty times my pen in my hand since I came down, to write a letter to you both in Gerrard-street—but I am a shy kind of a soul at the bottom, and have a jealousy about troubling my friends, especially about myself—I am now got perfectly well, but was, a month after my arrival in the country, in but a poor state—my body has got the start, and is at present more at ease than my mind—but this world is a school of trials, and so Heaven's will be done!—I hope you have both enjoyed all that I have wanted—and, to complete your joy, that your little lady flourishes like a vine at your table, to which I hope to see her preferred by next winter. I am now beginning to be truly busy at my Sentimental Journey—the pains and sorrows of this life having retarded its progress—but I shall make up my lee-way, and overtake every body in a very short time.

What can I send you that Yorkshire produces? tell me—I want to be of use to you, for I am, my dear friends, with the truest value and esteem,

Your ever obliged L. STERNE.

CII.—TO MR. PANCHAUD, AT PARIS.

York, July 20, 1767.

MY DEAR PANCHAUD,

BE so kind as to forward what letters are arrived from Mrs. Sterne at your office by today's post, or the next, and she will receive them before she quits Avignon, for England—she wants to lay out a little money in an annuity for her daughter—advise her to get her own life insured in London, lest my Lydia should die before her.—If there are any packets, send them with the ninth volume* of Shandy, which she has failed of getting—she says she has drawn for fifty louis—when she leaves Paris send by her my account.—Have you got me any French subscriptions, or subscriptions in France?—Present my kindest service to Miss P. I know her politeness and good-nature will incline her to give Mrs. J. her advice about what she may venture to bring over.—I hope every thing goes on well, though never half so well as I wish—God prosper you, my dear friend—Believe me most warmly

Yours, L. STERNE.

The sooner you send me the gold snuff-box the better—'tis a present from my best friend

CIII.—TO MR. AND MRS. J.

Coxwould, August 2, 1767.

MY dear friends Mr. and Mrs. J—— are infinitely kind to me, in sending now and then a letter to inquire after me—and to acquaint me how they are.—You cannot conceive, my dear lady, how truly I bear a part in your illness. I wish Mr. J—— would carry you to the South of France in pursuit of health, but why need I wish it, when I know his affection will make him do that and ten times as much to prevent a return of those symptoms which alarmed him so much in the spring—your politeness and humanity are always contriving to treat me agreeably, and what you promise next winter will be perfectly so—but you must get well—and your little dear girl must be of the party, with her parents and friends, to give it a relish—I am sure you shew no partiality but what is natural and praise-worthy, in behalf of your daughter, but I wonder my friends will not find her a play-fellow; and I both hope and advise them not to venture along through this warfare of life without two strings at least to their bow. I had letters from France by last night's post, by which (by some fatality) I find not one of my letters have reached Mrs. Sterne. This gives me concern as it wears the aspect of unkindness, which she by no means merits from me. My wife and dear girl are coming to pay me a visit for a few months;—I wish I may prevail with them to tarry longer.—You must permit me, dear Mrs. J., to make my Lydia known to you, if I can prevail with my wife to come and spend a little time in London as she returns to France. I expect a small parcel—may I trouble you, before you write next, to send to my lodgings to ask if there is any thing directed to me that you can inclose under cover? I have but one excuse for this freedom, which I am prompted to use, from a persuasion that it is doing you pleasure to give you an opportunity of doing an obliging thing—and as to myself, I rest satisfied, for 'tis only scoring up another debt of thanks to the millions I owe you before already—Receive a thousand and a thousand thanks, yes, and with them ten thousand friendly wishes for all you wish in this world—May my friend Mr. J. continue blessed with good health, and may his good lady

* Alluding to the first edition.

rfectly well, tnere being no woman's health comfort I so ardently pray for.—Adieu, r dear friends—believe me most truly and fhfully yours, L. STERNE.

P. S. In Eliza's last letter, dated from S Jago, she tells me, as she does you, that s is extremely ill—God protect her!—By ts time surely she has set foot upon dry l d at Madras—I heartily wish her well, al if Yorick was with her he would tell her s—but he is cut off from this, by bodily aence—I am present with her in spirit, hvever—but what is that? you will say.

CIV.—TO J—— H—— S——ESQ.

Coxwould, Aug. 11, 1767.

IY DEAR H.,

I M glad all has passed with so much amity *ier te & filium Marcum tuum*, and that Adame has found grace in thy sight—All isell that ends well—and so much for morizing upon it. I wish you could, or would, tie up your parable, and prophecy as much gd concerning me and my affairs.—Not o of my letters has got to Mrs. Sterne sie the notification of her intentions, which ha pitiful air on my side, though I have wte her six or seven—I imagine she will bnere the latter end of September; though I ave no date for it, but her impatience, wch, having suffered by my supposed silee, I am persuaded will make her fear the wst—If that is the case, she will fly to Eland—a most natural conclusion.—You di well to discontinue all commerce with Jnes's powders—as you are so well, rejoice thefore, and let your heart be merry—me ought upon the same score—for I never hae been so well since I left college—and shld be a marvellous happy man, but for soe reflections which bow down my spirits —t if I live but even three or four years, I ll acquit myself with honour—and—no mter! we will talk this over when we mt.—If all ends as temperately as with yo, and that I find grace, &c. &c., I will coe and sing Te Deum, or drink *poculum elatum*, or do any thing in the world.—I shld depend upon G——'s critique upon my hel, as much as Moliere's old woman upon hi comedies—when you do not want her soety, let it be carried into your bed-chamber to ay her, or clap it upon her bum—to—an give her my blessing as you do it.—

y postillion has set me a-ground for a wee, by one of my pistols bursting in his hal, which he taking for granted to be que shot off—he instantly fell upon his kns and said (Our Father, which art in heen, hallowed be thy Name), at which, lik a good Christian, he stopped, not remebering any more of it—the affair was no bad as he at first thought, for it has on *bursten* two of his fingers (he says).—I lon to return to you, but I sit here alone as olitary and sad as a tom-cat, which by the ye is all the company I keep—he follows me rom the parlour to the kitchen, into the garden, and every place—I wish I had a dog—my daughter will bring me one—and so God be about you, and strengthen your faith — I am affectionately, dear cousin yours, L. STERNE.

My service to the C——, though they are from home, and to Panty.

CV.—TO MR. AND MRS. J.

Coxwould, Aug. 13, 1767.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

I BUT copy your great civility to me in writing you word that I have this moment received another letter wrote eighteen days after the date of the last from St. Jago—if our poor friend could have wrote another letter to England, you would in course have had it—but I fear, from the circumstance of great hurry and bodily disorder in which she was, when she dispatched this, she might not have time.—In case it has so fallen out, I send you the contents of what I have received—and that is a melancholy history of herself and sufferings since they left St. Jago —continual and most violent rheumatism all the time—a fever brought on with fits, and attended with delirium, and every terrifying symptom—the recovery from this left her low and emaciated to a skeleton.—I give you the pain of this detail with a bleeding heart, knowing how much at the same time it will affect yours. The three or four last days of our journal leave us with hopes she will do well at last, for she is more cheerful —and seems to be getting into better spirits; and health will follow in course. They have crossed the line—are much becalmed, by which, with other delays, she fears they will lose their passage to Madras—and be some months sooner for it at Bombay.—Heaven protect her, for she suffers much, and with uncommon fortitude.—She writes much to me about her dear friend Mrs. J—— in her last packet. In truth, my good lady, she loves and honours you from her heart; but, if she did not, I should not esteem her, or wish her so well as I do.——Adieu, my dear friends—you have few in the world more truly and cordially

Yours, L. STERNE.

P. S. I have just received, as a present from a man I shall ever love, a most elegant gold snuff-box, fabricated for me at Paris—'tis not the first pledge I have received of his friendship—may I presume to inclose you a letter of chit-chat which I shall write to Eliza? I know you will write yourself, and my letter may have the honour to *chaperon* yours to India—they will neither of them be the worse received for going together in company, but I fear they will get late in the year to their destined port, as they go first to Bengal.

CVI.—TO MISS STERNE.

Coxwould, Aug. 24, 1767.

I AM truly surprised, my dear Lydia, that my last letter has not reached thy mother

and thyself—It looks most unkind on my part, after your having wrote me word of your mother's intention of coming to England, that she has not received my letter to welcome you both—and though in that I said I wished you would defer your journey till March, for before that time I should have published my sentimental work, and should be in town to receive you—yet I will shew you more real politesses than any you have met with in France, as mine will come warm from the heart.—I am sorry you are not here at the races, but *les fêtes champêtres* of the Marquis de Sade have made you amends.—I know B—— very well, and he is what in France would be called admirable—that would be but so-so here—You are right—he studies nature more than any, or rather most, of the French comedians—If the Empress of Russia pays him and his wife a pension of twenty thousand livres a year, I think he is very well off.—The folly of staying till after twelve for supper—that you two excommunicated beings might have meat!—"his conscience would not let it be served before."—Surely the Marquis thought you both, being English, could not be satisfied without it. I would have given, not my gown and cassock (for I have but one), but my topaz ring, to have seen the *petits maîtres et maîtresses* go to mass, after having spent the night in dancing.—As to my pleasures, they are few in compass. My poor cat sits purring beside me—your lively French dog shall have his place on the other side of my fire—but if he is as devilish as when I last saw him, I must tutor him, for I will not have my cat abused—in short, I will have nothing devilish about me—a combustion will spoil a sentimental thought.

Another thing I must desire—do not be alarmed—'tis to throw all your rouge pots into the Sorgue before you set out—I will have no rouge put on in England—and do not bewail them as ——— did her silver seringue or glister equipage, which she lost in a certain river—but take a wise resolution of doing without rouge. I have been three days ago bad again—with a spitting of blood—and that unfeeling brute******* came and drew my curtains, and with a voice like a trumpet, halloo'd in my ear—Z—ds, what a fine kettle of fish have you brought yourself to, Mr. S——! In a faint voice I bade him leave me, for comfort sure was never administered in so rough a manner—Tell your mother, I hope she will purchase what either of you may want at Paris—'tis an occasion not to be lost—so write to me from Paris, that I may come and meet you in my post-chaise with my long-tailed horses—and the moment you have both put your feet in it, call it hereafter yours.—Adieu, dear Lydia—believe me what I ever shall be,

Your affectionate father, L. STERNE.

I think I shall not write to Avignon any more, but you will find one for you at Paris—once more adieu.

CVII.—TO SIR W.

September 19, 1767.

MY DEAR SIR,

YOU are perhaps the drollest being in the universe—why do you banter me so about what I wrote to you?—Tho' I told you every morning I jump'd into Venus's lap (meaning thereby the sea), was you to infer from that, that I leaped into the ladies' beds afterwards?—The body guides you—the mind me. I have wrote the most whimsical letter to a lady that was ever read, and talked of body and soul too—I said she had made me vain by saying she was mine more than ever woman was—but she is not the lady of Bond-street, nor ——— square, nor the lady who supped with me in Bond street, on scollop'd oysters, and other such things—nor did she ever go *tête-à-tête* with me to Salt Hill.——Enough of such nonsense—The past is over—and I can justify myself unto myself—can you do as much?—No, 'faith!—"You can feel!"—Aye, so can my cat, when he hears a female cater wauling on the house-top—but cater-wauling disgusts me. I had rather raise a gentle flame than have a different one raised in me.—Now I take heaven to witness, after all this *badinage*, my heart is innocent—and the sporting of my pen is equal, just equal to what I did in my boyish days, when I got astride of a stick, and gallop'd away—The truth is this—that my pen governs me—not me my pen. You are much to blame if you dig for marle, unless you are sure of it. I was once such a puppy myself as to pare and burn, and had my labour for my pains and two hundred pounds out of my pocket. Curse on farming (said I), I will try if the pen will not succeed better than the spade. The following up of that affair (I mean farming) made me lose my temper, and a cart-load of turnips was (I thought) very dear at two hundred pounds.

In all your operations may your own good sense guide you—bought experience is the devil.—Adieu, adieu!—Believe me

Yours most truly, L. STERNE.

CVIII.—TO THE SAME.

Coxwould, Sep. 27, 1767.

DEAR SIR,

YOU are arrived at Scarborough when all the world has left it—but you are an unaccountable being, and so there is nothing more to be said on the matter—You wish me to come to Scarborough, and join you to read a work that is not yet finished—besides I have other things in my head. My wife will be here in three or four days, and I must not be found straying in the wilderness—but I have been there. As for meeting you at Bluit's, with all my heart—I will laugh, and drink my barley-water with you. As soon as I have greeted my wife and daughter, and hired them a house at York, I shall go to London, where you generally are in spring—and then my Sentimenta

urney will, I dare say, convince you that y feelings are from the heart, and that that art is not of the worst of moulds---praised God for my sensibility! Though it has en made me wretched, yet I would not change it for all the pleasures the grossest sualist ever felt. Write to me the day u will be at York—'tis ten to one but I ay introduce you to my wife and daughter. lieve me, my good Sir,

Ever yours, L. STERNE.

CIX.—TO MR. PANCHAUD, AT PARIS.

York, Oct. 1, 1767.

DEAR SIR,

HAVE ordered my friend Becket to advance two months your account which my wife ts day deliver'd—she is in raptures with your civilities. This is to give you tice to draw upon your correspondent—d Becket will deduct out of my publicatn. To-morrow morning I repair with her tCoxwould, and my Lydia seems transrted with the sight of me. Nature, dear l—, breathes in all her composition; and cept a little vivacity—which is a fault in t world we live in—I am fully content vh her mother's care of her.—Pardon this dression from business—but 'tis natural to sak of those we love. As to the subscriptns which your friendship has procured me, Iust have them to incorporate with my ls which are to be prefixed to the first vume. My wife and daughter join in nlions of thanks—they will leave me the fit of December.—— Adieu, adieu!—Eieve me

Yours, most truly, L. STERNE.

CX.—TO MR. AND MRS. J.

Coxwould, Oct. 3, 1767.

I AVE suffered under a strong desire for ave this fortnight to send a letter of inqries after the health and the well-being omy dear friends, Mr. and Mrs. J——; a I do assure you both 'twas merely ong to a little modesty in my temper not tcake my good-will troublesome, where I hie so much, and to those I never think obut with ideas of sensibility and obligati, that I have refrain'd. Good God! to thk I could be in town, and not go the fi step I made to Gerrard-street!—My md and body must be at sad variance with ea other, should it ever fall out that it is nbboth the first and last place also where I all betake myself, were it only to say, "od bless you"—May you have every blsing he can send you! 'tis a part of my lity, where you will always have a place wlst I have a tongue to repeat it—And so yo heard I had left Scarborough, which yo would no more credit than the reasons asn'd for it—I thank you for it kindly—th you have not told me what they were; beg a shrewd divine, I think I can guess. I was ten days at Scarborough in Sep., and was hospitably entertained by one of the best of our Bishops; who, as he kept house there, press'd me to be with him—and his household consisted of a gentleman, and two ladies, which, with the good Bishop and myself, made so good a party that we kept much to ourselves. I made in this time a connection of great friendship with my mitred host, who would gladly have taken me with him back to Ireland. However, we all left Scarborough together, and lay fifteen miles off, where we kindly parted——Now it was supposed (and have since heard) that I e'en went on with the party to London, and this I suppose was the reason assign'd for my being there. I dare say charity would add a little to the account, and give out that 'twas on the score of one, and perhaps both, of the ladies—and I will, excuse charity on that head, for a heart disengaged could not well have done better. I have been hard writing ever since—and hope by Christmas I shall be able to give a gentle rap at your door—and tell you how happy I am to see my two good friends. I assure you I spur on my Pegasus more violently upon that account, and am now determined not to draw bit till I have finished this Sentimental Journey—which I hope to lay at your feet, as a small (but a very honest) testimony of the constant truth with which I am, My dear friends,

Your ever obliged and grateful L. STERNE.

P. S. My wife and daughter arrived here last night from France. My girl has returned an elegant accomplished little slut—my wife——but I hate to praise my wife—'tis as much as decency will allow to praise my daughter. I suppose they will return next summer to France.——They leave me in a month to reside at York for the winter—and I stay at Coxwould till the first of January.

CXI.—TO MRS. F——.

Coxwould, Friday.

DEAR MADAM,

I RETURN you a thousand thanks for your obliging inquiry after me—I got down last summer very much worn out—and much worse at the end of my journey—I was forced to call at his Grace's house (the Archbishop of York) to refresh myself a couple of days upon the road near Doncaster—Since I got home to quietness, and temperance, and good books, and good hours, I have mended—and am now very stout—and in a fortnight's time shall perhaps be as well as you yourself could wish me. I have the pleasure to acquaint you that my wife and daughter are arrived from France——I shall be in town to greet my friends by the first of January. Adieu, dear Madam—Believe me Yours sincerely,

L. STERNE.

CXII.—TO MRS. H.

Coxwould, Oct. 12, 1767.

EVER since my dear H. wrote me word she was mine more than ever woman was, I have been racking my memory to inform me where it was that you and I had that affair together. People think that I have had many, some in body, some in mind; but, as I told you before, you have had me more than any woman—therefore you must have had me, H——, both in mind and in body.—Now I cannot recollect where it was, nor exactly when—it could not be the lady in Bond-street, or Grosvenor-street, or ——— Square, or Pall-mall. We shall make it out, H., when we meet—I impatiently long for it——'tis no matter—I cannot now stand writing to you to-day—I will make it up next post—for dinner is upon table, and if I make Lord F—— stay, he will not frank this.——How do you do? Which parts of Tristram do you like best? —God bless you. Yours, L. STERNE.

CXIII.—TO MR. AND MRS. J——.

Coxwould, November 12, 1767.

FORGIVE me, dear Mrs. J——, if I am troublesome in writing something betwixt a letter and a card, to inquire after you and my good friend Mr. J——, whom 'tis an age since I have heard a syllable of.——I think so, however, and never more felt the want of a house I esteem so much, as I do now when I can hear tidings of it so seldom —and have nothing to recompense my desires of seeing its kind possessors but the hopes before me of doing it by Christmas.—I long sadly to see you—and my friend Mr. J——. I am still at Coxwould—my wife and girl* here—She is a dear good creature —affectionate, and most elegant in body and mind—she is all heaven could give me in a daughter—but like other blessings, not given, but lent; for her mother loves France —and this dear part of me must be torn from my arms to follow her mother, who seems inclined to establish her in France, where she has had many advantageous offers. —Do not smile at my weakness, when I say I dont wonder at it, for she is as accomplish'd a slut as France can produce.—You shall excuse all this—if you won't, I desire Mr. J—— to be my advocate—but I know I don't want one.—With what pleasure shall I embrace your dear little pledge—whom I hope to see every hour increasing in stature, and in favour, both with God and man! I kiss all your hands with a most devout and friendly heart.——No man can wish you more good than your meagre friend does—few so much, for I am, with infinite cordiality, gratitude, and honest affection, My dear Mrs. J——, Your ever faithful L. STERNE.

P. S. My Sentimental Journey will please Mrs. J——, and my Lydia, I can answer for those two. It is a subject which works well, and suits the frame of mind I have been in for some time past—I told you my design in it was to teach us to love the world and our fellow-creatures better than we do —so it runs most upon those gentler passions and affections which aid so much to it. Adieu, and may you and my worthy friend Mr. J—— continue examples of the doctrine I teach.

CXIV.—TO MRS. H.

Coxwould, Nov. 15, 1767.

Now be a good dear woman, my H——, and execute these commissions well—and when I see you I will give you a kiss—there's for you!—But I have something else for you which I am fabricating at a great rate, and that is my Sentimental Journey, which shall make you cry as much as it has affected me—or I will give up the business of sentimental writing — and write to the body—that is, H., what I am doing in writing to you—but you are a *good body*, which is worth a half a score mean souls.—

I am yours, &c. &c. L. SHANDY.

CXV.—TO A. L——E, ESQ.

Coxwould, November 19, 1767.

YOU make yourself unhappy, dear L——e, by imaginary ills—which you might shun instead of putting yourself in the way of.—Would not any man in his senses fly from the object he adores, and not waste his time and his health in increasing his misery by so vain a pursuit?—The idol of your heart is one of ten thousand.—The Duke of—— has long sighed in vain— and can you suppose a woman will listen to you that is proof against titles, stars, and red ribands?—He heart (believe me, L——e) will not be taken in by fine men, or fine speeches—if it should ever feel a preference, it will choose an object for itself, and it must be a singular character that can make an impression on such a being—she has a platonic way of thinking, and knows love only by name—the natural reserve of her character, which you complain of, proceeds not from pride but from a superiority of understanding which makes her despise every man that turns himself into a fool—Take my advice and pay your addresses to Miss——; she esteems you, and time will wear off a attachment which has taken so deep a root in your heart.——I pity you from my soul—but we are all born with passions which ebb and flow (else they would play the devil with us) to different objects—and the best advice I can give you, L——e, is to turn the tide of yours another way.—I know not whether I shall write again while I stay a

* Mrs. Medalle thinks an apology may be necessary for publishing this Letter---the best she can offer is---that it was written by a fond parent (whose commendation she is proud of) to a very sincere friend.

oxwould.—I am in earnest at my senti-
ental work — and intend being in town
on after Christmas—in the mean time,
ieu.—Let me hear from you, and believe
e, dear L., Yours, &c. L. STERNE.

CXVI.—TO THE EARL OF ——.
Coxwould, November 28, 1767.

MY LORD,
'is with the greatest pleasure I take my
n to thank your Lordship for your letter
inquiry about Yorick— he has worn out
oth his spirits and body with the Senti-
ental Journey—'tis true, that an author
ust feel himself, or his reader will not—
it I have torn my whole frame into pieces
my feelings.—I believe the brain stands
much in need of recruiting as the body—
erefore I shall set out for town the twenti-
h of next month, after having recruited
yself a week at York. I might, indeed,
lace myself with my wife (who is come
om France), but in fact I have long been
sentimental being—whatever your Lord-
ip may think to the contrary. The world
s imagined, because I wrote Tristram
andy, that I was myself more Shandean
an I really ever was—'tis a good-natured
orld we live in, and we are often painted
divers colours according to the ideas each
e frames in his head.—A very agreeable
dy arrived three years ago at York, in her
ad to Scarborough—I had the honour of
ing acquainted with her, and was her
aperon—all the females were very inquisi-
ve to know who she was—"Do not tell,
dies; 'tis a mistress my wife has recom-
ended to me—nay, moreover, has sent me
om France."

I hope my book will please you, my Lord,
d then my labour will not be totally in
in. If it is not thought a chaste book,
ercy on them that read it, for they must
ve warm imaginations indeed! Can your
ordship forgive my not making this a longer
istle? —— In short I can but add this,
hich you already know—that I am, with
atitude and friendship, My Lord,
Your obedient faithful, L. STERNE.

If your Lordship is in town in Spring, I
ould be happy if you became acquainted
th my friends in Gerrard-street—you would
teem the husband and honour the wife—she
the reverse of most of her sex—they have
rious pursuits—she but one—that of plea-
ng her husband.—

CXVII.—TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR G. M.
Coxwould, Dec 3, 1767.

MY DEAR FRIEND,
OR though you are his Excellency, and I
ll but Parson Yorick—I still must call you
— and were you to be next Emperor
Russia, I could not write to you, or
eak of you under any other relation—
felicitate you, I don't say how much,
cause I can't—I always had something like a kind of revelation within me, which pointed out this track for you in which you are so happily advanced — it was not only my wishes for you, which were ever ardent enough to impose upon a visionary brain, but I thought I actually saw you just where you now are—and that is just, my dear Macartney, where you should be.—I should long, long ago, have acknowledged the kindness of a letter of yours from Petersburgh, but hearing daily accounts you was leaving it—this is the first time I knew well *where* my thanks would find you—how they will find you I know well—that is, the same I ever knew you. In three weeks I shall kiss your hand,—and sooner, if I can finish my Sentimental Journey.—The deuce take all sentiments! I wish there was not one in the world! My wife is come to pay me a sentimental visit as far as from Avignon—and the *politesse* arising from such a proof of her urbanity has robbed me of a month's writing, or I had been in town now.—I am going to lye-in; being at Christmas at my full reckoning—and unless what I shall bring forth is not *press'd* to death by these devils of printers, I shall have the honour of presenting to you a *couple of as clean brats* as ever chaste brain conceived—they are frolicksome too, *mais cela n'empeche pas*—I put your name down with many wrong and right *honourables*, knowing you would take it not well if I did not make myself happy with it. Adieu, my dear friend,

Believe me, yours, &c. L. STERNE.

P. S. If you see Mr. Crawfurd, tell him I greet him kindly.

CXVIII.—TO A. L——E, ESQ.
Coxwould, December 7, 1767.

DEAR L.,
I SAID I would not perhaps write any more, but it would be unkind not to reply to so interesting a letter as yours.—I am certain you may depend upon Lord ——'s promises, he will take care of you in the best manner he can, and your knowledge of the world, and of languages in particular, will make you useful in any department.—If his Lordship's scheme does not succeed, leave the kingdom —go to the east, or to the west, for travelling would be of infinite service to both your body and mind—But more of this when we meet —now to my own affairs.—I have had an offer of exchanging two pieces of preferment I hold here, for a living of three hundred and fifty pounds a-year in Surrey, about thirty miles from London, and retaining Coxwould, and my prebendaryship—the country also is sweet—but I will not, cannot, come to any determination, till I have consulted with you, and my other friends.—I have great offers too in Ireland—the Bishops of C—— and R—— are both my friends—but I have rejected every proposal, unless Mrs. S—— and my Lydia could accompany me thither—I live for the sake of my girl, and with her

sweet light burthen in my arms, I could get up fast the hill of preferment, if I choose it—but, without my Lydia, if a mitre was offered me, it would sit uneasy upon my brow.—Mrs. S——'s health is insupportable in England.—She must return to France, and justice and humanity forbid me to oppose it.—I will allow her enough to live comfortably until she can rejoin me.—My heart bleeds, L-----e, when I think of parting with my child—'twill be like the separation of soul and body---and equal to nothing but what passes at that tremendous moment; and like it in one respect, for she will be in one kingdom, whilst I am in another.--You will laugh at my weakness—but I cannot help it—for she is a dear disinterested girl.—As a proof of it—when she left Coxwould, and I bade her adieu, I pulled out my purse, and offered her ten guineas for her private pleasures—her answer was pretty, and affected me too much: "No, my dear papa, our expenses of coming from France may have straitened you—I would rather put a hundred guineas into your pocket than take ten out of it."—I burst into tears---but why do I practise upon your feelings---by dwelling on a subject that will touch your heart?---It is too much melted already by its own suffering, L——e, for me to add a pang, or cause a single sigh.—God bless you—I shall hope to greet you by New-year's day in perfect health.—Adieu, my dear friend—I am most truly and cordially yours, L. STERNE.

CXIX.—TO J—— H—— S——, ESQ.

[*December*, 1767]

LITERAS vestras lepidissimas, mi consobrine, consobrinis meis omnibus carior, accepi die Veneris; sed posta non rediebat versus Aquilonem eo die, aliter scripsissem prout desideradas. Nescio quid est materia cum me, sed sum fatigatus & ægrotus de meâ uxore plus quam unquam—& sum possessus cum diabolo qui pellet me in urbem—& tu es possessus cum eodem malo spiritu qui te tenet in deserto esse tentatum ancillis tuis, et perturbatum uxore tuâ—crede mihi, mi Antoni, quod isthæc non est via ad salutem sive hodiernam; sive eternam; num tu incipis cogitare de pecuniâ, quæ, ut ait Sanctus Paulus, est radix omnium malorum, & non satis dicis in corde tuo, ego Antonius de Castello Infirmo, sum jam quadraginta & plus annos natus, & explevi octavum meum lustrum, et tempus est me curare, & meipsum Antonium facere hominem felicem & liberum, et mihimet ipsi benefacere, ut exhortatur Solomon, qui dicit quòd nihil est melius in hâc vitâ quàm quòd homo vivat festivè & quòd edat et bibat, & bono fruatur quia hoc est sua portio & dos in hoc mundo.

Nunc te scire vellemus, quòd non debeo esse reprehendi pro festinando eundo ad Londinum, quia Deus est testis, quòd non propero præ gloria, & pro me ostendere; nam diabolus iste qui me intravit, non est diabolus vanus, at consobrinus suus Lucifer—sed est diabolus amabundus, qui non vult sinere me esse solum; nam cùm non cumbenbo cum uxore meâ, sum mentulatior quàm par est—& sum mortaliter in amore—& sum fatuus; ergo tu me, mi care Antoni, excusabis, quoniam tu fuisti in amore, & per mare & per terras ivisti & festinâsti sicut diabolus eodem te propellente diabolo. Habeo multa ad te scribere—sed scribo hanc epistolam in domo coffeatariâ & plenâ sociorum strepitosorum, qui non permittent me cogitare unam cogitationem.

Saluta amicum Panty meum, cujus literis respondebo—saluta amicos in domo Gisbrosensi, & oro, credas me vinculo consobrinitatis & amoris ad te, mi Antoni, devinctissimum. L. STERNE.

CXX.—TO MR. AND MRS. J——.

York, Dec. 23, 1767.

I WAS afraid that either Mr. or Mrs. J——, or their little blossom, was drooping—or that some of you were ill, by not having the pleasure of a line from you, and was thinking of writing again to inquire after you all——when I was cast down myself with a fever, and bleeding at my lungs, which had confined me to my room near three weeks——when I had the favour of yours, which till to-day I have not been able to thank you both kindly for, as I most cordially now do—as well as for all your professions and proofs of good-will to me—I will not say I have not balanced accounts with you in this—All I know is that I honour and value you more than I do any good creatures upon earth—and that I could not wish your happiness, and the success of whatever conduces to it, more than I do, was I your brother—but, good God! are we not all brothers and sisters who are friendly, virtuous, and good? Surely, my dear friends, my illness has been a sort of sympathy for your afflictions upon the score of your dear little one.—I am worn down to a shadow; but as my fever has left me, I set off the latter end of next week with my friend Mr. Hall for town—I need not tell my friends in Gerrard-street I shall do myself the honour to visit them, before either Lord —— or Lord ——, &c. &c.—I thank you, my dear friend, for what you say so kindly about my daughter—it shews your good heart, for as she is a stranger, 'tis a free gift in you—but when she is known to you, she shall win it fairly — but, alas, when this event is to happen is in the clouds. Mrs. S—— has hired a house ready-furnished at York, till she returns to France, and my Lydia must not leave her.

What a sad scratch of a letter! but I am weak, my dear friends, both in body and mind—so God bless you—you will see me enter like a ghost—so I tell you before-hand not to be frightened.—I am, my dear friends, with the truest attachment and esteem, ever yours,

L. STERNE.

CXXI.—TO THE SAME.

Old Bond-street. Jan. 1, [1768.]

ɔт knowing whether the moisture of the ather will permit me to give my kind ends in Gerrard-street a call this morning five minutes—I beg leave to send them the good wishes, compliments, and re-ects I owe them.—I continue to mend, d doubt not but this, with all other evils d uncertainties of life, will end for the lt.—I send all compliments to your fire-es this Sunday-night—Miss Ascough the e, Miss Pigot the witty, your daughter pretty, and so on.—If Lord O—— is h you, I beg my dear Mrs. J—— will sent the inclosed to him——'twill add millions of obligations I already owe .—I am sorry that I am no subscriber to o this season—it deprives me of a pleasure th twice the subscription——but I am g going to send about this quarter of the n, to see if is not too late to procure a et, undisposed of, from some of my Soho nds; and, if I can succeed, I will either d or wait upon you with it by half an r after three to-morrow—if not, my nd will do me the justice to believe me y miserable.—I am half engaged, or e, for dinner on Sunday next, but will to get disengaged in order to be with my nds.—If I cannot, I will glide like a low uninvited to Gerrard-street some day week, that we may eat our bread and t in love and peace together.—God bless both! I am, with the most sincere rd,

Your ever obliged, L. STERNE.

CXXII.—TO THE SAME.

Old Bond-street, Monday.

Y DEAR FRIENDS,

I ve never been a moment at rest since I ote yesterday about this Soho ticket—I ha been at a Secretary of State to get one —ve been upon one knee to my friend Si G—— M——, Mr. Lascelles—and Mr. Fi maurice —— without mentioning five me——I believe I could as soon get you a pla at Court, for every body is going—but I l go out and try a new circle—and if yo do not hear from me by a quarter after th, you may conclude I have been un-fo nate in my supplications—I send you thi tate of the affair, lest my silence should ma you think I had neglected what I pr ised—but no—Mrs. J—— knows me bet r, and would never suppose it would be out f the head of one who is with so much tru

Ier faithful friend, L. STERNE.

CXXIII.—TO THE SAME.

Thursday, Old Bond street.

A TOUSAND thanks, and as many excuses, my ear friends, for the trouble my blunder has iven you. By a second note I am astonished I could read Saturday for Sunday, or make any mistake in a card wrote by Mrs. J—s, in which my friend is as unrivalled, as in a hundred greater excellencies.

I am now tied down neck and heels (twice over) by engagements every day this week, or most joyfully would have trod the old pleasing road from Bond to Gerrard-street. My books will be to be had on Thursday, but possibly on Wednesday in the afternoon.—I am quite well, but exhausted with a room full of company every morning till dinner.—How do I lament I cannot eat my morsel (which is always sweet) with such kind friends!—The Sunday following I will assuredly wait upon you both—and will come a quarter before four, that I may have both a little time and a little day-light, to see Mrs. J———'s picture—I beg leave to assure my friends of my gratitude for all their favours, with my sentimental thanks for every token of their good-will.—Adieu, my dear friends—

I am truly yours, L. STERNE.

CXXIV.

FROM DR. EUSTACE, IN AMERICA, TO THE REV. MR. STERNE, WITH A WALKING-STICK.

SIR,

WHEN I assure you that I am a great admirer of Tristram Shandy, and have, ever since his introduction into the world, been one of his most zealous defenders against the repeated assaults of prejudice and misapprehension, I hope you will not treat this unexpected appearance in his company as an intrusion.

You know it is an observation, as remarkable for its truth as for its antiquity, that a similitude of sentiments is the general parent of friendship.—It cannot be wondered at that I should conceive an esteem for a person whom nature had most indulgently enabled to frisk and curvet with ease through all these intricacies of sentiments, which, from irresistible propensity, she had impelled me to trudge through without merit or distinction.

The only reason that gave rise to this address to you is my accidentally having met with a piece of true Shandean statuary, I mean, according to vulgar opinion, for to such judges both appear equally destitute of regularity or design—it was made by a very ingenious gentleman of this province, and presented to the late governor Dobbs; after his death Mrs. D. gave it me: its singularity made many desirous of procuring it; but I had resolved at first not to part with it, till, upon reflection, I thought it would be a very proper, and probably not an unacceptable, compliment to my favourite author, and in his hands might prove as ample a field for meditation as a button-hole, or a broom-stick.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

CXXV.—MR. STERNE'S ANSWER.

London, February 9, 1768.

SIR,

I THIS moment received your obliging letter, and Shandean piece of sculpture along with it, of both which testimonies of your regard I have the justest sense, and return you, dear Sir, my best thanks and acknowledgment. Your walking-stick is in no sense more Shandaick than in that of its having more handles than one: the parallel breaks, only in this, that, in using the stick, every one will take the handle which suits his convenience. In Tristram Shandy, the handle is taken which suits their passions, their ignorance, or their sensibility. There is so little true feeling in the herd of the world that I wish I could have got an act of parliament, when the books first appeared, that none but wise men should look into them. It is too much to write books, and find heads to understand them; the world, however, seems to come into a better temper about them, the people of genius here being to a man on its side; and the reception it has met with in France, Italy, and Germany, has engaged one part of the world to give it a second reading. The other, in order to be on the strongest side, has at length agreed to speak well of it too. A few hypocrites and Tartuffes, whose approbation could do it nothing but dishonour, remain unconverted.

I am very proud, Sir, to have had a man like you on my side from the beginning; but it is not in the power of every one to taste humour, however he may wish it; it is the gift of God;—and, besides, a true feeler always brings half the entertainment along with him; his own ideas are only called forth by what he reads, and the vibrations within him entirely correspond with those excited—'Tis like reading himself—and not the book.

In a week's time I shall be delivered of two volumes of the Sentimental Travels of Mr. Yorick through France and Italy; but alas! the ship sails three days too soon, and I have but to lament it deprives me of the pleasure of presenting them to you.

Believe me, dear Sir, with great thanks for the honour you have done me, with true esteem,

Your obliged humble servant,
LAURENCE STERNE.

CXXVI.—TO L. S——N, ESQ.

Old Bond-street, Wednesday.

DEAR SIR,

YOUR commendations are very flattering. I know no one whose judgment I think more highly of, but your partiality for me is the only instance in which I can call it in question.—Thanks, my good Sir, for the prints—I am much your debtor for them—if I recover from my ill state of health, and live to revisit Coxwould this summer, I will decorate my study with them, along with six beautiful pictures I have already of t sculptures on poor Ovid's tomb, which we executed on marble at Rome.—It griev one to think such a man should have di in exile, who wrote so well on the art love.—Do not think me encroaching if solicit a favour—'tis either to borrow, or b (to beg if you please) some of those touch with chalk which you brought from Italy I believe you have three sets, and if y can spare the imperfect one of cattle coloured paper, 'twill answer my purpo which is namely this, to give a friend ours. — You may be ignorant she has genius for drawing, and whatever she exc in she conceals, and her humility adds lus to her accomplishments—I presented l last year with colours, and an apparatus painting, and gave her several lessons bef I left town.—I wish her to follow this to be a complete mistress of it—and it singular enough, but not more singular t true, that she does not know how to mak cow or a sheep, though she draws figu and landscapes perfectly well; which ma me wish her to copy from good prints.— If you come to town next week, and d where I am engaged next Sunday, call u me and take me with you—I breakfast w Mr. Beauclerc, and am engaged for an h afterwards with Lord O——; so let meeting be either at your house or my lo ings—do not be late, for we will go, half hour before dinner, to see a picture execu by West, most admirably—he has cau the character of our friend—such good is painted in that face that when one lo at it, let the soul be ever so much unl monized, it is impossible it should rem so.——I will send you a set of my book they will take with the generality— women will read this book in the parl and Tristram in the bed-chamber.—G night, dear Sir—I am going to take whey, and then to bed. Believe me

Yours most truly, L. STERNE

CXXVII.—TO MISS STERNE.

Feb. 20, Old Bond-stre

MY DEAREST LYDIA,

MY Sentimental Journey, you say, is mired in York by every one—and 'tis vanity in me to tell you that it is no admired here—but what is the gratifica of my feelings on this occasion?—The w of health bows me down, and vanity bours not in thy father's breast—this influenza—be not alarmed, I think I s get the better of it——and shall be with both the first of May; and if I escape, 't not be for a long period, my child—un a quiet retreat and peace of mind can res me. The subject of my letter has astonis me. She could but know little of my f ings to tell thee that, under the supposi I should survive thy mother, I should queath thee as a legacy to ——. No.

ydia! 'tis a lady, whose virtues I wish ee to imitate that I shall entrust my girl —I mean that friend whom I have so ten talked and wrote about—from her you 'll learn to be an affectionate wife, a tender other, and a sincere friend — and you nnot be intimate with her without her uring some part of the milk of human ndness into your breast, which will serve check the heat of your own temper, which u partake in a small degree of.—Nor will at amiable woman put my Lydia under e painful necessity to fly to India for protion, whilst it is in her power to grant her more powerful one in England. But I ink, my Lydia, that thy mother will surve me—do not deject her spirits with thy prehensions on my account. I have sent u a necklace, buckles, and the same to ur mother. My girl cannot form a wish at is in the power of her father, that he ll not gratify her in—and I cannot in stice be less kind to thy mother. I am ver alone——The kindness of my friends ever the same—I wish though I had thee nurse me; but I am denied that. Write me twice a week, at least. God bless ee, my child, and believe me ever, ever, thy

Affectionate father, L. S.

CXXVIII.—TO MRS. J.

Tuesday.

our poor friend is scarce able to write—he s been at death's door this week with a risy—I was bled three times on Thursday, d blistered on Friday—The physician says m better—God knows, for I feel myself lly wrong, and shall, if I recover, be a g while of gaining strength. Before I ve gone through half this letter, I must p to rest my weak hand above a dozen ies. Mr. J—— was so good to call upon yesterday. I felt emotions not to be cribed at the sight of him, and he overed me by talking a great deal of you. , dear Mrs. J——, entreat him to come morrow or next day, for perhaps I have many days or hours to live—I want to a favour of him, if I find myself worse hat I shall beg of you, if in this wrestling ome off conqueror—my spirits are fled— a bad omen—do not weep, my dear lady our tears are too precious to shed for me ottle them up, and may the cork never drawn. Dearest, kindest, gentlest, and t of women! may health, peace, and happess prove your handmaids! If I die, rish the remembrance of me, and forget follies which you so often condemn'd— ch my heart, not my head, betrayed me . Should my child, my Lydia, want a ther, may I hope you will (if she is left entless) take her to your bosom;—You the only woman on earth I can depend n for such a benevolent action. I wrote er a fortnight ago, and told her what I trust she will find in you.*—Mr. J—— will be a father to her—he will protect her from every insult, for he wears a sword which he has served his country with, and which he would know how to draw out of the scabbard in defence of innocence. Commend me to him—as I now commend you to that Being who takes under his care the good and kind part of the world. Adieu—All grateful thanks to you and Mr. J——.

Your poor affectionate friend, L. STERNE.

CXXIX.—TO **********.

——I BEHELD her tender look—her pathetic eye petrified my fluids—the liquid dissolution drowned those once bright orbs—the late sympathetic features, so pleasing in their harmony, are now blasted—withered—and are dead; her charms are dwindled into a melancholy which demands my pity—Yes—my friend—our once sprightly and vivacious Harriot is that very object that must thrill your soul. How abandoned is that heart which bulges the tear of innocence, and is the cause—the fatal cause of overwhelming the spotless soul, and plunging the yet-untainted mind into a sea of sorrow and repentance—Though born to protect the fair, does not man act the part of a demon?—first alluring by his temptations, and then triumphing in his victory—when villany gets the ascendancy, it seldom leaves the wretch till it has thoroughly polluted him —— T*******, once the joyous companion of our juvenile extravagancies, by a deep-laid scheme, so far ingratiated himself into the good graces of the old man—that even he, with all his penetration and experience (of which old folks generally pique themselves), could not perceive his drift, and, like the goodness of his own heart, believed him honourable:—had I known his pretensions —I would have flown on the wings of friendship, of regard——of affection, and rescued the lovely innocent from the hands of the spoiler;—be not alarmed at my declaration —I have been long bound to her in the reciprocal bonds of affection;—but it is of a more delicate stamp than the gross materials nature has planted in us for procreation—I hope ever to retain the idea of innocence, and love her still:—I would love the whole sex were they equally deserving.

——— taking her by the hand—the other thrown round her waist—after an intimacy allowing such freedoms—with a look deceitfully pleasing, the villain poured out a torrent of protestations—and though oaths are sacred—swore with all the fortitude of a conscientious man—the depth of his love—the height of his esteem—the strength of his attachment;—by these, and other artful means to answer his abandoned purpose (for

* From this circumstance it may be conjectured that this Letter was written on Tuesday the 8th of March, 1768, ten days before Mr. Sterne died.

which you know he is but too well qualified) —gained on the open inexperienced heart of the generous Harriot, and robbed her of her brightest jewel.—Oh! England! where are your senators?—where are your laws? Ye Heavens! where rests your deadly thunder; —why are your bolts restrained from overwhelming with vengeance this vile seducer? ——I,—my friend, I, was the minister sent by justice to revenge her wrongs—revenge —I disclaim it—to redress her wrongs.— The news of affliction flies—I heard it, and posted to ****, where, forgetting my character—this is the style of the enthusiast—it most became my character—I saw him in his retreat—I flew out of the chaise—caught him by the collar—and in a tumult of passion—demanded—sure, if anger is excusable, it must be when it is excited by a detestation of vice—I demanded him to restore—alas! what was not in his power to return. Vengeance! — and shall these vermin — these spoilers of the fair—these murderers of the mind—lurk and creep about in dens secure to themselves, and pillage all around them? Distracted with my rage — I charged him with his crime—exploded his baseness—condemned his villany—while coward guilt sat on his sullen brow, and, like a criminal conscious of his deed, tremblingly pronounced his fear.—He hoped means might be found for a sufficient atonement—offered a tender of his hand as a satisfaction, and a life devoted to her service as a recompense for his error. His humiliation struck me—'twas the only means he could have contrived to assuage my anger.——I hesitated—paused—thought—and still must think on so important a concern;—assist me—I am half afraid of trusting my Harriot in the hands of a man whose character I too well know to be the antipodes of Harriot's—He all fire and dissipation; — she all meekness and sentiment!—nor can I think there is any hope of reformation:—the offer proceeds more from surprise, or fear, than justice and sincerity. The world—the world will exclaim, and my Harriot be a cast-off from society. Let her —I had rather see her thus, than miserably linked for life to a lump of vice. She shall retire to some corner of the world, and there weep out the remainder of her days in sorrow—for getting the wretch who has abused, her confidence, but ever remembering the friend who consoles her in retirement. You, my dear Charles, shall bear a part with me in the delighiful task of whispering "peace to those who are in trouble, and healing the broken in spirit." Adieu.

LAURENCE STERNE.

CXXX.—TO THE SAME.

SIR,

I FEEL the weight of obligation which your friendship has laid upon me, and if it should never be in my power to make you a recompense, I hope you will be recompensed at the *resurrection of the just*.—I hope, Sir, we shall both be found in that catalogue;—and we are encouraged to hope, by the example of Abraham's faith, even *against hope*.—I think there is, at least, as much probability of our reaching, and rejoicing in the *haven where we would be*, as there was of the old Patriarch's having a child by his old wife.— There is not any person living, or dead, whom I have so strong a desire to see and converse with as yourself:—indeed I have no inclination to visit, or say a syllable to but a few persons in this lower vale of vanity and tears, beside you;—but I often derive a peculiar satisfaction in conversing with the ancient and modern dead,---who yet live and speak excellently in their works. My neighbours think me *often alone*,—and yet at such times I am in company with more than five hundred mutes---each of whom, at my pleasure, communicates his ideas to me by dumb signs---quite as intelligibly as any person living can do by the *uttering* of words. They always keep the distance from me which I direct,—and with a motion of my hand, I can bring them as near to me as I please. I lay hands on fifty of them sometimes in an evening, and handle them as I like:—they never complain of ill-usage,— and when dismissed from my presence,— though ever so abruptly—take no offence. Such convenience is not to be enjoyed—nor such liberty to be taken with the living:— we are bound—in point of good manners, to admit all our pretended friends when they knock for an entrance, and dispense with all the nonsense or impertinence which they broach till they think proper to withdraw nor can we take the liberty of humbly and decently opposing their sentiments, without exciting their disgust, and being in danger of their splenetic representation after they have left us.

I am weary of talking to the *many*—who though quick of hearing—are so *slow of heart to believe*—propositions which are next to self-evident;—you and I were not cast in *one mould*,—corporal comparison will attest it, and yet we are fashioned so much alike that we may pass for twins:—were it possible to take an inventory of all our sentiments and feelings—just and unjust—holy and impure—there would appear as little difference between them as there is between instinct and reason,---or wit and madness the barriers which separate these---like the real essence of bodies---escape the piercing eye of metaphysics, and cannot be pointed out more clearly than geometricians define a straight line, which is said to have length without breadth.—O ye learned anatomical aggregates, who pretend to instruct other aggregates! be as candid as the sage whom ye pretend to revere—and tell them that all you know is, that you know nothing!

——— I have a *mort* to communicate to you on different subjects—my mountain

ill be in labour till I see you—and then—hat then?—why you must expect to see it ing forth—a mouse.—I therefore beseech ou to have a watchful eye to the cats!—it it is said that mice were designed to be lled by cats!---cats to be worried by dogs, c. &c.---This may be true---and I think I n made to be killed by my cough,--which a perpetual plague to me; what, in the me of sound lungs, has my cough to do th you---or---you with my cough?

I am, Sir, with the most perfect affection d esteem, Your humble servant,

L. STERNE.

CXXXI.—TO ****.

DEAR SIR,

HAVE received your kind letter of critical, d, I will add, of parental, advice, which, ntrary to my natural humour, set me upon king gravely for half a day together: metimes I concluded you had not spoke t, but had stronger grounds for your hints d cautions than what your good-nature lew how to tell me, especially with regard t prudence, as a divine; and that you ught in your heart the vein of humour t free for the solemn colour of my coat. Meditation upon Death had been a more stable trimming to it, I own; but then it ld not have been set on by me. Mr. F—, om I regard in the class I do you, as my bt of critics and well-wishers, preaches dly to me on the same text: "Get your pferment first, Lory," he says, "and then we and welcome." But suppose preferment is long a-coming—and, for aught I kw, I may not be preferred till the resurrcion of the just—and am all that time in labur, how must I bear my pains? Like pas divines? or rather like able philosophrs, knowing that one passion is only to bcombatted with another? But to be sepus (if I can), I will use all reasonable cation—only with this caution along with it, ot to spoil my book, tnat is the air and orinality of it, which must resemble the ator; and I fear it is the number of these slter touches which make the resemblce, and identify it from all others of the sa stamp, which this understrapping virtu of prudence would oblige me to strike ou—A very able critic, and one of my cour too, who has read over Tristram, mae answer, upon my saying I would consid the colour of my coat as I corrected it, tha that idea in my head would render my bo not worth a groat.—Still I promise to be utious; but deny I have gone as far as Swt: he keeps a due distance from Rabels; I keep a due distance from him. Sw has said a hundred things I durst not sayunless I was Dean of St. Patrick's.

I like your caution, "ambitiosa recides ornmenta." As I revise my book, I will shre my conscience upon that sin, and whever ornaments are of that kind shall be defaced without mercy. Ovid is justly censured for being "ingenii sui amator;" and it is a reasonable hint to me as I'm not sure I am clear of it. To sport too much with your wit, or the game that wit has pointed out, is surfeiting; like toying with a man's mistress, it may be very delightful solacement to the inamorato but little to the bye-stander. Though I plead guilty to part of the charge, yet it would greatly alleviate the crime, if my readers knew how much I have suppressed of this device. I have burnt more wit than I have published, on that very account, since I began to avoid the fault, I fear, I may yet have given proofs of.—I will reconsider Slop's fall, and my two minute description of it; but, in general, I am persuaded that the happiness of the Cervantic humour arises from this very thing,—of describing silly and trifling events with the circumstantial pomp of great ones. Perhaps this is overloaded, and I can ease it.—I have a project of getting Tristram put into the hands of the Archbishop, if he comes down this autumn, which will ease my mind of all trouble upon the topic of discretion.

I am, &c. L. STERNE.

CXXXII.—TO MR. B.

Exeter, July, 1765.

SIR,

THE inclosed was quite an *Impromptu* of Yorick's after he had been thoroughly *soused.*—He drew it up in a few moments without stopping his pen. I should be glad to see it in your intended collection of Mr. Sterne's memoirs, &c. If you should have a copy of it, you will be able to rectify a misapplication of a term that Mr. Sterne could never be guilty of, as one great excellence of his writing lies in the most happy choice of metaphors and allusions—such as shewed his philosophic judgment, at the same time that they display his wit and genius—but it is not for me to comment on, or correct, so great an original. I should have sent this fragment as soon as I saw Mrs. Medalle's advertisement, had I not been at a distance from my papers. I expect much entertainment from this posthumous work of a man to whom no one is more indebted for amusement and instruction than,

Sir, Your humble servant, S. P.

AN IMPROMPTU.

No—not one farthing would I give for such a coat in wet weather, or dry.—If the sun shines, you are sure of being melted, because it closes so tight about one—if it rains, it is no more a defence than a cobweb—a very sleve, o' my conscience! that lets through every drop, and, like many other things that are put on only for a cover, mortifies you with disappointment, and makes you curse the impostor, when it is too late to avail one's self of the discovery. Had I been wise, I should have examined the claim the coat had to the title of "defender of the body"—before I had trusted my body in it—I should have held it up to the light, like other suspicious matters, to have seen how much it was likely to admit of

that which I wanted to keep out—whether it was no more than such a frail, flimsy, contexture of flesh and blood, as I am fated to carry about with me through every tract of this dirty world, could have comfortably and safely dispensed with in so short a journey—taking into my account the chance of spreading trees—thick hedges o'erhanging the road—with twenty other coverts that a man may trust his head under—if he is not violently pushed on by that d—d stimulus—you know where—that will not let a man sit still in one place for half a minute together—but, like a young mettlesome tit, is eternally on the fret, and is for pushing on still further—or if the poor scared devil is not hunted tantivy by a hue and cry with gyves and a halter dangling before his eyes—now in either case he has not a minute to throw away in standing still, but, like King Lear, must brave "the peltings of a pitiless storm," and give Heaven leave to "rumble its bellyful,—spit fire—or spout rain"—as spitefully as it pleaseth, without finding the inclination or the resolution to slacken his pace, lest something should be lost that might have been gained, or more gotten than he well knows how to get rid of.—Now, had I acted with as much prudence as some other good folks—I could name many of them who have been made b—ps within my remembrance, for having been hooded and muffled up in a larger quantity of this dark drab of mental manufacture than ever fell to my share—and absolutely for nothing else—as will be seen when they are undressed another day—Had I but as much as might have been taken out of their cloth, without lessening much of the size, or injuring the least the shape, or contracting aught of the doublings and foldings, or confining to a less circumference the superb sweep of any one cloak that any one b—p ever wrapt himself up in—I should never have given this coat a place upon my shoulders. I should have seen by the light, one glance, how little it would keep out of rain h how little it would keep in of darkness.—This a co for a rainy day? do, pray! madam, hold it u to that window—did you ever see such an *illustrious* coat since the day you could distingui between a coat and a pair of breeches?—My lad did not understand derivatives, and so could n see quite through my splendid pun. Pope Sixt would have blinded her with the same "darkne of excessive light." What a flood of it breaks through this rent! what an irradiation bear through that! what twinklings—what sparklings you wave it before your eyes in the broad face the sun! Make a fan out of it for the ladies look at their gallants with at church—It has n served me for one purpose—it will serve them t two—This is coarse stuff—of worse manufactu than the cloth—put it to its proper use, for I lo when things sort and join well—make a philtr of it while there is a drop to be extracted—I kn but one thing in the world that will draw, dra or suck like it—and that is—neither wool nor fl—make—make any thing of it but a vile, hypocr tical coat for me—for I never can say, *sub Jo* (whatever Juno might) that "it is a pleasure to wet."

L. STERNE.

* This allusion is improper. A philtre originally signifi love-potion—and as it is used as a noun from the verb *p trate*, it must signify a *strainer*, not a *sucker*—cloth is so times used for the purpose of *draining*, by means of its po or capillary tubes, but its action is contrary to philtrat His meaning is obvious enough: but as he drew up this f ment without stopping his pen, as I was informed, it h wonder he erred in the application of some of his terms.

THE

FRAGMENT.

CHAPTER I.

Shewing two Things; first, what a Rabelaic Fellow LONGINUS RABELAICUS *is; and, secondly, how cavalierly he begins his Book.*

MY dear and thrice reverend brethren, as well Archbishops and Bishops, as the *rest* of the inferior clergy! would it not be a glorious thing, if any man of genius and capacity amongst us for such a work was fully bent within himself to sit down immediately and compose a thorough-stitched system of the KERUKOPAEDIA, fairly setting forth, to the best of his wit and memory, and collecting for that purpose all that is needful to be known and understood of that art?——Of what art? cried PANURGE. Good God! answered LONGINUS (making an exclamation, but taking care at the same time to moderate his voice), why, of the art of making all kinds of your theological, hebdodomical, rostrummical, humdrummical, what-dy'e-call-ems—I will be shot, quoth EPISTEMON, if all this story of thine of a roasted horse is simply no more than S—— Sausages! quoth PANURGE. Thou hast fallen twelve feet and about five inches below the mark, answered EPISTEMON, for I hold them to be *Sermons*—which said word (as I take the matter) being but a word of low degree, for a book of high rhetoric—LONGINUS RABELAICUS was foreminded to usher and lead in his dissertation, with as much pomp and parade as he could afford;—and for my own part, either I know no more of Latin than my horse, or the KERUKOPAEDIA is nothing but the art of making 'em—And why not, quoth GYMNAST, of preaching them when we have done?—Believe me, dear souls, this is half in half—and if some skilful body would but put us i way to do this to some *tune*—Thou wouldst have them *chanted* surely? quoth TRIBOUL laughing.—No, nor *canted* neither! quoth G NAST, crying—but what I mean, my friends, LONGINUS RABELAICUS (who is certainly on the greatest critics in the western world, and Rabelaic a fellow as ever existed)—what I m says he, interrupting them both, and resuming discourse, is this, that if all the scatter'd rule the KERUKOPAEDIA could be but once caref collected into one code, as thick as PANURG head, and the whole *cleanly* digested—(pooh, PANURGE, who felt himself aggrieved)—and bo up, continued LONGINUS, by way of a regular stitute, and then put into the hands of ev licensed preacher in Great Britain, and Irel just before he began to compose, I maintain deny it flatly, quoth PANURGE—What? answe LONGINUS RABELAICUS, with all the temper the world.

CHAPTER II.

In which the Reader will begin to form Judgment of what an Historical, Dra tical, Anecdotical, Allegorical, and Com Kind of a Work he has got hold of.

HOMENAS, who had to preach next Sunday (be God knows whom), knowing nothing at all o matter—was all this while at it as hard as could drive in the very next room:—for, ha fouled two clean sheets of his own, and being

tuck fast in the entrance upon his third general *division*, and finding himself unable to get either orwards or backwards with any grace—" Curse t," says he (thereby excommunicating every nother's son who should think differently), " why nay not a man lawfully call in for help in this, as well as any other human emergency ?"—So, without any more argumentation, except starting up nd ninning down from the top shelf but one, the econd volume of CLARK—though without any clonious intention in so doing, he had begun to lap me in (making a joint first) five whole pages, ine round paragraphs, and a dozen and a half of ood thoughts all of a row; and—because there was confounded high gallery—was transcribing it way like a little devil.—Now—quoth HOMENAS himself, " though I hold all this to be fair and quare, yet, if I am found out, there will be the euce and all to pay."—*Why are all the bells nging backwards, you lad? what is all that owd about, honest man?* HOMENAS *was got upon octor* CLARK'S *back, sir!—And what of that, y lad? Why, an' please you, he has broke his eck, and fractured his skull, and befouled himself to the bargain, by a fall from the pulpit two ories high.* Alas! poor HOMENAS! HOMENAS s done his business!—HOMENAS will never each more while breath is in his body.—No, ith, I shall never again be able to tickle it off as have done. I may sit up whole winter nights king my blood with hectic watchings, and write solid as a FATHER of the church——or I may sit wn whole summer days, evaporating my spirits to the finest thoughts, and write as florid as a OTHER of it. In a word, I may compose myself f my legs, and preach till I burst—and when I ve done, it will be worse than if not done at all. *Pray, Mr. Such-a-one, who held forth last Sunay? Doctor* CLARK, *I trow, says one. Pray, at Doctor* CLARK? *says a second: Why* HOMEs's *Doctor* CLARK, *quoth a third.* O rare OMENAS! cries a fourth; your *servant*, Mr. HONAS, quoth a *fifth*.—'Twill be all over with me, Heaven—I may as well put the book from ence I took it.—Here HOMENAS burst into a od of tears, which falling down helter skelter, g dong, without any kind of intermission for minutes and almost twenty-five seconds, had marvellous effect upon his discourse; for the resaid tears, do you mind, did so temper the nd that was rising upon the aforesaid discourse, t falling for the most part perpendicularly, and ting the spirits at right angles, which were unting horizontally all over the surface of his rangue, they not only played the devil and all with the sublimity—but moreover the said tears, by their nitrous quality, did so refrigerate, precipitate, and hurry down to the bottom of his soul, all the unsavoury particles which lay fermenting (as you saw, in the middle of his conception, that he went on in the coolest and chastest style (for a *soliloquy*, I think) that ever mortal man uttered.

" This is really and truly a very hard case," continued HOMENAS to himself.—PANURGE, by the bye, and all the company in the next room, hearing all along every syllable he spoke! for you must know that, notwithstanding PANURGE had opened his mouth as wide as he could for his blood, in order to give a round answer to LONGINUS RABELAICUS'S interrogation, which concluded the last chapter—yet HOMENAS'S rhetoric had poured in so like a torrent, slapdash through the wainscot amongst them, and happening at that *uncritical* crisis when PANURGE had just put his ugly face into the above-said posture of defence—that he stopt short—he did indeed, and though his head was full of matter, and he had screwed up every nerve and muscle belonging to it, till all cried *crack* again, in order to give a due projectile force to what he was going to let fly full in LONGINUS RABELAICUS'S teeth, who sat over against him.—Yet for all that, he had the continence to contain himself, for he stopt short, I say, without uttering one word except Z——ds.—Many reasons may be assigned for this, but the most true, the most strong, the most hydrostatical, and the most philosophical reason why PANURGE did not go on was—that the fore-mentioned *torrent* did not so *drown* his voice that he had none left to go on with.—God help him, poor fellow! so he stopt short (as I have told you before) and all the time HOMENAS was speaking, he said not another word, good or bad, but stood gaping and staring, like what you please—so that the break, marked thus—which HOMENAS'S grief had made in the middle of his discourse, which he could no more help than he could fly—produced no other change in the room where LONGINUS RABELAICUS, EPISTEMON, GYMNAST, TRIBOULET, and nine or ten more honest blades had got Kerukopaedizing together, but that it gave time to GYMNAST to give PANURGE a good squashing chuck under his double chin; which PANURGE taking in good part, and just as it was meant by GYMNAST, he forthwith shut his mouth—and gently sitting down upon a stool, though somewhat eccentrically and out of neighbour's row, but listening as all the rest did with might and main, they plainly and distinctly heard every syllable of what you will find recorded in the very next chapter.

THE HISTORY OF

A GOOD WARM WATCH-COAT,

WITH WHICH THE PRESENT POSSESSOR

IS NOT CONTENT TO COVER HIS OWN SHOULDERS, UNLESS HE CAN CUT OU OF IT A PETTICOAT FOR HIS WIFE AND A PAIR OF BREECHES FOR HIS SON.*

A POLITICAL ROMANCE.

SIR,

IN my last, for want of something better to write about, I told you what a world of fending and proving we have had of late in this little village † of ours, about an old cast pair of black plush breeches, ‡ which *John*,§ our parish-clerk, about ten years ago, it seems, had made a promise of to one *Trim*,‖ who is our sexton and dog-whipper.—To this you write me word that you have had more than either one or two occasions to know a great deal of the shifty behaviour of the said master *Trim*—and that you are astonished, nor can you for your soul conceive, how so worthless a fellow, and so worthless a thing into the bargain, could become the occasion of so much racket as I have represented.

Now, though you do not say expressly you could wish to hear any more about it, yet I see plainly enough I have raised your curiosity; and therefore, from the same motive that I slightly mentioned it at all in my last letter, I will in this give you a full and very circumstantial account of the whole affair.

But, before I begin, I must first set you right in one very material point, in which I have misled you, as to the true cause of all this uproar amongst us—which does not take its rise, as I then told you, from the affair of the breeches, but, on the contrary, the whole affair of the breeches has taken its rise from it.—To understand which, you must know that the first beginning of the squabble was not betwixt *John* the parish-clerk, and *Trim* the sexton, but betwixt the parson ** of the parish and the said master *Trim*, about an old *watch-coat*, †† that had hung up many years in the church, which *Trim* had set his heart upon; and nothing would serve *Trim* but he must take it home, in order to have it converted into a *warm under-petticoat* for his wife, and a *jerkin* for himself, against winter, to which, in a plaintive tone, he most humbly begged his reverence would consent.

I need not tell you, Sir, who have so often felt it, that a principle of strong compassion transports a generous mind sometimes beyond what is strictly right;—the parson was within an ace of being a honourable example of this very crime—for no soon did the distinct words—*petticoat—poor wife—wa —winter*, strike upon his ear—but his heart warm —and before *Trim* had well got to the end of h petition (being a gentleman of a frank open tempe he told him he was welcome to it with all his hea and soul.—But *Trim*, says he, as you see I am b just got down to my living, and am an utter strang to all parish matters, knowing nothing about th old watch-coat you beg of me, having never seen in my life, and therefore cannot be a judge wheth 'tis fit for such a purpose, or if it is, in truth kn not whether tis mine to bestow upon you or not you must have a week or ten days' patience, till I c make some enquiries about it—and, if I find it in my power, I tell you again, man, your wife heartily welcome to an under-petticoat out of and you to a jerkin, was the thing as good again you represent it.

It is necessary to inform you, Sir, in this pla that the parson was earnestly bent to serve *Trim* this affair, not only from the motive of generos which I have justly ascribed to him, but likew from another motive, and that was by making so sort of recompense for a multitude of small servic which *Trim* had occasionally done, and indeed w continually doing (as he was much about the hous when his own man was out of the way.—For these reasons together, I say, the parson of t parish intended to serve *Trim* in this matter to t utmost of his power. All that was wanting w previously, to enquire if any one had a *claim* to it, whether, as it had time immemorial hung up in t church, the taking it down might not raise a clam in the parish. These enquiries were the things th *Trim* dreaded in his heart—he knew very well th if the parson should but say one word to the churc wardens about it, there would be an end of the wh affair. For this, and some other reasons not nec sary to be told you at present, *Trim* was for allowi no time in this matter—but, on the contrary, doubl his diligence and importunity at the vicarage-hou —plagued the whole family to death—prest his s morning, noon, and night; and, to shorten my sto teased the poor gentleman, who was but in an state of health, almost out of his life about it.

You will now wonder when I tell you that all th hurry and precipitation, on the side of master *Tri* produced its natural effect on the side of the parso —a suspicion that all was not right at the botto

He was one evening sitting alone in his stu weighing and turning this doubt every way in mind, and after an hour and a half's serious de beration upon the affair, and running over *Trim* behaviour throughout—he was just saying to hims —*it must be so*—when a sudden rap at the door p an end to his soliloquy, and in a few minutes to doubts too; for a labourer in the town, who deem himself past his fifty-second year, had been return by the constables in the militia list—and he h come with a groat in his hand to search the paris register for his age. The parson bid the poor fell put the groat into his pocket, and go into t kitchen—then, shutting the study-door, and taki down the parish register—*Who knows*, says he, *I may find something here about this self-sa watch-coat?* He had scarce unclasped the book, saying this, when he popped on the very thing wanted, fairly wrote in the first page, pasted to t inside of one of the covers whereon was a memo andum about the very thing in question, in the

* As the following piece was suppressed during the life-time of Mr. Sterne, and as there are some grounds to believe that it was not intended by him for publication, an apology may be deemed necessary for inserting it in the present edition of his Works. It must be acknowledged that a mere *jeu d'esprit* relating to a private dispute, which could interest only a few, and which was intended to divert a small circle of friends, was with great propriety concealed while it might tend to revive departed animosities, or give pain to any of the persons who were concerned in so trifling a contest. And these considerations seem to have had weight with those to whom the MS. was intrusted; it not having been made public until many years after it was written, nor until most of the gentlemen mentioned in it were dead. After the lapse of more than twenty years, it may be presumed that there can be no impropriety in giving one of the earliest of Mr. Sterne's *bagatelles* a place among his more important performances. The slightest sketches of a genius are too valuable to be neglected: and the present edition would be incomplete, if this composition, written immediately before Tristram Shandy, and which may be considered as the precursor of it, was omitted. As the whole of it alludes to facts and circumstances confined to the city of York, it will be necessary to observe that it was occasioned by a controversy between Dr. Fountayne and Dr. Topham, in the year 1758, on a charge made by the latter against the former, of a breach of promise, in withholding from him some preferment which he had reason to expect. For the better illustration of this little Satire, a few notes are added from the pamphlets which appeared while this insignificant difference was agitating.

† York.

‡ The Commissaryship of Pickering and Pocklington.

§ Dr. John Fountayne, Dean of York.

‖ Dr. Topham.

** Dr. Hutton, Archbishop of York.

†† A patent place, in the gift of the Archbishop, which had been given to Dr. Topham for his life, and which, in 1758, he solicited to have granted to one of his family after his death.

press words—*Memorandum.* "The great watch-
t was purchased and given, above two hundred
rs ago, by the Lord of the manor, to this parish-
urch, to the sole use and behoof of the poor
ktons thereof, and their successors for ever, to be
rn by them respectively in winterly cold nights,
ringing *complines, passing bells, &c*, which the
d lord of the manor had done in pity to keep the
or wretches warm, and for the good of his own
l, for which they were directed to pray, &c."
st *Heaven!* said the parson to himself, looking
wards, *what an escape have I had! give this for*
under-petticoat to Trim's *wife? I would not*
e consented to such a desecration to be Primate
all England—nay, *I would not have disturbed a*
gle button of it for all my tithes.

Scarce were the words out of his mouth, when in
ps *Trim* with the whole subject of the exclamation
der both his arms—I say under both his arms—
he had actually got it ript and cut out ready, his
n jerkin under one arm, and the petticoat under
e other, in order to carry to the taylor to be made
, and had just stepped in, in high spirits, to shew
e parson how cleverly it had held out.

There are now many good similes subsisting in
e world, but which I have time neither to recol-
t nor look for, which would give you a strong con-
ption of the astonishment and honest indignation
hich this unexpected stroke of *Trim's* impudence
pressed upon the parson's looks;—let it suffice to
y that it exceeded all fair description—as well as
power of proper resentment——except this, that
im was ordered, in a stern voice, to lay the
ndles down upon the table—to go about his
siness, and wait upon him, at his peril, the next
orning at eleven precisely.—Against this hour,
e a wise man, the parson had sent to desire *John*
e parish-clerk, who bore an exceeding good cha-
cter, as a man of truth, and who, having moreover
pretty freehold of about eighteen pounds a year in
e township, was a leading man in it; and upon
e whole was such a one, of whom it might be said,
at he rather did honour to his office than that his
ice did honour to him—him he sends for, with the
urchwardens, and one of the sidesmen, a grave
owing old man, to be present—for, as *Trim* had
tthheld the whole truth from the parson touching
e watch-coat, he thought it probable he would as
rtainly do the same thing to others. Though this,
aid, was wise, the trouble of the precaution might
ve been spared—because the parson's character
s unblemished—and he had ever been held by the
orld in the estimation of a man of honour and
egrity.—*Trim's* character, on the contrary, was
well known, if not in the world, at least in all the
rish, to be that of a little dirty, pimping, pettifog-
ng, ambidextrous fellow—who neither cared what
did or said of any, provided he could get a penny
it. This might, I said, have made any precaution
edless—but you must know, as the parson had in
manner but just got down to his living, he dreaded
e consequences of the least ill impression on his
st entrance among his parishioners, which would
ve disabled him from doing them the good he
shed—so that out of regard to his flock, more
an the necessary care due to himself—he was
solved not to lie at the mercy of what resentment
ght vent, or malice lend an ear to.

Accordingly, the whole matter was rehearsed,
om first to last, by the parson, in the manner I
ve told you, in the hearing of *John* the parish-
rk, and in the presence of *Trim.*

Trim had little to say for himself, except "that
e parson had absolutely promised to befriend him
d his wife in the affair to the utmost of his power;
at the watch-coat was certainly in his power, and
at he might still give it him if he pleased."

To this the parson's reply was short, but strong,
that nothing was in his power to do but what he
uld do *honestly*—that, in giving the coat to him
d his wife, he should do a manifest wrong to the
xt sexton, the great watch-coat being the most
mfortable part of the place—that he should more-
er injure the right of his own successor, who
uld be just so much a worse patron as the worth
the coat amounted to; and, in a word, he de-
clared that his whole intent in promising that coat was charity to *Trim*, but *wrong* to no man that was a reserve, he said, made in all cases of this kind: and he declared solemnly, *in verbo sacerdotis*, that this was his meaning, and was so understood by *Trim* himself."

With the weight of this truth, and the great good sense and strong reason which accompanied all the parson said on the subject—poor *Trim* was driven to his last shift—and begged he might be suffered to plead his right and title to the watch-coat, if not by *promise*, at least by *servitude*—it was well known how much he was entitled to it upon these scores: that he had blacked the parson's shoes without count, and greased his boots about fifty times—that he had run for eggs in the town upon all occasions—whetted the knives at all hours—catched his horse, and rubbed him down—that, for his wife, she had been ready upon all occasions to char for them; and neither he nor she, to the best of his remembrance, ever took a farthing, or any thing beyond a mug of ale. To this account of his services, he begged leave to add those of his wishes, which, he said, had been equally great—he affirmed, and was ready he said to make it appear, by a number of witnesses, "he had drunk his reverence's health a thousand times (by the by he did not add out of the parson's own ale) ---that he had not only drunk his health, but wished it, and never came to the house but asked his man kindly how he did; that in particular about half a year ago, when his reverence cut his finger in paring an apple, he went half a mile* to ask a cunning woman what was good to staunch blood, and actually returned with a cobweb in his breeches-pocket. Nay, says *Trim*, it was not a fortnight ago, when your reverence took that strong purge, that I went to the far end of the whole town to borrow you a close-stool—and came back, as the neighbours who flouted me will all bear witness, with the pan upon my head, and never thought it too much." *Trim* concluded this pathetic remonstrance with saying, "he hoped his reverence's heart would not suffer him to requite so many faithful services by so unkind a return:—that if it was so, as he was the first, so he hoped he should be the last example of a man of his condition so treated."—This plan of *Trim's* defence, which *Trim* had put himself upon, could admit of no other reply than a general smile.—Upon the whole, let me inform you that all that could be said *pro* and *con*, on both sides, being fairly heard, it was plain that *Trim* in every part of this affair had behaved very ill—and one thing, which was never expected to be known of him, happened in the course of this debate to come out against him, namely, that he had gone and told the parson, before he had ever set foot in his parish, † *John* his parish-clerk—his church-wardens, and some of the heads of the parish, were a parcel of scoundrels... Upon the upshot, *Trim* was kick'd out of doors, and told at his peril never to come there again.

At first *Trim* huffed and bounced most terribly ---swore he would get a warrant---that nothing would serve him but he would call a bye-law, and tell the whole parish how the parson had misused him; but cooling of that, as fearing the parson might possibly bind him over to his good behaviour, and, for aught he knew, might send him to the house of correction, he lets the parson alone, and to revenge himself falls foul upon the clerk, who has no more to do in the quarrel than you or I---rips up the promise of the old---cast---pair of black---plush---breeches; and raises an uproar in the town about it, notwithstanding it had slept ten years---but all this, you must know, is looked upon in no other light but as an artful stroke of generalship in *Trim* to raise a dust, and cover himself

* "Long before any thing of my patent was thought of, I not only most sincerely lamented the Archbishop's illness, but made it my business to enquire after every place and remedy that might help his Grace in his complaint."—Extract of a Letter from Dr. Topham, p. 26 of *Dr. Fountayne's Answer.*

† In Dr. Fountayne's Pamphlet, page 18and 19, Dr Topham is charged with having assured Archbishop Hutton, before he came into the Diocese, that the Dean and Chapter of York were a set of *strange people*, and that he would find it *very difficult*, if *not impossible*, to live upon good terms with them.

under the disgraceful chastisement he has undergone.

If your curiosity is not yet satisfied—I will now proceed to relate the *battle* of the *breeches* in the same exact manner I have done that of the watch-coat.

Be it known then, that, about ten years ago, when *John* was appointed parish-clerk of this church, this said *Trim* took no small pains to get into *John's* good graces, in order, as it afterwards appeared, to coax a promise out of him of a pair of breeches, which *John* had then by him, of black plush, not much the worse for wearing—*Trim* only begged, for God's sake, to have them bestowed upon him when *John* should think fit to cast them.

Trim was one of those kind of men who loved a bit of finery in his heart, and would rather have a tatter'd rag of a better body's than the best plain whole thing his wife could spin him.

John, who was naturally unsuspicious, made no more difficulty of promising the breeches than the parson had done in promising the great coat; and indeed with something less reserve—because the breeches were *John's own*, and he could give them, without wrong, to whom he though fit.

It happened, I was going to say unluckily, but I should rather say most luckily for *Trim*, for he was the only gainer by it, that a quarrel, about some six or eight weeks after this, broke out between *the* late* parson of the parish and *John* the clerk. Somebody (and it was thought to be nobody but *Trim*) had put into the parson's head "that *John's* desk† in the church was at the least four inches higher than it should be—that the thing gave offence, and was indecorous, inasmuch as it approached too near upon a level with the parson's desk itself."—This hardship the parson complained of loudly, and told *John*, one day after prayers, "he could bear it no longer—and would have it altered, and brought down as it should be." *John* made no other reply but "that the desk was not of his raising: that 'twas not one hair breadth higher than he found it—and that as he found it so he would leave it. In short, he would neither make an encroachment, nor suffer one."—The *late* parson might have his virtues, but the leading part of his character was not *humility*—so that *John's* stiffness in this point was not likely to reconcile matters.—This was *Trim's* harvest.

After a friendly hint to *John* to stand his ground, away hies *Trim* to make his market at the vicarage.—What passed there I will not say, intending not to be uncharitable; so shall content myself with only guessing at it from the sudden change that appeared in *Trim's* dress for the better—for he had left his old ragged coat, hat, and wig, in the stable, and was come forth strutting across the church-yard yclad in a good charitable cast coat, large hat, and wig, which the parson had just given him.—Ho! ho! hollo! *John*, cries *Trim*, in an insolent bravo, as loud as ever he could bawl—see here, my lad, how fine I am.—The more shame for you, answered *John* seriously—Do you think, *Trim*, says he, such finery, gained by such services, becomes you, or can wear well?—Fye upon it *Trim*, I could not have expected this from you, considering what friendship you pretended, and how kind I have ever been to you—how many shillings and sixpences I have generously lent you in your distresses.—Nay, it was but the other day that I promised you these black plush breeches I have on.—Rot your breeches, quoth *Trim* (for *Trim's* brain was half turn'd with his new finery,) rot your breeches, says he—I would not take them up were they laid at my door—give them, and be d——d to you, to whom you like—I would have you to know I can have a better pair of the parson's any day in the week——*John* told him plainly, as his word had once passed him, he had a spirit above taking advantage of his insolence in giving them away to another—but, to tell him his mind freely, he thought he had got so many favours of that kind, and was so likely to get many more for the same services, of the parson, that he had better give up the breeches, with good nature, to some one who would be more thankful for them.

* Archbishop Herring.

† This alludes to the right of appointing preachers for the vacant stalls, which Dr. Fountayne, as Dean of York, claimed against the Archbishop.

Here *John* mentioned *Mark* ‡ *Slender* (w it seems the day before had asked *John* for them ot knowing they were under promise to *Trim*—"Lo e, *Trim*," says he, "let poor *Mark* have them ou know he has not a pair to his a——, beside ou see, he is just of my size, and they will fit t T, whereas if I give 'em to you, look ye, they a ot worth much, and besides you could not get ur backside into them, if you had them, without t ng them all to pieces."—Every tittle of this was ot undoubtedly true, for *Trim*, you must kno by foul-feeding, and playing the good-fellow a he parson's, was growing somewhat gross abou he lower parts, *if not higher*; so that, as all *Joh* id upon the occasion was fact, *Trim*, with muc lo, and after a hundred hums and hahs, at last, of mere compassion to *Mark*, *signs*, § *seals*, *an le livers up* ALL RIGHT, INTEREST, AND PRI NSIONS WHATSOEVER IN AND TO THE D BREECHES, THEREBY BINDING HIS HEIRS, X ECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, AND ASS S, NEVER MORE TO CALL THE SAID CLAI IN QUESTION.—All this renunciation was set th in an ample manner, to be in pure pity to *M's* nakedness—but the secret was, *Trim* had an e to, and firmly expected, in his own mind, the at green pulpit-cloth,‖ and old velvet cushion, ch were that very year to be taken down—which, l he bye, could he have wheedled *John* a second tim as he had hoped, would have made up the loss c he breeches seven-fold.

Now you must know, this pulpit-cloth and cu on were not in *John's* gift, but in the church rdens',¶ &c. However, as I said above that *Jo* was a leading man in the parish, *Trim* kn he could help him to 'em if he would—but *Joh* ad got a surfeit of him—so, when the pulpit-cloth c., were taken down, they were immediately given *Jo* having a great say in it) to *William Doe*,** ho understood very well what use to make of ther

As for the old breeches, poor *Mark* lived to ar them but a short time, and they got into the s-session of *Lorry Slim*,†† an unlucky wight, by m they are still worn—in truth, as you will s, they are very thin by this time.

But *Lorry* has a light heart, and what re umends them to him is this, that, thin as the e, he knows that *Trim*, let him say what he ll, still envies the *possessor* of them, and with a is pride would be very glad to wear them after *h*

Upon this footing have these affairs slept q ly for near ten years,—and would have slept for er, but for the unlucky kicking bout, which, as I d, has ripped this squabble up afresh; so that it as no longer ago than last week, that *Trim* met *J* ‡‡ insulted *John* in the public town-way before a n dred people—tax'd him with the promise of th id cast pair of black breeches, notwithstanding *T* 's solemn renunciation—twitted him with the p t-cloth and velvet-cushion—as good as told hi e was ignorant of the common duties of his clerk p; adding, very insolently, that he knew not so m h as to give out a common psalm in tune.

John contented himself by giving a plain an er to every article that *Trim* had laid to his charge id appealed to his neighbours who remembere e whole affair—and, as he knew there was neve y thing to be got by wrestling with a chimney-swe r, he was going to take his leave of *Trim* for r. But hold—the mob by this time had got round t n, and their high-mightinesses insisted upon h g *Trim* tried upon the spot.

‡ Dr. Braithwaite.

§ Extract of a letter from Dr. Topham to Dr. Fount e "As Dr. Ward has proposed to resign the jurisdicti of Pickering and Pocklington to Dr. Braithwaite, if you not any other objection, I shall very readily give up at INTEREST arises to me in these jurisdictions from ur friendship and regard." P. 5, of *Dr. Fountayne's A er to Dr. Topham.*

‖ The Commissaryship of Dean of York, and the Co sarryship of the Dean and Chapter of York.

¶ The members of the Chapter.

** Mr. Stables.

†† Mr. Sterne himself.

‡‡ At the Sessions dinner, where Dr. Topham charge Fountayne with the breach of his promise, in giving the a missaryship of Pocklington and Pickering to another p

Trim was accordingly tried, and, after a full earing, was convicted a second time, and handled ore roughly by one or more of them than even at e parson's.——

Trim, says one, are you not ashamed of yourself make all this rout and disturbance in the town, nd set neighbours together by the ears, about an ld—worn-out—pair of cast—breeches, not worth alf-a-crown? Is there a cast coat, or a place in e whole town, that will bring you in a shilling, ut what you have snapped up like a greedy hound? In the first place, are you not sexton and dog-hipper,* worth three pounds a year? Then you egged the church-wardens to let your wife have e washing and darning of the church-linen, which rings you in thirteen shillings and four-pence; hen you have six shillings and eight-pence for oiling nd winding-up the clock, both paid you at Easter—e pounder's place, which is worth forty shillings -year, you have got that too—you are the bailiff, hich the late parson got you, which brings you in orty shillings more.

Besides all this, you have six pounds a-year paid u quarterly for being mole-catcher to the parish. ye, says the luckless wight above-mentioned (who as standing close by him with the plush breeches n), "you are not only mole-catcher, *Trim*, but you atch STRAY CONIES too in the *dark*, and you retend a license for it, which, I trow, will be looked to at the next quarter-sessions." I maintain it, have a license, says *Trim*, blushing as red as arlet—I have a license, and as I farm a warren in e next parish, I will catch conies every hour in the ight. *You catch conies!* says a toothless old oman, just passing by.

This set the mob a laughing, and sent every man ome in perfect good-humour, except *Trim*, who addled very slowly off, with that kind of inflexible avity only to be equalled by one animal in the eation, and surpassed by none.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. &c.

POSTSCRIPT.

HAVE broke open my letter to inform you that I issed the opportunity of sending it by the mes-nger, who I expected would have called upon me n his return through this village to York; so has lain a week or ten days by me—I am not rry for the disappointment, because something s since happened in continuation of this affair, hich I transmit to you all under one trouble.

When I finished the above account, I thought (as d every soul in the parish) *Trim* had met with so orough a rebuff from *John*, the parish-clerk, and e town's-folks, all being against him, that *Trim* ould be glad to be quiet, and let the matter rest.

But, it seems, it is not half an hour ago since *rim*† sallied forth again, and, having borrowed a w-gelder's horn, with hard-blowing he got the hole town round him, and endeavoured to raise a sturbance, and fight the whole battle over again—eged that he had been used in the last fray worse an a dog, not by *John*, the parish-clerk, for I ould not, quoth *Trim*, have valued him a rush ngle hands—but all the town sided with him, and elve men in *buckram*‡ set upon me, all at once, d kept me at sword's point for three hours together. Besides, quoth *Trim*, there were two misbegotten aves in *Kendal-green*, who lay all the while in bush in *John's* own house, and they all sixteen me upon my back, and let drive at me all to-ther—a plague, says *Trim*, of all cowards.

Trim repeated his story above a dozen times, which made some of the neighbours pity him, thinking the poor fellow crack-brain'd, and that he actually believed what he said.

After this *Trim* dropped the affair of the breeches, and began a fresh dispute about the reading-desk, which I told you had once occasioned some small dispute between the *late* parson and *John*,—This reading-desk, as you will observe, was but an episode wove into the main story by the bye, for the main affair was *the battle of the breeches and the great-coat.*

However, *Trim* being at last driven out of these two citadels—he has seized hold, in his retreat, of this reading-desk, with a view, as it seems, to take shelter behind it.

I cannot say but the man has fought it out obstinately enough, and, had his cause been good, I should have really pitied him. For, when he was driven out of the *great watch-coat*, you see he did not run away; no—he retreated behind the breeches, and when he could make nothing of it behind the breeches, he got behind the reading-desk. To what other hold *Trim* will next retreat, the politicians of this village are not agreed. Some think his next move will be towards the rear of the parson's boot; but as it is thought he cannot make a long stand there, others are of opinion that *Trim* will once more in his life get hold of the parson's horse, and charge upon him, or perhaps behind him; but as the horse is not easy to be caught, the more general opinion is that, when he is driven out of the reading-desk, he will make his last retreat in such a manner as, if possible, to gain the *close-stool*, and defend himself behind it to the very last drop.

If *Trim* should make this movement, by my advice he should be left, beside his citadel, in full possession of the field of battle, where 'tis certain he will keep every body a league off, and may hop by himself till he is weary. Besides, as *Trim* seems bent upon *purging* himself, and may have abundance of foul humours to work off, I think he cannot be better placed.

But this is all matter of speculation—Let me carry you back to matter of fact, and tell you what kind of stand *Trim* has actually made behind the said desk: "Neighbours and townsmen all, I will be sworn before my Lord Mayor, that *John* and his nineteen men in *buckram* have abused me worse than a dog, for they told you that I played fast and go loose with the *late* parson and him in that old dispute of theirs about the *reading-desk*, and that I made matters worse between them, and not better."

Of this charge *Trim* declared he was as innocent as the child that was unborn—that he would be book-sworn he had no hand in it.

He produced a strong witness, and moreover insinuated, that *John* himself, instead of being angry for what he had done in it, had actually thanked him—Aye, *Trim*, says the wight in the plush breeches, but that was, *Trim*, the day before *John* found thee out. Besides, *Trim*, there is nothing in that, for the very year that you was made town's pounder, thou knowest well that I both thanked thee myself, and moreover gave thee a good warm supper for turning *John Lund's* cows and horses out of my hard corn close, which if thou hadst not done (as thou toldst me), I should have lost my whole crop; whereas *John Lund* and *Thomas Patt*, who are both here to testify, and are both willing to take their oaths on't, that thou thyself wast the very man who set the gate open—and after all, it was not thee, *Trim*, 'twas the blacksmith's poor lad who turned them out—so that a man may be thanked and rewarded too for a good turn which he never did, nor ever did intend.

Trim could not sustain this unexpected stroke---so *Trim* marched off the field without colours flying, or his horn sounding, or any other ensigns of honour whatever.---Whether after this *Trim* intends to rally a second time---or whether he may not take it into his head to claim the victory---none but *Trim* himself can inform you.

However, the general opinion upon the whole is this, that in three several pitch'd battles, *Trim* has been so *trimm'd* as never disastrous hero was *trimm'd* before.

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* "In the first place, would any one imagine that Dr. Topham, who was now Master of the Faculties—Commissary to the Archbishop of York—Official to the Archdeacon of York—Official to the Archdeacon of the East-Riding—Official to the Archdeacon of Cleveland—Official to the peculiar jurisdiction of Howdenshire—Official to the Precentor—Official to the Chancellor of the Church of York—and Official to several of the Prebendaries thereof, could accept of so poor an adition as a Commissaryship of five guineas per annum?"—S. of *Dr. Fountayne's Answer to Dr. Topham.*

† Alluding to Dr. Topham's Reply to Dr. Fountayne's Answer.

‡ In Dr. Topham's Reply, he asserts that Dr. Fountayne's Answer was *the child and offspring of many parents*, p. 1.

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